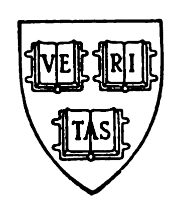



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THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN

DON QUIXOTE

OF LA MANCHA

BY

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA

JOHN ORMSBY'S TRANSLATION

ABRIDGED AND EDITED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

BY

MABEL F. WHEATON

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PREFACE.

MIGUEL (MICHAEL) DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA.

CERVANTES, the author of Don Quixote, had been dead more than a hundred years before it occurred to any one to write his life; then it was too late to collect many details of his career. The facts that are known, however, show that he knew how to *live* the character of a hero, as well as to describe one with his pen.

He was born at Alcalá de Henares, a thriving university town, a little northeast of Madrid, Spain, October 9, 1547; and was, consequently seventeen years old when our English Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon. They both died on the same day, April 23, 1616.

Cervantes lived in the most stirring, the most brilliant period of Spanish history; when all Europe, roused into tremendous physical, mental, and religious activity by the electric touch of Columbus and Martin Luther, took a fresh start and began the era of Modern History, of which national and individual development is the distinguishing characteristic. In this suddenly accelerated march of progress, Spain claimed and was accorded the chief place. She stood first among the great European powers.

For half a century she, with the exception of her neighbor, Portugal, had enjoyed undisputed sway over the Spanish Peninsula. No small boast, for it had cost her hundreds of years of savage and bloody warfare against her natural rivals and enemies, the brilliant Moors, who had entered Spain in the 8th century and whose enlightened civilization had lasted nearly eight hundred years.

But her sovereign's rule was not confined to the narrow limits of the peninsula. The peoples of Austria,* Holland,

* On accession of Philip II. to the throne in 1555, the crown of Austria passed to the House of Hapsburg.

Belgium, Southern Italy, several islands in the Mediterranean as well as a large part of the new Western Hemisphere, acknowledged him as their emperor or king. Yet all the wealth of Mexico, Peru, and the West Indies could not fill the coffers drained by the extravagant and futile wars of the king in the different portions of his vast dominions.

The long centuries of Moorish conflict had trained a nation of soldiers who were unfitted for peaceful employments. Agriculture and the useful arts brought to a high state of perfection by the Moors, languished after their conquest in 1492. The Spanish people having now no enemies at home, gladly turned their arms against foreign foes.

The Mediterranean was swarming with Turkish and Moorish pirates threatening the peace and safety of every Christian nation; with these, Spain waged a fierce but ineffectual warfare. In Italy her brilliant commanders were carrying on the French wars so disastrous to that nation and conducting the corrupt and cruel government or mis-government of Naples. In America they were continuing their greedy campaigns against the ancient and unique civilizations of the Aztecs and Peruvians; and, finally, worst of all was the war with the Low Countries, which was carried on with the greatest expenditure of men, of money, and of energy; a long and bitter struggle to crush the free spirit of a brave people whom, at length, Spain had to acknowledge unconquerable. Later in the century came a terrible humiliation to the Spanish arms. The Invincible Armada, the great fleet of one hundred and thirty gallant ships sent to invade England and add that island-kingdom to the possessions of the Spanish crown, suffered defeat at the hands of the enemy in the English Channel; while many of the vessels that escaped were driven upon the hostile shores and wrecked by a tempest.

During long years, Spain was shaken by the tread of marching armies going to and returning from the wars. Born in such a time and of such a nation, it is not surprising to find that Cervantes was a brave and daring soldier. Although his native town was the seat of an important university, there is no record

of his ever having been a student there. It had also busy printing presses, and these, as well as others in Spain, were making the people familiar with old and new literature. The writings of Cervantes show that he had sometime been a wide reader of general literature, probably in his early youth, for his later years were too occupied with active affairs to afford leisure for much reading. He was especially familiar with the long-drawn-out chivalric romances, stories of impossible heroes performing superhuman acts of heroism. These romances were the popular "light reading" of the day, and their absurdities, treated as grave realities, exercised an unwholesome influence over the popular imagination. His early reading was the foundation of his greatest work. For when he came to mature years and realized the hold such books had upon the Spanish character and how injurious it was, he, who knew them so well, was prepared to write the clever, good-humored tale of Don Quixote that laughed knights-errant out of Spain and forbade the world ever again to take chivalric romances seriously.

One of the first facts, positively known of him, is that in 1570 he went to Rome as a member of the household of a Cardinal returning from Spain. The next year he enlisted in the Spanish army in Italy going to fight the Turks. He was in the great naval battle of Lepanto, fought off the coast of Greece, under the famous general Don John of Austria, half-brother of the king of Spain.

He was ill in bed with fever when the cry came that the enemy was in sight. In spite of all remonstrances he rose and made ready to fight. His vessel was foremost in the battle and he himself received three wounds, two in the breast and one in the left hand, disabling it forever. His bravery commended him to Don John, who distinguished him by several marks of his favor; which, unfortunately, later brought him more inconvenience than advantage.

After seven months in the hospital in Sicily, on account of his wounds, he resumed active service against the Turks, in spite of his crippled arm. Three years later came a short cessation of hostilities, and he obtained a leave of absence to

visit Spain, carrying back with him letters of recommendation to the king from Don John. On the way, his ship was attacked by pirates, and he was carried captive to Algiers. It was then that Don John's esteem proved embarrassing, for the letters found upon his person convinced his captors that no common person had fallen into their hands; consequently, his captivity proved more rigorous than that of his companions, and the ransom exacted for his release was proportionally higher.

He remained five years in bondage in Algiers. The account of these five years is more complete than of any other period of his life; probably because he assumed so prominent a position in the colony of Spanish captives. He was repeatedly the ringleader in daring efforts to win freedom for himself and his companions. In one attempt, fourteen of them had escaped from the town and had gone several miles, when they were surrounded by a troop of Turkish horse and carried back. Cervantes boldly declared himself alone responsible for the plot and its execution, that he had with difficulty persuaded his companions to join him, and that he alone should receive the punishment. The Algerians were wont to inflict on their rebellious captives cruel tortures and death. For some unknown reason Cervantes escaped unpunished, except in being more closely confined; perhaps because his captors feared to lose the ransom-money daily expected from Spain.

On another occasion, sixty persons were concerned in a plot to escape; but they were betrayed by a fellow-countryman, jealous of the influence of Cervantes. Again he declared himself the guiltiest, and was about to be led to execution, when the hope of the ransom-money once more staid the hands of his captors.

He devised still another plot, which planned for an uprising of the whole captive colony against the city of Algiers; but this, like every other such effort, was unsuccessful. The people of Algiers were more mercenary than revengeful, or Cervantes would never have been spared to return to Spain. There is abundant testimony to his kindness of heart during these trying years from his fellow-sufferers; to his tenderness toward

the sick and discouraged; to his generosity toward the poor and to his constant self-forgetfulness.

At length the ransom-money came. The family of Cervantes had reduced itself to absolute poverty to raise this sum of three thousand ducats, which was, at first, considered too small by half, — but which was, at length, accepted. It was customary to send enormous sums of money out of the country to redeem captives. Many religious orders took up the work of collecting the money and negotiating the exchange in foreign ports. It was considered the holiest work to which a man of that century could devote himself. Now one wonders at the blindness of the state in allowing a traffic so weakening to its own resources and so strengthening to the foe. Philip, the king, attempted to carry on too many wars at the same time. He was far more interested in other questions than the one that ought to have pressed closest upon his attention; in consequence, his faithful subjects were allowed either to languish in foreign prisons or to impoverish themselves at home for the unfortunate captives.

Cervantes returned to Spain penniless and a cripple; half his life spent, but the beginning yet to be made. He rejoined his old regiment quartered in Spain, but his injured hand prevented his advancement. His appeal to the king brought him no aid for some years, and his friend and patron, Don John, was dead. There were many dark interludes in the remaining years of Cervantes, but he encountered all his trials with the same high courage, the same cheerful, hopeful temper that had characterized his whole life.

He had always been fond of the dramatic art. He now began to write in earnest, both tales and dramas; but it was in the plays he took the most interest, and to them he gave his best energies. The great Lope de Vega, the Spanish Shakespeare, was then writing his great works and having them played upon the stage. Cervantes longed for the same triumphs. He admired the genius of his great contemporary, but he despised the man of petty conceits and affected manners. He believed himself capable of better work. He, too,

wrote plays and they were given on the stage, but his heart was never gladdened by any prolonged success or rapturous applause. This was the one great disappointment of his life, the one sorrow that really clouded his naturally sunny disposition.

The success that came to him through Don Quixote was as unexpected as it was unpremeditated. It came about rather as a thing by the way, a happy accident, than as the conscious crowning work of a man of genius. It was, very likely, written or at least begun, to while away the tedium of his imprisonment, and its author was ever ready to drop it for the more congenial task of play-writing.

The story of Don Quixote consists of two parts: Part I., published in 1605, and Part II., published ten years later. The writing of the first part progressed slowly, but was at length finished and with difficulty a publisher was found for it. But there was no hesitation on the part of the public when the book appeared. Its success was immediate; new editions quickly followed the first; rival publishers brought it out in other parts of Spain, and in 1607 an edition was published in Brussels. Through translations, in the course of the next century and a half, it became familiar throughout Western Europe, and it continues to hold the position of a classic in universal literature.

Its popularity was highly gratifying to the author, who lived to enjoy eleven years of its fame. But he seemed never to regard it seriously or to realize the greatness of the work he had accomplished. He said himself that he was rather "the step-father" than the real father of Don Quixote. He continued to give his best strength to the writing of plays, and hoped to the end of his life that the public would recognize in him a great dramatist.

In spite of the success of Part I., he was exceedingly reluctant to take up Part II., which he had really promised in the last chapter of Part I., for he says, "They (Don Quixote's niece and housekeeper) were in short kept in anxiety and dread lest their uncle and master should give them the slip

the moment he found himself somewhat better; and as they feared so it fell out."

These and other expressions of similar import implied that he meditated another series of adventures for his heroes; but years went by while he still delayed his task, till one day he received a volume from the press purporting to be Part II. of Don Quixote, by one calling himself Avellaneda. Now thoroughly aroused and alarmed, he set himself to complete the work with which he had so long dallied and the following year, 1615, published his own second part, ending it with the death of Don Quixote, thus effectually checking further depredations.

Cervantes died the following year. He had lived in different parts of Spain during his arduous life, but in his later years he had settled in Madrid, drawn thither by the hope of employment furnished by the court: for himself, various kinds of clerical work; for the ladies of his family, the embroidering of court garments. His fortunes mended somewhat after the publication Don Quixote, and he was able to afford a comfortable home in a good quarter of the new capital in which to die. Through this book he had won the fame which he had coveted in another field of letters. There were no two figures better known in Spain than his creations of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, his squire; the crazy knight on his broken-down old plow-horse, in his rusty armor, his helmet mended with bits of green ribbon, and portly Sancho, faithful, grumbling when hungry, cheerful when fed, shrewd and talkative, jogging behind him on Dapple, his sturdy mule, "the light of his eyes." There is scarcely to be found in literature anything more *naïve* than the conscious pride these redoubtable heroes betray in Part II. over the fame they had acquired through their great deeds recorded in Part I.

MABEL F. WHEATON.

LITTLE BOAR'S HEAD, N. H.,
Sept. 12, 1892.

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DON QUIXOTE.

PART I.

SUGGESTIONS

FOR PRONUNCIATION OF SPANISH NAMES.

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1. The names Cervantes, Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, and Dulcinea (del Toboso) have become so familiar, it is better to give then the English pronunciation as, — Quix′-ote instead of Key-ho′-te, etc

2. *Vowels.* In Spanish the vowels have the following invariabl sounds, —

a as in father, ä.
e " " prey, *e*.
i " " machine, ï.
o " " over, ō.
u " " rude, ṳ.

3. *Consonants.* The sounds of the consonants are more difficul to indicate. For the purposes of this book it is sufficient t remember that, —

ch has nearly the sound of *ch* in church.
g before e or i sounds like *h*.
ll sounds like *ly* in final syllables, as sure*ly*.
ñ sounds like ny, as in cañon.

4. *Syllables.* There are as many syllables as there are vowels i a word.

5. *Accent.* The accent is variable. In general it falls on th penult if the word ends in a vowel, on the final syllable if the wor ends in a consonant.

DON QUIXOTE.

CHAPTER I.

WHICH TREATS OF THE CHARACTER AND PURSUITS OF THE FAMOUS GENTLEMAN DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA.

In a village of La Mancha, the name of which I have no desire to call to mind, there lived not long since one of those gentlemen that keep a lance in the lance-rack, an old buckler, a lean hack, and a greyhound for coursing. An olla of rather more beef than mutton, a salad on most nights, scraps on Saturdays, lentils on Fridays, and a pigeon or so extra on Sundays, made away with three quarters of his income. The rest of it went in a doublet of fine cloth and velvet breeches and shoes to match for holidays, while on week-days he made a brave figure in his best homespun. He had in his house a housekeeper past forty, a niece under twenty, and a lad for the field and market-place, who used to saddle the hack as well as handle the bill-hook. The age of this gentleman of ours was

La Mancha: a district of New Castile, in the south central part of Spain.
Buckler: a kind of shield.
Hack: shortened from *hackney*. A horse let out for common use.
Coursing: the pursuit of running game with dogs that follow by sight instead of by scent.
Olla: the national dish of Spain. A stew of a variety of meat and vegetables.
Lentils: a leguminous plant. A kind of small pea common in Europe.
Doublet: a close fitting garment for men, covering the body from the neck to the waist, or a little below. It was worn in Western Europe from the 15th to the 17th century.
Bill-hook: a thick, heavy knife with a hooked point, used in pruning hedges, etc.

bordering on fifty; he was of a hardy habit, spare, gaunt-featured, a very early riser and a great sportsman.

You must know that the above-named gentleman whenever he was at leisure (which was mostly all the year round) gave himself up to reading books of chivalry with such ardor and avidity that he almost entirely neglected the pursuit of his field-sports, and even the management of his property; and to such a pitch did his eagerness and infatuation go that he sold many an acre of tillage-land to buy books of chivalry to read, and brought home as many of them as he could get. But of all there were none he liked so well as those of the famous Feliciano de Silva's composition, for their lucidity of style and complicated conceits were as pearls in his sight, particularly when in his reading he came upon courtships and cartels, where he often found passages like "*the reason of the unreason with which my reason is afflicted so weakens my reason that with reason I murmur at your beauty;*" or again, "*the high heavens, that of your divinity divinely fortify you with the stars, render you deserving of the desert your greatness deserves.*" Over conceits of this sort the poor gentleman lost his wits, and used to lie awake striving to understand them and worm the meaning out of them.

In short, he became so absorbed in his books that he spent his nights from sunset to sunrise, and his days from dawn to dark, poring over them; and what with little sleep and much reading his brains got so dry that he lost his wits. His fancy grew full of what he used to read about in his books,

Chivalry: a military organization of great social and political power in Western Europe from the 11th to the 15th century. Its members, "dubbed knights" with solemn religious ceremonies, pledged themselves to the protection of the Church and the defence of the weak and oppressed everywhere. The knights spent their whole time going about in search of adventures. Stories of chivalry continued to be the favorite reading for the next century or two.

Feliciano de Silva: a writer of romances of chivalry of the 16th century.

Lucidity: quality of clearness.

Cartels: letters of defiance or challenge.

enchantments, quarrels, battles, challenges, wounds, wooings, loves, agonies, and all sorts of impossible nonsense; and it so possessed his mind that the whole fabric of invention and fancy he read of was true, that to him no history in the world had more reality in it.

In short, his wits being quite gone, he hit upon the strangest notion that ever madman in this world hit upon, and that was that he fancied it was right and requisite, as well for the support of his own honor as for the service of his country, that he should make a knight-errant of himself, roaming the world over in full armor and on horseback in quest of adventures, and putting in practice himself all that he had read of as being the usual practices of knights-errant; righting every kind of wrong, and exposing himself to peril and danger from which, in the issue, he was to reap eternal renown and fame. Already the poor man saw himself crowned by the might of his arm Emperor of Trebizond at least; and so, led away by the intense enjoyment he found in these pleasant fancies, he set himself forthwith to put his scheme into execution.

The first thing he did was to clean up some armor that had belonged to his great-grandfather, and had been for ages lying forgotten in a corner eaten with rust and covered with mildew. He scoured and polished it as best he could, but he perceived one great defect in it, that it had no closed helmet, nothing but a simple morion. This deficiency, however, his ingenuity supplied, for he contrived a kind of half-helmet of pasteboard which, fitted on to the morion, looked like a whole one. It is true that, in order to see if it was strong and fit to stand a cut, he drew his sword and gave it a couple of slashes, the first of which undid in an instant what had taken him a week to do.

Challenge: a summons to fight a duel.

Knight-errant: a wandering knight going about in search of adventure.

Quest: search.

Trébizond: situated on the south-eastern shore of the Black Sea, in Armenia.

Mó-ri-on: a kind of helmet, somewhat resembling a hat. It did not protect the face.

The ease with which he had knocked it to pieces disconcerte him somewhat, and to guard against that danger he set t work again, fixing bars of iron on the inside until he wa satisfied with its strength; and then, not caring to try an more experiments with it, he passed it and adopted it as helmet of the most perfect construction.

He next proceeded to inspect his hack, which, with mor blemishes than the steed of Gonela, that was all skin an bones, surpassed in his eyes the Bucephalus of Alexander c the Babieca of the Cid. Four days were spent in thinkin what name to give him, because (as he said to himself) it wa not right that a horse belonging to a knight so famous, an one with such merits of his own, should be without some di: tinctive name, and he strove to adapt it so as to indicate whɛ he had been before belonging to a knight-errant, and what h then was; for it was only reasonable that, his master taking new character, he should take a new name, and that it shoul be a distinguished and full-sounding one, befitting the ne order and calling he was about to follow. And so, after havin composed, struck out, rejected, added to, unmade, and remad a multitude of names out of his memory and fancy, he decide upon calling him Rocinante, a name, to his thinking, loft sonorous, and significant of his condition as a hack before h became what he now was, the first and foremost of all th hacks in the world.

Having got a name for his horse so much to his taste, h was anxious to get one for himself, and he was eight da more pondering over this point, till at last he made up h mind to call himself Don Quixote of La Mancha, whereby, h

Gonéla: a jester in the service of Bordo, Duke of Ferrara, Italy, in tl 15th century. A jest book is attributed to him.

Bucephalus: Alexander the Great's favorite war horse.

Babieca: the favorite steed of the Cid, the great national hero of Spai

Rocinante: *Rocin*, Spanish name for a horse employed in labor, as di tinguished from one kept for pleasure: it may be translated "*hack*" "Ante" old form of Spanish "antes" meaning "*before*"; "Rocinante" = "formerly, or before, a hack."

considered, he described accurately his origin and country, and did honor to it in taking his surname from it.

So then, his armor being furbished, his morion turned into a helmet, his hack christened, and he himself confirmed, he came to the conclusion that nothing more was needed now but to look out for a lady to be in love with; for a knight-errant without love was like a tree without leaves or fruit, or a body without a soul. As he said to himself, "If, for my sins, or by my good fortune, I come across some giant hereabouts, a common occurrence with knights-errant, and overthrow him in one onslaught, or cleave him asunder to the waist, or, in short, vanquish and subdue him, will it not be well to have some one I may send him to as a present, that he may come in and fall on his knees before my sweet lady, and in a humble, submissive voice say, 'I am the giant Caraculiambro, lord of the island of Malindrania, vanquished in single combat by the never sufficiently extolled knight Don Quixote of La Mancha, who has commanded me to present myself before your Grace, that your Highness dispose of me at your pleasure?'" Oh, how our good gentleman enjoyed the delivery of this speech, especially when he had thought of some one to call his Lady! There was, so the story goes, in a village near his own a very good-looking farm-girl with whom he had been at one time in love, though, so far as is known, she never knew it nor gave a thought to the matter. Her name was Aldonza Lorenzo, and upon her he thought fit to confer the title of Lady of his Thoughts; and after some search for a name which should not be out of harmony with her own, and should suggest and indicate that of a princess and great lady, he decided upon calling her Dulcinea del Toboso — she being of El Toboso — a name, to his mind, musical, uncommon, and significant, like all those he had already bestowed upon himself and the things belonging to him.

For the pronunciation of all Spanish names, see Preface: "Suggestions for Pronunciation."

El Toboso: a town of New Castile, in the district of La Mancha.

CHAPTER II.

WHICH TREATS OF THE FIRST SALLY THE INGENIOU QUIXOTE MADE FROM HOME.

THESE preliminaries settled, he did not care to put c longer the execution of his design, urged on to it l thought of all the world was losing by his delay, seeing wrongs he intended to right, grievances to redress, inj to repair, abuses to remove, and duties to discharge. without giving notice of his intention to any one, and v anybody seeing him, one morning before the dawn of t (which was one of the hottest of the month of July) he c his suit of armor, mounted Rocinante with his patc helmet on, braced his buckler, took his lance, and by th door of the yard sallied forth upon the plain in the l contentment and satisfaction at seeing with what ease made a beginning of his grand purpose. But scarce he find himself upon the open plain, when a terrible t struck him, one all but enough to make him aband enterprise at the very outset. It occurred to him that not been dubbed a knight, and that according to the chivalry he neither could nor ought to bear arms again knight; and that even if he had been, still he ough novice knight, to wear white armor, without a device

Donned: (do + on), to put on.

"Dubbed a knight": that part of the ceremony in conferring hood, called the accolade, which was a blow on the shoulder kneeling candidate with the flat of the sword.

Novice knight: state of preparation to become a knight.

White armor: blank armor, undecorated.

Device: the design, or motto, on the shield of a knight to indi history, or ambition or desire. Scott's hero Ivanhoe had the "Desdichado" on his shield, meaning "Disinherited," showing been cast off by his father.

the shield until by his prowess he had earned one. These reflections made him waver in his purpose, but his craze being stronger than any reasoning he made up his mind to have himself dubbed a knight by the first one he came across, following the example of others in the same case, as he had read in the books that brought him to this pass. As for white armor, he resolved, on the first opportunity, to scour his until it was whiter than an ermine; and so comforting himself he pursued his way, taking that which his horse chose, for in this he believed lay the essence of adventures.

Thus setting out, our new-fledged adventurer paced along, talking to himself and saying, "Who knows but that in time to come, when the veracious history of my famous deeds is made known, the sage who writes it, when he has to set forth my first sally in the early morning, will do it after this fashion? 'Scarce had the rubicund Apollo spread o'er the face of the broad spacious earth the golden threads of his bright hair, scarce had the little birds of painted plumage attuned their notes to hail with dulcet and mellifluous harmony the coming of the rosy Dawn, that, deserting the soft couch of her jealous spouse, was appearing to mortals at the gates and balconies of the Manchegan horizon, when the renowned knight Don Quixote of La Mancha, quitting the lazy down, mounted his celebrated steed Rocinante and began to traverse the ancient and famous Plain of Montiel' "; which in fact he was actually traversing. "Happy the age, happy the time," he continued,

Beginning with the words — "*Scarce had,*" etc., Cervantes is parodying a certain class of writers of his age, who were given to over-fine writing and bombast.

Apollo: the god of day, who drove the chariot of the sun.

Dulcet: sweet to the ear.

Mellifluous: flowing as with honey, smooth.

Dawn: Aurora was the goddess of the dawn and preceded Apollo in his chariot.

Manchegan horizon: horizon of La Mancha.

The Plain of Mon-ti-el′ was "famous" as being the scene of the battle, in 1369, in which Pedro the Cruel was defeated by his brother Henry of Trastamara.

"in which shall be made known my deeds of fame, worthy to be moulded in brass, carved in marble, limned in pictures, for a memorial forever. And thou, O sage magician, whoever thou art, to whom it shall fall to be the chronicler of this wondrous history, forget not, I entreat thee, my good Rocinante, the constant companion of my ways and wanderings." Presently he broke out again, as if he were love-stricken in earnest, "O Princess Dulcinea, lady of this captive heart, a grievous wrong hast thou done me to drive me forth with scorn, and with inexorable obduracy banish me from the presence of thy beauty. O lady, deign to hold in remembrance this heart, thy vassal, that thus in anguish pines for love of thee."

So he went on stringing together these and other absurdities, all in the style of those his books had taught him, imitating their language as well as he could; and all the while he rode so slowly and the sun mounted so rapidly and with such fervor that it was enough to melt his brains if he had any. Nearly all day he travelled without anything remarkable happening to him, at which he was in despair, for he was anxious to encounter some one at once upon whom to try the might of his strong arm.

He was on the road all day, and towards nightfall his hack and he found themselves dead tired and hungry, when, looking all around to see if he could discover any castle or shepherd's shanty where he might refresh himself and relieve his sore wants, he perceived not far out of his road an inn, which was as welcome as a star guiding him to the portals of his redemption; and quickening his pace he reached it just as night was setting in. At the door were standing two young women, girls of the district as they call them, on their way to Seville with some carriers who had chanced to halt that

Limned: drawn or painted.

Inexorable obduracy: not to be moved from one's hardness of heart by prayers or tears.

Vassal: a subject, servant, bondman, slave.

Séville: a large city in the south of Spain; Spanish Sevilla.

night at the inn; and as, happen what might to our adventurer, everything he saw or imagined seemed to him to be and to happen after the fashion of what he had read of, the moment he saw the inn he pictured it to himself as a castle with its four turrets and pinnacles of shining silver, not forgetting the drawbridge and moat and all the belongings usually ascribed to castles of the sort. To this inn, which to him seemed a castle, he advanced, and at a short distance from it he checked Rocinante, hoping that some dwarf would show himself upon the battlements, and by sound of trumpet give notice that a knight was approaching the castle. But seeing that they were slow about it, and that Rocinante was in a hurry to reach the stable, he made for the inn door, and perceived the two damsels who were standing there, and who seemed to him to be two fair maidens or lovely ladies taking their ease at the castle gate.

At this moment it so happened that a swineherd who was going through the stubble collecting a drove of pigs (for, without any apology, that is what they are called) gave a blast of his horn to bring them together, and forthwith it seemed to Don Quixote to be what he was expecting, the signal of some dwarf announcing his arrival; and so with prodigious satisfaction he rode up to the inn and to the girls, who, seeing a man of this sort approaching in full armor and with lance and buckler, were turning in dismay into the inn, when Don Quixote, guessing their fear by their flight, raising his pasteboard visor, disclosed his dry, dusty visage, and with courteous bearing and gentle voice addressed them, "Your ladyships need not fly or fear any rudeness, for that, it belongs

Turrets: little towers.

Pinnacles: little towers tapering to a slender point or spire.

Drawbridge and moat: moat, the deep ditch filled with water surrounding the castle. Drawbridge, the movable bridge lowered over the moat from the main entrance and raised at will by chains on the inside of the castle walls.

Battlements: the upper, ornamented parts of a flat-roofed building.

Vis′-or: the part of a helmet arranged to lift or open and show the face.

not to the order of knighthood which I profess, to offer to any one, much less to high-born maidens as your appearance proclaims you to be." The girls were looking at him and straining their eyes to make out the features which the clumsy visor obscured, but they could not restrain their laughter, which made Don Quixote wax indignant and say, "Modesty becomes the fair, and moreover laughter that has little cause is great silliness; this, however, I say not to pain or anger you, for my desire is none other than to serve you."

The incomprehensible language and the unpromising looks of our cavalier only increased the girls' laughter, and that increased his irritation, and matters might have gone farther if at that moment the landlord had not come out, who, being a very fat man, was a very peaceful one. He, seeing this grotesque figure clad in armor that did not match any more than his saddle, bridle, lance, buckler, or corselet, was not at all indisposed to join the damsels in their manifestations of amusement; but, in truth, standing in awe of such a complicated armament he thought it best to speak him fairly, so he said, "Sir Knight, if your worship wants lodging, bating the bed (for there is not one in the inn) there is plenty of everything else here." Don Quixote, observing the respectful bearing of the commander of the fortress (for so innkeeper and inn seemed in his eyes), made answer, "Sir Keeper of the Castle, for me anything will suffice, for

'My armor is my only wear,
My only rest the fray.'"

"In that case," said the host

"'Your bed is on the flinty rock,
Your sleep to watch alway';

and if so, you may dismount and safely reckon upon any quantity of sleeplessness under this roof for a twelvemonth, not to say for a single night." So saying, he advanced to

Cavalier: knight. **Grotesque**: whimsical.
Corselet: armor for the body, breastplate and backpiece together.
Armament: war-like outfit. **Bating** = with the exception of.

hold the stirrup for Don Quixote, who got down with great difficulty and exertion (for he had not broken his fast all day), and then charged the host to take great care of his horse, as he was the best bit of flesh that ever ate bread in this world. The landlord eyed him over, but did not find him as good as Don Quixote said, nor even half as good; and putting him up in the stable, he returned to see what might be wanted by his guest, whom the damsels, who had by this time made their peace with him, were now relieving of his armor. They had taken off his breastplate and backpiece, but they neither knew nor saw how to open his gorget or remove his make-shift helmet, for he had fastened it with green ribbons, which, as there was no untying the knots, required to be cut. This, however, he would not by any means consent to, so he remained all the evening with his helmet on, the drollest and oddest figure that can be imagined; and while they were removing his armor, taking the girls who were about it for ladies of high degree belonging to the castle, he said to them with great sprightliness:

'Oh, never, surely, was there knight
So served by hand of dame,
As served was he, Don Quixote hight,
When from his town he came;
With maidens waiting on himself,
Princesses on his hack —

— or Rocinante, for that, ladies mine, is my horse's name, and Don Quixote of La Mancha is my own."

The girls, who were not used to hearing rhetoric of this sort, had nothing to say in reply: they only asked him if he wanted anything to eat. "I would gladly eat a bit of something," said Don Quixote, "for I feel it would come very seasonably." The day happened to be a Friday, and in the whole inn there was nothing but some pieces of fish they call "troutlet"; so they asked him if he thought he could eat

Gorget: neckpiece of the armor.
Hight: called. **Rhetoric**: fine language. **Troutlet**: little trout.

troutlet, for there was no other fish to give him. "If there be troutlets enough," said Don Quixote, "they will be the same thing as a trout. But whatever it be let it come quickly, for the burden and pressure of arms cannot be borne without support to the inside." They laid a table for him at the door of the inn for the sake of the air, and the host brought him a portion of ill-soaked and worse-cooked stockfish, and a piece of bread as black and mouldy as his own armor; but a laughable sight it was to see him eating, for having his helmet on and the beaver up, he could not with his own hands put anything into his mouth unless some one else placed it there, and this service one of the girls rendered him. But to give him anything to drink was impossible, or would have been so had not the landlord bored a reed, and putting one end in his mouth poured the wine into him through the other; all of which he bore with patience rather than sever the ribbons of his helmet.

While this was going on there came up to the inn a swine-tender, who, as he approached, sounded his reed pipe four or five times, and thereby completely convinced Don Quixote that he was in some famous castle, and that they were regaling him with music, and that the stockfish was trout, the bread the whitest, the peasant girls fine ladies, and the landlord the commander of the castle; and consequently he held that his enterprise and sally had been to some purpose. But still it distressed him to think he had not been dubbed a knight, for it was plain to him he could not lawfully engage in any adventure without receiving the order of knighthood.

Stockfish: dried, salted fish.

CHAPTER III.

WHEREIN IS RELATED THE DROLL WAY IN WHICH DON QUIXOTE HAD HIMSELF DUBBED A KNIGHT.

HARASSED by this reflection, he made haste with his scanty supper, and having finished it called the landlord, and shutting himself into the stable with him, fell on his knees before him, saying, "From this spot I rise not, valiant knight, until your courtesy grants me the boon I seek, one that will redound to your praise and the benefit of the human race." The landlord, seeing his guest at his feet and hearing a speech of this kind, stood staring at him in bewilderment, not knowing what to do or say, and entreating him to rise, but all to no purpose until he had agreed to grant the boon demanded of him. "I looked for no less, my lord, from your High Magnificence," replied Don Quixote, "and I have to tell you that the boon I have asked and your liberality has granted is that you shall dub me knight to-morrow morning, and that to-night I shall watch my arms in the chapel of this your castle; thus to-morrow, as I have said, will be accomplished what I so much desire, enabling me lawfully to roam through all the four quarters of the world seeking adventures on behalf of those in distress, as is the duty of chivalry and of knights-errant like myself, whose ambition is directed to such deeds."

The landlord, who, as has been mentioned, was something of a wag, and had already some suspicion of his guest's want of wits, was quite convinced of it on hearing talk of this kind from him, and to make sport for the night he determined to fall in with his humor. So he told him he was quite right in pursuing the object he had in view, and that such a motive was natural and becoming in cavaliers as distinguished as he seemed and his gallant bearing showed him to be; and that he himself in his younger days had followed the same honorable

calling, roaming in quest of adventures in various parts of the world, until at last he had retired to this castle of his, where he was living upon his property; and where he received all knights-errant, of whatever rank or condition they might be, all for the great love he bore them and that they might share their substance with him in return for his benevolence. He told him, moreover, that in this castle of his there was no chapel in which he could watch his armor, as it had been pulled down in order to be rebuilt, but that in a case of necessity it might, he knew, be watched anywhere, and he might watch it that night in a courtyard of the castle, and in the morning, God willing, the requisite ceremonies might be performed so as to have him dubbed a knight, and so thoroughly dubbed that nobody could be more so. He asked if he had any money with him, to which Don Quixote replied that he had not a farthing, as in the histories of knights-errant he had never read of any of them carrying any. On this point the landlord told him he was mistaken; for, though not recorded in the histories, because in the author's opinion there was no need to mention anything so obvious and necessary as money and clean shirts, it was not to be supposed therefore that they did not carry them, and he might regard it as certain and established that all knights-errant (about whom there were so many full and unimpeachable books) carried well-furnished purses in case of emergency, and likewise carried shirts and a little box of ointment to cure the wounds they received. For in those plains and deserts where they engaged in combat and came out wounded, it was not always that there was some one to cure them, unless indeed they had for a friend some sage magician to succor them at once by fetching through the air upon a cloud some damsel or dwarf with a vial of water of such virtue that by tasting one drop of it they were cured of their hurts and wounds in an instant and left as sound as if they had not received any damage whatever. He therefore advised him (and, as his godson so soon to be, he might even

Unimpeachable: not to be called in question.

command him) never from that time forth to travel without money and the usual requirements, and he would find the advantage of them when he least expected it.

Don Quixote promised to follow his advice scrupulously, and it was arranged forthwith that he should watch his armor in a large yard at one side of the inn; so, collecting it all together, Don Quixote placed it on the trough that stood by the side of a well, and bracing his buckler on his arm he grasped his lance and began with a stately air to march up and down in front of the trough, and as he began his march night began to fall.

The landlord told all the people who were in the inn about the craze of his guest, the watching of the armor, and the dubbing ceremony he contemplated. Full of wonder at so strange a form of madness, they flocked to see it from a distance, and observed with what composure he sometimes paced up and down, or sometimes, leaning on his lance, gazed on his armor without taking his eyes off it for ever so long; and as the night closed in with a light from the moon so brilliant that it might vie with his that lent it, everything the novice knight did was plainly seen by all.

Meanwhile one of the carriers who were in the inn thought fit to water his team, and it was necessary to remove Don Quixote's armor as it lay on the trough; but he seeing the other approach hailed him in a loud voice, "O thou, whoever thou art, rash knight that comest to lay hands on the armor of the most valorous errant that ever girt on sword, have a care what thou dost; touch it not unless thou wouldst lay down thy life as the penalty of thy rashness." The carrier gave no heed to these words (and he would have done better to heed them if he had been heedful of his health), but seizing it by the straps flung the armor some distance from him. Seeing this, Don Quixote raised his eyes to heaven, and fixing his thoughts, apparently, upon his lady Dulcinea, exclaimed, "Aid

Scrupulously: exactly.
"**His that lent it**," etc., who lends his light to the moon?

me, lady mine, in this the first encounter that presents itsel this breast which thou holdest in subjection; let not thy fa and protection fail me in this first jeopardy"; and, with th words and others to the same purpose, dropping his bucl he lifted his lance with both hands and with it smote suc blow on the carrier's head that he stretched him on the grou so stunned that had he followed it up with a second th would have been no need of a surgeon to cure him. T done, he picked up his armor and returned to his beat w the same serenity as before.

Shortly after this, another, not knowing what had happer (for the carrier still lay senseless), came with the same obj of giving water to his mules, and was proceeding to rem the armor in order to clear the trough, when Don Quixc without uttering a word or imploring aid from any one, o more dropped his buckler and once more lifted his lance, a without actually breaking the second carrier's head into piec made more than three of it, for he laid it open in four. At noise all the people of the inn ran to the spot, and among th the landlord. Seeing this, Don Quixote braced his buckler his arm, and with his hand on his sword exclaimed, "O La of Beauty, strength and support of my faint heart, it is ti for thee to turn the eyes of thy greatness on this thy capt knight on the brink of so mighty an adventure." By this felt himself so inspirited that he would not have flinched if the carriers in the world had assailed him. The comrades the wounded perceiving the plight they were in began fron distance to shower stones on Don Quixote, who screened hi self as best he could with his buckler, not daring to quit t trough and leave his armor unprotected. The landlord shout to them to leave him alone, for he had already told th that he was mad, and as a madman he would not be accou able even if he killed them all. Still louder shouted D Quixote calling them knaves and traitors, and the lord

Jeopardy: hazard, danger.
"Laid it open in four": That is, inflicting two cuts that formed a cro

the castle, who allowed knights-errant to be treated in this fashion, a villain and a low-born knight whom, had he received the order of knighthood, he would call to account for his treachery. "But of you," he cried, "base and vile rabble, I make no account; fling, strike, come on, do all ye can against me, ye shall see what the reward of your folly and insolence will be." This he uttered with so much spirit and boldness that he filled his assailants with a terrible fear, and as much for this reason as at the persuasion of the landlord they left off stoning him, and he allowed them to carry off the wounded, and with the same calmness and composure as before resumed the watch over his armor.

But these freaks of his guest were not much to the liking of the landlord, so he determined to cut matters short and confer upon him at once the unlucky order of knighthood before any further misadventure could occur; so, going up to him, he apologized for the rudeness which, without his knowledge, had been offered to him by these low people, who, however, had been well punished for their audacity. As he had already told him, he said, there was no chapel in the castle, nor was it needed for what remained to be done, for, as he understood the ceremonial of the order, the whole point of being dubbed a knight lay in the accolade and in the slap on the shoulder, and that could be administered in the middle of a field; and that he had now done all that was needful as to watching the armor, for all requirements were satisfied by a watch of two hours only, while he had been more than four about it. Don Quixote believed all, and told him he stood there ready to obey him, and to make an end of it with as much despatch as possible; for, if he were again attacked, and felt himself to be a dubbed knight, he would not, he thought, leave a soul alive in the castle, except such as out of respect he might spare at his bidding.

Thus warned and menaced, the innkeeper forthwith brought out a book in which he used to enter the straw and barley he

Freaks: whims, pranks. **Accolade**: see note 2, page 6.

served out to the carriers, and, with a lad carrying a candle-end, and the two damsels already mentioned, he returned to where Don Quixote stood, and bade him kneel down. Then, reading from his account-book as if he were repeating some devout prayer, in the middle of his delivery he raised his hand and gave him a sturdy blow on the neck, and then, with his own sword, a smart slap on the shoulder, all the while muttering between his teeth as if he was saying his prayers. Having done this, he directed one of the girls to gird on his sword, which she did with great self-possession and gravity, and not a little was required to prevent a burst of laughter at each stage of the ceremony; but what they had already seen of the novice knight's prowess kept their laughter within bounds. On girding him with the sword the girl said to him, "May God make your worship a very fortunate knight, and grant you success in battle." Then the other girl buckled on his spur.

Having thus, with hot haste and speed, brought to a conclusion these never-till-now-seen ceremonies, Don Quixote was on thorns until he saw himself on horseback sallying forth in quest of adventures; and saddling Rocinante at once he mounted, and embracing his host, as he returned thanks for his kindness in knighting him, he addressed him in language so extraordinary that it is impossible to report it. The landlord, to get him out of the inn, replied with no less rhetoric though with shorter words, and without calling upon him to pay the reckoning let him go with a God-speed.

CHAPTER IV.

OF WHAT HAPPENED TO OUR KNIGHT WHEN HE LEFT THE INN.

DAY was dawning when Don Quixote quitted the inn, so happy, so gay, so exhilarated at finding himself dubbed a knight, that his joy was like to burst his horse-girths. However, recalling the advice of his host as to the requisites he ought to carry with him, especially that referring to money and shirts, he determined to go home and provide himself with all, and also with a squire, for he reckoned upon securing a farm-laborer, a neighbor of his, a poor man with a family, but very well qualified for the office of squire to a knight. With this object he turned his horse's head towards his village, and Rocinante, thus reminded of his old quarters, stepped out so briskly that he hardly seemed to tread the earth.

He had not gone far, when out of a thicket on his right there seemed to come feeble cries as of some one in distress, and the instant he heard them he exclaimed, "Thanks be to heaven for the favor it accords me, that it so soon offers me an opportunity of fulfilling the obligation I have undertaken, and gathering the fruit of my ambition. These cries, no doubt, come from some man or woman in want of help, and needing my aid and protection;" and wheeling, he turned Rocinante in the direction whence the cries seemed to proceed. He had gone but a few paces into the wood, when he saw a mare tied to an oak, and tied to another, and stripped from the waist upwards, a youth of about fifteen years of age, from whom the cries came. Nor were they without cause, for a lusty farmer was flogging him with a belt and following up every blow with scoldings and commands, repeating, "Your mouth shut and

Squire: attendant on a knight.

your eyes open!" while the youth made answer, "I won't do it again, master mine; I won't do it again, and I'll take care of the flock another time."

Seeing what was going on, Don Quixote said in an angry voice, "Discourteous knight, it ill becomes you to assail one who cannot defend himself; mount your steed and take your lance" (for there was a lance leaning against the oak to which the mare was tied), "and I will make you know that you are behaving as a coward." The farmer, seeing before him this figure in full armor brandishing a lance over his head, gave himself up for dead, and made answer meekly, "Sir Knight, this youth that I am chastising is my servant, employed by me to watch a flock of sheep that I have hard by, and he is so careless that I lose one every day, and when I punish him for his carelessness and knavery he says I do it out of niggardliness, to escape paying him the wages I owe him, and on my soul, he lies."

"Lies before me, base clown!" said Don Quixote. "By the sun that shines on us I have a mind to run you through with this lance. Pay him at once without another word; if not, I will make an end of you, and annihilate you on the spot; release him instantly."

The farmer hung his head, and without a word untied his servant, of whom Don Quixote asked how much his master owed him.

He replied, nine months at seven reals a month. Don Quixote added it up, found that it came to sixty-three reals, and told the farmer to pay it down immediately, if he did not want to die for it.

The trembling clown replied that as he lived it was not so much; for there were to be taken into account and deducted three pair of shoes he had given him, and a real for two blood-lettings when he was sick.

Annihilate: completely destroy.
Real: re-al, small Spanish coin, about 5 cents in value.
Blood-letting: formerly a favorite medical treatment for several diseases.

"All that is very well," said Don Quixote; "but let the shoes and the blood-lettings stand as a set-off against the blows you have given him without any cause; for if he spoiled the leather of the shoes you paid for, you have damaged that of his body, and if the barber took blood from him when he was sick, you have drawn it when he was sound; so on that score he owes you nothing."

"The difficulty is, Sir Knight, that I have no money here; let Andrew come home with me, and I will pay him all, real by real."

"I go with him!" said the youth. "Nay, God forbid! no, sir, not for the world; for once alone with me, he would flay me like a Saint Bartholomew."

"He will do nothing of the kind," said Don Quixote; "I have only to command, and he will obey me; and as he has sworn to me by the order of knighthood which he has received, I leave him free, and I guarantee the payment."

"And if you desire to know who it is lays this command, know that I am the valorous Don Quixote of La Mancha, the undoer of wrongs and injustices; and so, God be with you, and keep in mind what you have promised and sworn under those penalties that have been already declared to you."

So saying, he gave Rocinante the spur, and was soon out of reach. The farmer followed him with his eyes, and when he saw that he had cleared the wood and was no longer in sight, he turned to his boy Andrew and said, "Come here, my son, I want to pay you what I owe you, as that undoer of wrongs has commanded me."

"My oath on it," said Andrew, "your worship will be well advised to obey the command of that good knight — may he live a thousand years — for, as he is a valiant and just judge, if you do not pay me, he will come back and do as he said."

"My oath on it, too," said the farmer; "but as I have a strong affection for you, I want to add to the debt in order to

Barbers: used to practice some offices of surgery, such as blood-letting and pulling teeth.

St. Bartholomew: was first flayed alive and then crucified.

add to the payment;" and seizing him by the arm, he tied him up to the oak again, where he gave him such a flogging that he left him for dead.

"Now, Master Andrew," said the farmer, "call on the undoer of wrongs; you will find he won't undo that, though I am not sure that I have quite done with you." But at last he untied him, and gave him leave to go look for his judge in order to put the sentence pronounced into execution.

Andrew went off rather down in the mouth, swearing he would go to look for the valiant Don Quixote of La Mancha and tell him exactly what had happened, and that all would have to be repaid him sevenfold; but for all that, he went off weeping, while his master stood laughing.

Thus did the valiant Don Quixote right that wrong, and, thoroughly satisfied with what had taken place, as he considered he had made a very happy and noble beginning with his knighthood, he took the road towards his village in perfect self-content, saying in a low voice, "Well mayest thou this day call thyself fortunate above all on earth, O Dulcinea del Toboso, fairest of the fair! since it has fallen to thy lot to hold subject and submissive to thy full will and pleasure a knight so renowned as is and will be Don Quixote of La Mancha, who, as all the world knows, yesterday received the order of knighthood, and hath to-day righted the greatest wrong and grievance that ever injustice conceived and cruelty perpetrated: who hath to-day plucked the rod from the hand of yonder ruthless oppressor, so wantonly lashing that tender child."

He now came to a road branching in four directions, and immediately he was reminded of those cross-roads where knights-errant used to stop to consider which road they should take. In imitation of them he halted for a while, and after having deeply considered it, he gave Rocinante his head, submitting his own will to that of his hack, who followed out his first intention, which was to make straight for his own stable. After he had gone about two miles Don Quixote perceived a large party of people, who, as afterwards appeared, were some

Toledo traders, on their way to buy silk at Murcia. There were six of them coming along under their sunshades, with four servants mounted, and three muleteers on foot. Scarcely had Don Quixote descried them when the fancy possessed him that this must be some new adventure; and to help him to imitate as far as he could those passages he had read of in his books, here seemed to come one made on purpose, which he resolved to attempt. So with a lofty bearing and determination he fixed himself firmly in his stirrups, got his lance ready, brought his buckler before his breast, and planting himself in the middle of the road, stood waiting the approach of these knights-errant, for such he now considered and held them to be; and when they had come near enough to see and hear, he exclaimed with a haughty gesture, "All the world stand, unless all the world confess that in all the world there is no maiden fairer than the Empress of La Mancha, the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso."

The traders halted at the sound of this language and the sight of the strange figure that uttered it, and from both figure and language at once guessed the craze of their owner; they wished, however, to learn quietly what was the object of this confession that was demanded of them, and one of them, who was rather fond of a joke and was very sharp-witted, said to him, "Sir Knight, we do not know who this good lady is that you speak of; show her to us, for, if she be of such beauty as you suggest, with all our hearts and without any pressure we will confess the truth that is on your part required of us."

"If I were to show her to you," replied Don Quixote, "what merit would you have in confessing a truth so manifest? The essential point is that without seeing her you must believe, confess, affirm, swear, and defend it; else ye have to do with me in battle, ill-conditioned, arrogant rabble that ye are; and

Toledo: ancient city in the heart of Spain.
Murcia: city in the southeast of Spain.
Sunshades: the light and heat, of course, on the high, treeless plains of central Spain is very glaring and intense.

come ye on, one by one as the order of knighthood requires, or all together as is the custom and vile usage of your breed, here do I bide and await you, relying on the justice of the cause I maintain."

"Sir Knight," replied the trader, "I entreat your worship in the name of this present company of princes, that, to save us from charging our consciences with the confession of a thing we have never seen or heard of, your worship will be pleased to show us some portrait of this lady, though it be no bigger than a grain of wheat; and in this way we shall be satisfied and easy, and you will be content and pleased; nay, I believe we are already so far agreed with you that even though her portrait should show her blind of one eye, and distilling vermillion and sulphur from the other, we would nevertheless, to gratify your worship, say all in her favor that you desire."

"She distils nothing of the kind, vile rabble," said Don Quixote, burning with rage, "nothing of the kind, I say, only ambergris and civet in cotton; nor is she one-eyed or humpbacked, but straighter than a Guadarrama spindle: but ye must pay for the blasphemy ye have uttered against beauty like that of my lady."

And so saying, he charged with levelled lance against the one who had spoken, with such fury and fierceness that, if luck had not contrived that Rocinante should stumble midway and come down, it would have gone hard with the rash trader. Down went Rocinante, and over went his master, rolling along

Ambergris: a substance of the consistence of wax found floating in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the tropics, and also as a morbid secretion in the intestines of the sperm whale, which is believed to be in all cases its true origin. Its color is white, ash-gray, yellow or black, and often variegated like marble. The floating masses are often found from 60 to 225 pounds in weight. It is volatilized as a white vapor at 212° Farenheit and is highly valued in perfumery.

Civet: the perfume most in request at the time, and was imported packed in cotton. It is derived from the civet cat, an animal of Asia and Northern Africa.

Guadarrama: mountains in the central part of Spain. Spindles were made in great quantities from the beech trees growing on their slopes.

the ground for some distance; and when he tried to rise he was unable, so encumbered was he with lance, buckler, spurs, helmet, and the weight of his old armor; and all the while he was struggling to get up, he kept saying, "Fly not, cowards and caitiffs! stay, for not by my fault, but my horse's, am I stretched here."

One of the muleteers in attendance, who could not have had much good nature in him, hearing the poor prostrate man blustering in this style, was unable to refrain from giving him an answer on his ribs; and coming up to him he seized his lance, and having broken it in pieces, with one of them he began so to belabor our Don Quixote that, notwithstanding and in spite of his armor, he milled him like a measure of wheat. His master called out not to lay on so hard and to leave him alone, but the muleteer's blood was up, and he did not care to drop the game until he had vented the rest of his wrath, and gathering up the remaining fragments of the lance he finished with a discharge upon the unhappy victim, who all through the storm of sticks that rained on him never ceased threatening heaven, and earth, and the brigands, for such they seemed to him. At last the muleteer was tired, and the traders continued their journey, taking with them matter for talk about the poor fellow who had been cudgelled. He, when he found himself alone, made another effort to rise; but if he was unable when whole and sound, how was he to rise after having been thrashed and well-nigh knocked to pieces? And yet he esteemed himself fortunate, as it seemed to him that this was a regular knight-errant's mishap, and entirely, he considered, the fault of his horse. However, battered in body as he was, to rise was beyond his power.

Finding, then, that in fact he could not move, he bethought himself of having recourse to his usual remedy, which was to think of some passage in his books, and his craze brought to his mind that about Baldwin and the Marquis of Mantua, when

Baldwin: a young knight of the Emperor Charlemagne.
Mantua: a city of northern Italy.

Carloto left him wounded on the mountain side. This seemed to him to fit exactly the case in which he found himself, so, making a show of severe suffering, he began to roll on the ground and with feeble breath repeat the very words which the wounded knight of the wood is said to have uttered:

"Where art thou, lady mine, that thou
My sorrow dost not rue?
Thou canst not know it, lady mine,
Or else thou art untrue."

And so he went on with the ballad as far as the lines:

"O noble Marquis of Mantua,
My Uncle and liege lord!"

As chance would have it, when he had got to this line there happened to come by a peasant from his own village, a neighbor of his, who had been with a load of wheat to the mill, and he, seeing the man stretched there, came up to him and asked him who he was and what was the matter with him that he complained so dolefully.

Don Quixote was firmly persuaded that this was the Marquis of Mantua, his uncle, so the only answer he made was to go on with his ballad, in which he told the tale of his misfortune, and of the loves of the Emperor's son and his wife, all exactly as the ballad sings it.

The peasant stood amazed at hearing such nonsense, and relieving him of the visor, already battered to pieces by blows, he wiped his face, which was covered with dust, and as soon as he had done so he recognized him and said, "Sir Don Quixote, who has brought your worship to this pass?" But to all questions the other only went on with his ballad.

Seeing this, the good man removed as well as he could his breastplate and backpiece to see if he had any wound, but he could perceive no blood nor any mark whatever. He then contrived to raise him from the ground, and with no little difficulty hoisted him upon his ass, which seemed to him to be the easiest mount for him; and collecting the arms, even to the splinters of the lance, he tied them on Rocinante, and leading him by

the bridle and the ass by the halter he took the road for the village, very sad to hear what absurd stuff Don Quixote was talking.

With this talk and more of the same kind they reached the village just as night was beginning to fall, but the peasant waited until it was a little later that the belabored gentleman might not be seen riding in such a miserable trim. When it was what seemed to him the proper time he entered the village and went to Don Quixote's house, which he found all in confusion, and there were the curate and the village barber, who were great friends of Don Quixote, and his housekeeper was saying to them in a loud voice, "What do your worships think can have befallen my master? It is six days now since anything has been seen of him, or the hack, or the buckler, lance, or armor. Miserable me! I am certain of it, and it is as true as that I was born to die, that these accursed books of chivalry he has, and has got into the way of reading so constantly, have upset his reason; for now I remember having often heard him saying to himself that he would turn knight-errant and go all over the world in quest of adventures. Such books have brought to ruin the finest understanding there was in all La Mancha!"

The niece said the same, and, indeed, more: "You must know, Master Nicholas" — for that was the name of the barber — "it was often my uncle's way to stay two days and nights together poring over these unholy books of misadventures, after which he would fling the book away and snatch up his sword and fall to slashing the walls; and when he was tired out he would say he had killed four giants like four towers; and the sweat that flowed from him when he was weary he said was the blood of the wounds he had received in battle; and then he would drink a great jug of cold water and become calm and quiet, saying that this water was a most precious potion which the sage Esquife, a great magician and friend of his, had brought him. But I take all the blame upon myself for never

Potion: dose of liquid medicine. **Esquife** = Es-kée-fe.

having told your worships of my uncle's vagaries, that you might put a stop to them before things had come to this pass, and burn all these accursed books — for he has a great number — that richly deserve to be burned like heretics."

"So say I too," said the curate, "and by my faith to-morrow shall not pass without public judgment upon them, and may they be condemned to the flames lest they lead those that read them to behave as my good friend seems to have behaved."

All this the peasant heard, and from it he understood at last what was the matter with his neighbor, so he began calling aloud, "Open, your worships, to Sir Baldwin and to Sir Marquis of Mantua, who comes badly wounded."

At these words they all hurried out, and when they recognized their friend, master, and uncle, who had not yet dismounted from the ass because he could not, they ran to embrace him.

"Hold!" said he, "for I am badly wounded through my horse's fault; carry me to bed, and if possible send for the wise Urganda to cure and see to my wounds."

"See there! plague on it!" cried the housekeeper at this; "did not my heart tell the truth as to which foot my master went lame of? To bed with your worship at once, and we will contrive to cure you here without fetching that Hurgada. A curse I say once more, and a hundred times more, on those books of chivalry that have brought your worship to such a pass."

They carried him to bed at once, and after searching for his wounds could find none, but he said they were all bruises from having had a severe fall with his horse Rocinante when in combat with ten giants, the biggest and the boldest to be found on earth.

They put a host of questions to Don Quixote, but his only answer to all was — give him something to eat, and leave him to sleep, for that was what he needed most. They did so, and the curate questioned the peasant at great length as to how he had found Don Quixote. He told him all, and the nonsense he had talked when found and on the way home.

Vagaries: freaks, whims.
Hurgada: the housekeeper's blunder for Urganda.

CHAPTER V.

OF THE SECOND SALLY OF OUR WORTHY KNIGHT DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA.

At this instant Don Quixote began shouting out, "Here, here, valiant knights! here is need for you to put forth the might of your strong arms, for they of the Court are gaining the mastery in the tourney!"

When they reached Don Quixote he was already out of bed, and was still shouting and raving, and slashing and cutting all round, as wide awake as if he had never slept.

They closed with him and by force got him back to bed, and when he had become a little calm, addressing the curate, he said to him, "Of a truth, Sir Archbishop Turpin, it is a great disgrace for us who call ourselves the Twelve Peers, so carelessly to allow the knights of the Court to gain the victory in this tourney, we the adventurers having carried off the honor on the three former days."

"Hush, gossip," said the curate; "please God, the luck may turn, and what is lost to-day may be won to-morrow; for the present let your worship have a care of your health, for it seems to me that you are over-fatigued, if not badly wounded."

"Wounded no," said Don Quixote, "but bruised and battered no doubt; for the present, however, let them bring me something to eat, for that, I feel, is what will be more to my purpose, and leave it to me to avenge myself."

They did as he wished; they gave him something to eat, and once more he fell asleep, leaving them marveling at his madness.

Tourney: tournament, mock fight or warlike game.

Turpin (or Tilpin): Charlemagne's chaplain, and Archbishop of Rheims.

Twelve Peers of France: Charlemagne had twelve chosen knights called peers or paladins.

Gossip: friend, comrade, companion.

That night the housekeeper burned to ashes, in the yard, all the books that were in the whole house; and some must have been consumed that deserved preservation in everlasting archives, but their fate and the laziness of the examiner did not permit it, and so in them was verified the proverb that sometimes the innocent suffer for the guilty.

One of the remedies which the curate and the barber immediately applied to their friend's disorder was to wall up and plaster the room where the books were, so that when he got up he should not find them (possibly the cause being removed, the effect might cease), and they might say that a magician had carried them off, room and all; and this was done with all despatch. Two days later Don Quixote got up, and the first thing he did was to go and look at his books, and not finding the room where he had left it, he wandered from side to side looking for it. He came to the place where the door used to be, and tried it with his hands, and turned and twisted his eyes in every direction without saying a word; but after a good while he asked his housekeeper whereabouts was the room that held his books.

The housekeeper, who had been already well instructed in what she was to answer, said, "What room or what nothing is it that your worship is looking for? There are neither room nor books in this house now, for a magician came on a cloud one night after the day your worship left this, and dismounting from a serpent that he rode, he entered the room, and what he did there I know not, but after a while he made off, flying through the roof, and left the house full of smoke; and when we went to see what he had done we saw neither book nor room: but I remember very well, that on leaving, the old villain said in a loud voice that, for a private grudge he owed the owner of the books and the room, he had done mischief in that house that would be discovered by-and-by: he said, too, that his name was the Sage Muñaton."

"He must have said Friston," said Don Quixote.

Archives: place where public documents are kept.

"I don't know whether he called himself Friston or Friton," said the housekeeper, "I only know that his name ended with 'ton.'"

"So it does," said Don Quixote, "and he is a sage magician, a great enemy of mine, who has a spite against me because he knows by his arts and lore that in process of time I am to engage in single combat with a knight whom he befriends and that I am to conquer, and he will be unable to prevent it; and for this reason he endeavors to do me all the ill turns that he can; but I promise him that it will be hard for him to oppose or avoid what is decreed by Heaven."

"Who doubts that?" said the niece; "but, uncle, who mixes you up in these quarrels? Would it not be better to remain at peace in your own house instead of roaming the world looking for better bread than ever came of wheat, never reflecting that many go for wool and come back shorn?"

"Oh, niece of mine," replied Don Quixote, "how much astray art thou in thy reckoning: ere they shear me I shall have plucked away and stripped off the beards of all who would dare to touch only the tip of a hair of mine."

The two were unwilling to make any further answer, as they saw that his anger was kindling.

In short, then, he remained at home fifteen days very quietly without showing any signs of a desire to take up with his former delusions, and during this time he held lively discussions with his two gossips, the curate and the barber, on the point he maintained, that knights-errant were what the world stood most in need of, and that in him was to be accomplished the revival of knight-errantry. The curate sometimes contradicted him, sometimes agreed with him, for if he had not observed this precaution he would have been unable to bring him to reason.

Don Quixote, also, worked upon a farm laborer, a neighbor of his, an honest man, but with very little wit in his pate. He so talked him over, and with such persuasions and promises,

Lore: knowledge.

that the poor clown made up his mind to sally forth w and serve him as esquire. Don Quixote, among othe told him he ought to be ready to go with him gladly, any moment an adventure might occur that might island in the twinkling of an eye and leave him govern On these and the like promises Sancho Panza (for laborer was called) left wife and children, and engaged as esquire to his neighbor. Don Quixote next set al ting some money; and selling one thing and pawning and making a bad bargain in every case, he got togeth sum. He provided himself with a buckler, which he as a loan from a friend, and restoring his battered he best he could, he warned his squire Sancho of the hour he meant to set out, that he might provide hims what he thought most needful. Above all, he charge take saddle-bags with him. The other said he would, he meant to take also a very good ass he had, as he much given to going on foot. About the ass, Don hesitated a little, trying whether he could call to m knight-errant taking with him an esquire mounted on a but no instance occurred to his memory. For all th ever, he determined to take him, intending to furnish l a more honorable mount when a chance of it presente by appropriating the horse of the first discourteous k encountered. Himself he provided with shirts and su things as he could, according to the advice the host h him; all which being settled and done, without takin Sancho Panza of his wife and children, or Don Quixo housekeeper and niece, they sallied forth unseen by from the village one night, and made such good wa course of it that by daylight they held themselves s discovery, even should search be made for them.

Sancho rode on his ass like a patriarch with his sad and wine skin, and longing to see himself soon govern

Squire (or **Esquire**): attendant on a knight.
Wine skin: leathern wine-bag, carried by all Spanish trave

island his master had promised him. Don Quixote decided upon taking the road over the Plain of Montiel, which he traveled with less discomfort than on the last occasion, for, as it was early morning and the rays of the sun fell on them obliquely, the heat did not distress them.

And now said Sancho Panza to his master, "Your worship will take care, Sir Knight-errant, not to forget about the island you have promised me, for be it ever so big, I'll be equal to governing it."

To which Don Quixote replied, "Thou must know, friend Sancho Panza, that it was a practice very much in vogue with the knights-errant of old to make their squires governors of the islands or kingdoms they won, and I am determined that there shall be no failure on my part in so liberal a custom; and if thou livest and I live, it may well be that before six days are over, I may have won some kingdom that has others dependent upon it, which will be just the thing to enable thee to be crowned king of one of them."

"In that case," said Sancho Panza, "if I should become a king by one of those miracles your worship speaks of, even Theresa Panza, my old woman, would come to be queen and my children princes."

"Well, who doubts it?" said Don Quixote.

"I doubt it," replied Sancho Panza, "because for my part I am persuaded that though God should shower down kingdoms upon earth, not one of them would fit the head of Theresa Panza. Let me tell you, sir, she is not worth two maravedis for a queen; countess will fit her better, and that only with God's help."

"Leave it to God, Sancho," returned Don Quixote, "for he will give her what suits her best; but do not undervalue thyself so much as to come to be content with anything less than being governor of a province."

"I will not, sir," answered Sancho, "especially as I have a man of such quality for a master in your worship, who will be able to give me all that will be suitable for me and that I can bear."

Maravedi: a small copper coin worth less than half a cent American money.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE GOOD FORTUNE WHICH THE VALIANT DON QUIXOTE HAD IN THE TERRIBLE AND UNDREAMT-OF ADVENTURE OF THE WINDMILLS, WITH OTHER OCCURRENCES WORTHY TO BE FITLY RECORDED.

At this point they came in sight of thirty or forty windmills that there are on that plain, and as soon as Don Quixote saw them he said to his squire, "Fortune is arranging matters for us better than we could have shaped our desires ourselves, for look there, friend Sancho Panza, where thirty or more monstrous giants present themselves, all of whom I mean to engage in battle and slay, and with whose spoils we shall begin to make our fortunes; for this is righteous warfare, and it is God's good service to sweep so evil a breed from off the face of the earth."

"What giants?" said Sancho Panza.

"Those thou seest there," answered his master, "with the long arms, and some have them nearly two leagues long."

"Look, your worship," said Sancho; "what we see there are not giants but windmills, and what seem to be their arms are the sails that turned by the wind make the millstone go."

"It is easy to see," replied Don Quixote, "that thou art not used to this business of adventures; those are giants; and if thou art afraid, away with thee out of this and betake thyself to prayer while I engage them in fierce and unequal combat."

So saying, he gave the spur to his steed Rocinante, heedless of the cries his squire Sancho sent after him, warning him that most certainly they were windmills and not giants he was going to attack. He, however, was so positive they were giants that he neither heard the cries of Sancho, nor perceived, near as he was, what they were, but made at them shouting, "Fly not, cowards and vile beings, for it is a single knight that attacks you."

A slight breeze at this moment sprang up, and the great sails began to move, seeing which Don Quixote exclaimed, "Though ye flourish more arms than the giant Briareus, ye have to reckon with me."

So saying, and commending himself with all his heart to his lady Dulcinea, imploring her to support him in such a peril, with lance in rest and covered by his buckler, he charged at Rocinante's fullest gallop and fell upon the first mill that stood in front of him; but as he drove his lance-point into the sail the wind whirled it round with such force that it shivered the lance to pieces, sweeping with it horse and rider, who went rolling over on the plain, in a sorry condition. Sancho hastened to his assistance as fast as his ass could go, and when he came up found him unable to move, with such a shock had Rocinante fallen with him.

"God bless me!" said Sancho, "did I not tell your worship to mind what you were about, for they were only windmills? and no one could have made any mistake about it but one who had something of the same kind in his head."

"Hush, friend Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "the fortunes of war more than any other are liable to frequent fluctuations; and moreover I think, and it is the truth, that some sage or magician has turned these giants into mills in order to rob me of the glory of vanquishing them, such is the enmity he bears me; but in the end his wicked arts will avail but little against my good sword."

"God order it as he may," said Sancho Panza, and helping him to rise got him up again on Rocinante, whose shoulder was half out; and then, discussing the late adventure, they followed the road to Puerto Lapice, for there, said Don Quixote, they could not fail to find adventures in abundance and variety, as it was a great thoroughfare. For all that, he was much grieved at the loss of his lance, and saying so to his squire, he added, "from the first oak I see I mean to rend a branch, large and

Briareus: Bri-a′-re-us, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads.

Puerto Lapice: being a stage on the great high road from Madrid to Seville.

stout, with which I am determined and resolved to do such deeds that thou mayest deem thyself very fortunate in being found worthy to come and see them, and be an eye-witness of things that will with difficulty be believed."

"Be that as God will," said Sancho, "I believe it all as your worship says it; but straighten yourself a little, for you seem all on one side, maybe from the shaking of the fall."

"That is the truth," said Don Quixote, "and if I make no complaint of the pain it is because knights-errant are not permitted to complain of any wounds."

"If so," said Sancho, "I have nothing to say; but God knows I would rather your worship complained when anything ailed you. For my part, I confess I must complain, however small the ache may be; unless indeed this rule about not complaining extends to the squires of knights-errant also."

Don Quixote could not help laughing at his squire's simplicity, and he assured him he might complain whenever and however he chose, just as he liked, for, so far, he had never read of anything to the contrary in the order of knighthood.

While they were thus talking there appeared on the road two friars of the order of St. Benedict, mounted on two dromedaries, for not less tall were the two mules they rode on. They wore traveling spectacles and carried sunshades; and behind them came a coach attended by four or five persons on horseback and two muleteers on foot. In the coach there was, as afterwards appeared, a Biscay lady on her way to Seville, where her husband was about to take passage for the Indies with an appointment of high honor. The friars, though going the same road, were not in her company; but the moment Don Quixote perceived them he said to his squire, "Either I am

Friar: a brother or member of any religious order.

Order of St. Benedict: founded by St. Benedict, an Italian saint of the 6th century, A.D.

Dromedaries: Arabian camels having one hump.

Muleteers: mule drivers.

Biscay = Spanish Viscaya, one of the three Basque provinces of north. Spain.

mistaken, or this is going to be the most famous adventure that has ever been seen, for those black bodies we see there must be, and doubtless are, magicians who are carrying off some stolen princess in that coach, and with all my might I must undo this wrong."

"This will be worse than the windmills," said Sancho. "Look, sir; those are friars of St. Benedict, and the coach plainly belongs to some travelers: mind, I tell you to mind well what you are about and don't let the devil mislead you."

"I have told thee already, Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "that on the subject of adventures thou knowest little. What I say is truth, as thou shalt see presently."

So saying, he advanced and posted himself in the middle of the road along which the friars were coming, and as soon as he thought they had come near enough to hear what he said, he cried aloud, "Unnatural beings, release instantly the high-born princess whom you are carrying off by force in this coach, else prepare to meet a speedy death as the just punishment of your evil deeds."

The friars drew rein and stood wondering at the appearance of Don Quixote as well as at his words, to which they replied, "Sir knight, we are not unnatural, but two brothers of St. Benedict following our road, nor do we know whether or not there are any captive princesses coming in this coach."

"No soft words with me, for I know you, lying rabble," said Don Quixote, and without waiting for a reply he spurred Rocinante and with levelled lance charged the first friar with such fury and determination, that, if the friar had not flung himself off the mule, he would have brought him to the ground against his will, and sore wounded, if not killed outright. The second brother, seeing how his comrade was treated, drove his heels into his mule and made off across the country faster than the wind.

Sancho Panza, when he saw the friar on the ground, dismounting briskly from his ass, rushed towards him and began

Black bodies: the friars wore black gowns or habits.

to strip off his gown. At that instant the friars' muleteers came up and asked what he was stripping him for. Sancho answered them that this fell to him lawfully as spoil of the battle which his lord Don Quixote had won. The muleteers, who had no idea of a joke and did not understand all this about battles and spoils, seeing that Don Quixote was some distance off talking to the travelers in the coach, fell upon Sancho, knocked him down, and leaving hardly a hair in his beard, belabored him with kicks and left him stretched breathless and senseless on the ground; and without any more delay helped the friar to mount, who, trembling, terrified, and pale, as soon as he found himself in the saddle, spurred after his companion, who was standing at a distance looking on, watching the result of the onslaught; then, not caring to wait for the end of the affair just begun, they pursued their journey.

Don Quixote was, as has been said, speaking to the lady in the coach: "Your beauty, lady mine," said he, "may now dispose of your person as may be most in accordance with your pleasure, for the pride of your ravishers lies prostrate on the ground through this strong arm of mine; and lest you should be pining to know the name of your deliverer, know that I am called Don Quixote of La Mancha, knight-errant and adventurer, and captive to the peerless and beautiful lady Dulcinea del Toboso: and in return for the service you have received of me I ask no more than that you should return to El Toboso, and on my behalf present yourself before that lady and tell her what I have done to set you free."

One of the squires in attendance upon the coach, a Biscayan, was listening to all Don Quixote was saying, and perceiving that he would not allow the coach to go on, but was saying it must return at once to El Toboso, he made at him, and seizing his lance, addressed him after this fashion, "Begone, sir, and ill go with thee."

Don Quixote answered him very quietly, "If thou wert a knight, as thou art none, I should have already chastised thy folly and rashness, miserable creature." To which the Bis-

cayan returned, "I no gentleman! — I swear, if thou droppest lance and drawest sword, soon shalt thou see."

"You will see presently," replied Don Quixote; and throwing his lance on the ground, he drew his sword, braced his buckler on his arm, and attacked the Biscayan, bent upon taking his life.

The Biscayan, when he saw him coming on, though he wished to dismount from his mule, in which, being one of those sorry ones let out for hire, he had no confidence, had no choice but to draw his sword; it was lucky for him, however, that he was near the coach, from which he was able to snatch a cushion that served him for a shield; and then they went at one another as if they had been two mortal enemies. The others strove to make peace between them, but could not, for the Biscayan declared in his disjointed phrase that if they did not let him finish his battle he would kill his mistress and every one that strove to prevent him. The lady in the coach, amazed and terrified at what she saw, ordered the coachman to draw aside a little, and set herself to watch this severe struggle, in the course of which the Biscayan smote Don Quixote a mighty stroke on the shoulder over the top of his buckler, which, given to one without armor, would have cleft him to the waist. Don Quixote, feeling the weight of this prodigious blow, cried aloud, saying, "O lady of my soul, Dulcinea, flower of beauty, come to the aid of this your knight, who, in fulfilling his obligations to your beauty, finds himself in this extreme peril." To say this, to lift his sword, to shelter himself well behind his buckler, and to assail the Biscayan was the work of an instant, determined as he was to venture all upon a single blow. The Biscayan, seeing him come on in this way, was convinced of his courage by his spirited bearing, and resolved to follow his example, so he waited for him, keeping well under cover of his cushion, being unable to

Gentleman: in Spanish the word *caballero* means either knight or gentleman.

Manœuvre: to make a change in position to gain the adva tack or defence.

execute any sort of manœuvre with his mule, which, dead tired and never meant for this kind of game, could not stir a step.

It would have gone hard with him, so blind was Don Quixote, had not the lady in the coach, who had been watching the combat in great terror, hastened to where he stood and implored him with earnest entreaties to grant her the grace and favor of sparing her squire's life; to which Don Quixote replied with much gravity and dignity, "In truth, fair lady, I am well content to do what ye ask of me; but it must be on one condition and understanding, which is that this knight promises me to go to the village of El Toboso, and on my part present himself before the peerless lady Dulcinea, that she deal with him as shall be most pleasing to her."

The terrified lady, without discussing Don Quixote's demand or asking who Dulcinea might be, promised that her squire should do all that had been commanded on his part.

"Then, on the faith of that promise," said Don Quixote, "I shall do him no further harm, though he well deserves it of me."

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE PLEASANT DISCOURSE THAT PASSED BETWEEN DON QUIXOTE AND HIS SQUIRE SANCHO PANZA. AND OF WHAT BEFELL THEM WITH CERTAIN GOATHERDS.

Now by this time Sancho had risen, rather the worse for the handling of the friars' muleteers, and stood watching the battle of his master, Don Quixote, and praying to God in his heart that it might be his will to grant him the victory, and that he might thereby win some island to make him governor of, as he had promised. Seeing, therefore, that the struggle was now over, and that his master was returning to mount Rocinante, he approached to hold the stirrup for him, and, before he could mount, he went on his knees before him, and taking his hand, kissed it saying, "May it please your worship, Sir Don Quixote, to give me the government of that island which has been won in this hard fight, for be it ever so big I feel myself in sufficient force to be able to govern it as much and as well as any one in the world who has ever governed islands."

To which Don Quixote replied, "Thou must take notice, brother Sancho, that this adventure and those like it are not adventures of islands, but of cross-roads, in which nothing is got except a broken head or an ear the less; have patience, for adventures will present themselves from which I may make you, not only a governor, but something more."

Sancho gave him many thanks, and again kissing his hand and the skirt of his hauberk, helped him to mount Rocinante, and mounting his ass himself, proceeded to follow his master, who at a brisk pace, without taking leave, or saying anything further to the lady in the coach, turned into a wood that was hard by. Sancho followed him at his ass's best trot, but

Hauberk: coat of mail.

Rocinante stepped out so that, seeing himself left behind, he was forced to call to his master to wait for him. Don Quixote did so, reining in Rocinante until his weary squire came up, who on reaching him said, "It seems to me, sir, it would be prudent in us to go and take refuge in some church, for, seeing how he, with whom you fought, has been left, it will be no wonder if they give information of the affair and arrest us, and, faith, if they do, before we come out of jail we shall have to sweat for it."

"Peace," said Don Quixote; "where hast thou ever seen or heard that a knight-errant has been arraigned before a court of justice, however many homicides he may have committed? Thou needst have no uneasiness, my friend, for I will deliver thee. But tell me, as thou livest, hast thou seen a more valiant knight than I in all the known world; hast thou read in history of any who has or had higher mettle in attack, more spirit in maintaining it, more dexterity in wounding or skill in overthrowing?"

"The truth is," answered Sancho, "that I have never read any history, for I can neither read nor write, but what I will venture to bet is that a more daring master than your worship I have never served in all the days of my life, and God grant that this daring be not paid for where I have said; what I beg of your worship is to dress your wound, for a great deal of blood flows from that ear, and I have here some lint and a little white ointment in the saddle-bags."

Sancho took out some lint and ointment from the saddle-bags; but when Don Quixote came to see his helment shattered, he was like to lose his senses, and clapping his hand upon his sword and raising his eyes to heaven, he said, "I swear to do as the great Marquis of Mantua did when he swore to avenge the death of his nephew Baldwin (and that was not to eat bread from a table-cloth), until I take complete venge-

Arraigned: to be brought into court as an accused person.
Homicides = murders.
Dexterity = literally righthandedness; skill, adroitness.

upon him who has committed such an offence against

aring this, Sancho said to him, "Your worship should in mind, Sir Don Quixote, that if the knight has done was commanded him in going to present himself before dy Dulcinea del Toboso, he will have done all that he ound to do, and does not deserve further punishment he commits some new offence."

hou hast said well and hit the point," answered Don te; "and so I recall the oath in so far as relates to tak-esh vengeance on him, but I make and confirm it anew to he life I have said until such time as I take by force from knight another helmet such as this and as good; and not, Sancho, that I am raising smoke with straw in doing r I have one to imitate in the matter, since the very same to a hair happened in the case of Mambrino's helmet, cost so dear."

r," replied Sancho, "tell me now, if for several days to we fall in with no man armed with a helmet, what are we ? Is the oath to be observed in spite of all the incon-ice and discomfort it will be to sleep in your clothes, and sleep in a house, and a thousand other mortifications ned in the oath of that old fool the Marquis of Mantua, your worship is now wanting to revive? Let your wor-bserve that there are no men in armor traveling on any se roads, nothing but carriers and carters, who not only t wear helmets, but perhaps never heard tell of them all ives."

hou art wrong there," said Don Quixote, "for we shall ave been two hours among these cross-roads before we ore men in armor than came to Albraca to win the fair ica."

brino: a Moorish king who had an enchanted helmet, said to be gold.

ica: stronghold of Gal-a-fron, King of Cath-ay and father of Angel-ith-ay, a name for the Chinese Empire. Don Quixote is thinking, in e above allusions, of an old chivalric romance, Orlando of Boiardo.

"Enough," said Sancho; "so be it then, and God grant us success, and that the time for winning that island which is costing me so dear may soon come, and then let me die."

"I have already told thee, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "not to give thyself any uneasiness on that score; for if an island should fail, there is the kingdom of Denmark, which will fit thee as a ring fits the finger, and all the more that being on *terra firma* thou wilt all the better enjoy thyself. But let us leave that to its own time; see if thou hast anything for us to eat in those saddle-bags, because we must presently go in quest of some castle where we may lodge to-night, for this ear is giving me great pain."

"I have here an onion and a little cheese and a few scraps of bread," said Sancho, "but they are not victuals fit for a valiant knight like your worship."

"How little thou knowest about it," answered Don Quixote; "I would have thee to know, Sancho, that it is the glory of knights-errant to go without eating for a month, and even when they do eat, that it should be of what comes first to hand; and this would have been clear to thee hadst thou read as many histories as I have, for, though they are very many, among them all I have found no mention made of knights-errant eating, unless by accident or at some sumptuous banquets prepared for them. And though it is plain they could not do without eating, because they were men like ourselves, it is plain too that, wandering as they did the most part of their lives through woods and wilds and without a cook, their most usual fare would be rustic viands such as those thou dost now offer me; so that, friend Sancho, let not that distress thee which pleases me, and do not seek to make a new world or pervert knight-errantry."

"Pardon me, your worship," said Sancho, "for, as I cannot read or write, as I said just now, I neither know nor comprehend the rules of the profession of chivalry: henceforward I will stock the saddle-bags with every kind of dry fruit for your

Terra firma: the main land.

worship, as you are a knight; and for myself, as I am not one, I will furnish them with poultry and other things more substantial."

"I do not say, Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "that it is imperative on knights-errant not to eat anything else but the fruits thou speakest of; only that their more usual diet must be those, and certain herbs they found in the fields which they knew and I know too."

"A good thing it is," answered Sancho, "to know those herbs, for to my thinking it will be needful some day to put that knowledge into practice."

And here taking out what he said he had brought, the pair made their repast peaceably and sociably. But anxious to find quarters for the night, they with all despatch made an end of their poor dry fare, mounted at once, and made haste to reach some habitation before night set in; but daylight and the hope of succeeding in their object failed them close by the huts of some goatherds, so they determined to pass the night there, and it was as much to Sancho's discontent not to have reached a house, as it was to his master's satisfaction to sleep under the open heaven, for he fancied that each time this happened to him he performed an act of ownership that helped to prove his chivalry.

He was cordially welcomed by the goatherds, and Sancho, having as best he could put up Rocinante and the ass, drew towards the fragrance that came from some pieces of salted goat simmering in a pot on the fire; and though he would have liked at once to try if they were ready to be transferred from the pot to the stomach, he refrained from doing so as the goatherds removed them from the fire, and laying sheepskins on the ground, quickly spread their rude table, and with signs of hearty good-will invited them both to share what they had. Round the skins six of the men belonging to the fold seated themselves, having first with rough politeness pressed Don Quixote to take a seat upon a trough which they placed for him upside down. Don Quixote seated himself, and Sancho

remained standing to serve the cup, which was made of horn. Seeing him standing, his master said to him, "That thou mayest see, Sancho, the good that knight-errantry contains in itself, and how those who fill any office in it are on the high road to be speedily honored and esteemed by the world, I desire that thou seat thyself here at my side and in the company of these worthy people, and that thou be one with me who am thy master and natural lord, and that thou eat from my plate and drink from whatever I drink from; for the same may be said of knight-errantry as of love, that it levels all."

"Great thanks," said Sancho, "but I may tell your worship that provided I have enough to eat, I can eat it as well, or better, standing, and by myself, than seated alongside of an emperor. And indeed, if the truth is to be told, what I eat in my corner without form or fuss has much more relish for me, even though it be bread and onions, than the turkeys of those other tables where I am forced to chew slowly, drink little, wipe my mouth every minute, and cannot sneeze or cough if I want to or do other things that are the privileges of liberty and solitude. So, sir, as for these honors which your worship would put upon me as a servant and follower of knight-errantry (which I am, being your worship's squire), exchange them for other things which may be of more use and advantage to me; for these, though I fully acknowledge them as received, I renounce from this moment to the end of the world."

"For all that," said Don Quixote, "thou must seat thyself, because him who humbleth himself God exalteth;" and seizing him by the arm he forced him to sit down beside himself.

The goatherds did not understand this jargon about squires and knights-errant, and all they did was to eat in silence and stare at their guests, who with great elegance and appetite were stowing away pieces as big as one's fist. The course of meat finished, they spread upon the sheepskins a great heap of parched acorns, and with them they put down a half cheese harder than if it had been made of mortar.

"**To serve the cup**": to wait upon his master. **Parched**: dried.

n Quixote was longer in talking than in finishing his :r, at the end of which one of the goatherds said, "That worship, Sir Knight-errant, may say with more truth that ow you hospitality with ready good-will, we will give you ement and pleasure by making one of our comrades sing: ll be here before long, and he is a very intelligent youth. an read and write and play on the rebeck to perfection."

e goatherd had hardly done speaking, when the notes of rebeck reached their ears; and shortly after the player up, a very good-looking young man of about two-and-y. His comrades asked him if he had supped, and is replying that he had, he who had already made the said to him, "In that case, Antonio, thou mayest as well the pleasure of singing a little, that the gentleman, our here, may see that even in the mountains and woods are musicians: we have told him of thy accomplishments, we want thee to show them and prove that we say true; thou livest, pray sit down and sing the ballad that was ich liked in the town."

Vith all my heart," said the young man, and without ng for any more pressing he seated himself on the trunk felled oak, and tuning his rebeck, presently began with good grace to sing these words.

ANTONIO'S BALLAD.

Thou dost love me well, Olalla;
  Well I know it, even though
Love's mute tongues, thine eyes, have never
  By their glances told me so.

ec: in the Spanish, *rabel*, a small three-stringed lute of Moorish origin.

onio's ballad is in imitation of a species of popular poetry that oc- nearly as large a space as the romantic and historical ballads in the *nances*. These gay, *naïve*, simple lays of peasant life and love are as ighly national and peculiar to Spain as the historical ballads them- and in every way present a striking contrast to the artificial pastoral s and lyrics of Italian importation. — ORMSBY.

For I know my love thou knowest,
  Therefore thine to claim I dare:
Once it ceases to be secret,
  Love need never feel despair.

True it is, Olalla, sometimes
  Thou hast all too plainly shown
That thy heart is brass in hardness,
  And thy snowy bosom stone.

Yet for all that, in thy coyness,
  And thy fickle fits between,
Hope is there — at least the border
  Of her garment may be seen.

Lures to faith are they, those glimpses,
  And to faith in thee I hold;
Kindness cannot make it stronger,
  Coldness cannot make it cold.

If it be that love is gentle,
  In thy gentleness I see
Something holding out assurance
  To the hope of winning thee.

If it be that in devotion
  Lies a power hearts to move,
That which every day I show thee,
  Helpful to my suit should prove.

Many a time thou must have noticed —
  If to notice thou dost care —
How I go about on Monday
  Dressed in all my Sunday wear.

Love's eyes love to look on brightness;
  Love loves what is gayly drest;
Sunday, Monday, all I care is
  Thou shouldst see me in my best.

Mine is no high-flown affection,
  Mine no passion *par amours* —
As they call it — what I offer
  Is an honest love, and pure.

Cunning cords the holy Church has,
  Cords of softest silk they be;
Put thy neck beneath the yoke, dear;
  Mine will follow, thou wilt see.

Else — and once for all I swear it
By the saint of most renown —
If I ever quit the mountains,
'T will be in a friar's gown.

Here the goatherd brought his song to an end, and though Don Quixote entreated him to sing more, Sancho had no mind that way, being more inclined for sleep than for listening to songs; so said he to his master, "Your worship will do well to settle at once where you mean to pass the night, for the labor these good men are at all day does not allow them to spend the night in singing."

"I understand thee, Sancho," replied Don Quixote; "but settle thyself where thou wilt; those of my calling are more becomingly employed in watching than in sleeping; still it would be as well if thou wert to dress this ear for me again, for it is giving me more pain than it need."

Sancho did as he bade him, but one of the goatherds seeing the wound told him not to be uneasy, as he would apply a remedy with which it would be soon healed; and gathering some leaves of rosemary, of which there was a great quantity there, he chewed them and mixed them with a little salt, and applying them to the ear he secured them firmly with a bandage, assuring him that no other treatment would be required, and so it proved.

Sancho begged his master to go into the goatherd's hut to sleep. He did so, and passed all the rest of the night in thinking of his lady Dulcinea. Sancho Panza settled himself between Rocinante and his ass, and slept, not like a lover who had been discarded, but like a man who had been soundly kicked.

CHAPTER VIII.

IN WHICH IS RELATED THE UNFORTUNATE ADVEN' DON QUIXOTE FELL IN WITH WHEN HE FELL CERTAIN HEARTLESS YANGUESANS.

BUT hardly had day begun to show itself throu; conies of the east, when five of the six goatherds ca Don Quixote, who rose and ordered Sancho to sad which he did with all despatch.

As soon as Don Quixote took leave of his hosts squire passed into the wood, and after having wa hours, they came to a halt in a glade covered with te beside which ran a pleasant cool stream that invite pelled them to pass there the hours of the noontide by this time was beginning to come on oppressi Quixote and Sancho dismounted, and turning Roc the ass loose to feed on the grass that was there in they ransacked the saddle-bags, and without any cer peacefully and sociably master and man made thei what they found in them. Sancho had not thoug while to hobble Rocinante. Chance, however, so that feeding in this valley there was a drove of Gali belonging to certain Yanguesan carriers, whose w take their midday rest with their teams in places where grass and water abound; and that where D chanced to be suited the Yanguesans' purpose ve so happened, then, that Rocinante, abandoning his and demeanor as he scented them, without asking l master, got up a briskish little trot and hastened to t

Hobble: to fetter by tying the legs.

Galician: from Galicia, a province in the northwest corner

Yanguas = Yan-gwas; a district in the north of Old Castile tants are called Yan-gwee-sans.

however, received him with their heels and teeth to such effect that they soon broke his girths and left him naked without a saddle to cover him; but what must have been worse to him was that the carriers, seeing the violence, came running up armed with stakes, and so belabored him that they brought him sorely battered to the ground.

By this time Don Quixote and Sancho, who had witnessed the drubbing of Rocinante, came up panting, and said Don Quixote to Sancho, "So far as I can see, friend Sancho, these are not knights but base folk of low birth; I mention it because thou canst lawfully aid me in taking due vengeance for the insult offered to Rocinante before our eyes."

"What vengeance can we take," answered Sancho, "if they are more than twenty, and we no more than two, or, indeed, perhaps not more than one and a half?"

"I count for a hundred," replied Don Quixote, and without more words he drew his sword and attacked the Yanguesans, and incited and impelled by the example of his master, Sancho did the same; and to begin with, Don Quixote delivered a slash at one of them that laid open the leather jerkin he wore, together with a great portion of his shoulder. The Yanguesans, seeing themselves assaulted by only two men while they were so many, betook themselves to their stakes, and driving the two into the middle they began to lay on with great zeal and energy; in fact, at the second blow they brought Sancho to the ground, and Don Quixote fared the same way, all his skill and high mettle availing him nothing. Then, seeing the mischief they had done, the Yanguesans with all the haste they could loaded their team and pursued their journey, leaving the two adventurers a sorry sight and in sorrier mood.

Sancho was the first to come to, and finding himself close to his master he called to him in a weak and doleful voice, "Sir Don Quixote, ah, Sir Don Quixote!"

"What wouldst thou, brother Sancho?" answered Don Quixote in the same feeble suffering tone as Sancho.

Jerkin: a jacket or short coat.

"In how many days does your worship think we shall have the use of our feet?" answered Sancho Panza.

"For myself I must say I cannot guess how many," said the battered knight Don Quixote; "but I take all the blame upon myself, for I had no business to put hand to sword against men who were not dubbed knights like myself, and so I believe that in punishment for having transgressed the laws of chivalry the God of battles has permitted this chastisement to be administered to me; for which reason, brother Sancho, it is well thou shouldst receive a hint on the matter which I am now about to mention to thee, for it is of much importance to the welfare of both of us. It is that when thou shalt see rabble of this sort offering us insult thou art not to wait till I draw sword against them, for I shall not do so at all; but do thou draw sword and chastise them to thy heart's content, and if any knights come to their aid and defence I will take care to defend thee and assail them with all my might; and thou hast already seen by a thousand signs and proofs what the might of this strong arm of mine is equal to."

But Sancho did not so fully approve of his master's admonition as to let it pass without saying in reply, "Sir, I am a man of peace, meek and quiet, and I can put up with any affront because I have a wife and children to support and bring up; so let it be likewise a hint to your worship, as it cannot be a mandate, that on no account will I draw sword either against clown or against knight, and that here before God I forgive all the insults that have been offered me or may be offered me, whether they have been, are, or shall be offered me by high or low, rich or poor, noble or commoner, not excepting any rank or condition whatsoever."

To all of which his master said in reply, "I wish I had breath enough to speak somewhat easily, and that the pain I feel on this side would abate so as to let me explain to thee, Panza, the mistake thou makest."

"In what has now befallen us," answered Sancho, "I am more fit for plasters than for arguments. See if your worship can get up, and let us help Rocinante, though he does not de-

serve it, for he was the main cause of all this thrashing. Who would have said that, after such mighty slashes as your worship gave that unlucky knight-errant, there was coming, traveling post and at the very heels of them, such a great storm of sticks as has fallen upon our shoulders?"

"And yet thine, Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "ought to be used to such squalls; but mine, reared in soft cloth and fine linen, it is plain they must feel more keenly the pain of this mishap, and if it were not that I imagine — why do I say imagine? — know of a certainty that all these annoyances are very necessary accompaniments of the calling of arms, I would lay me down here to die of pure vexation."

To this the squire replied, "Sir, as these mishaps are what one reaps of chivalry, tell me if they happen very often, or if they have their own fixed times for coming to pass; because it seems to me that after two harvests we shall be no good for the third, unless God in his infinite mercy helps us."

"Know, friend Sancho," answered Don Quixote, "that the life of knights-errant is subject to a thousand dangers and reverses, and neither more nor less is it within immediate possibility for knights-errant to become kings and emperors, as experience has shown in the case of many different knights with whose histories I am thoroughly acquainted; and I could tell thee now, if the pain would let me, of some who simply by might of arm have risen to the high stations I have mentioned; and those same, both before and after, experienced divers misfortunes and miseries; so I may well suffer in company with such worthy folk, for greater were the indignities which they had to suffer than those which we suffer."

"But I am beginning to think that all the plasters in a hospital almost won't be enough to put us right."

"No more of that: pluck strength out of weakness, Sancho, as I mean to do, and let us see how Rocinante is, for it seems to me that not the least share of this mishap has fallen to the lot of the poor beast."

"There is nothing wonderful in that," replied Sancho, "since he is a knight-errant too; what I wonder at is t t my

beast should have come off scot-free where we come out scotched."

"Fortune always leaves a door open in adversity in order to bring relief to it," said Don Quixote; "I say so because this little beast may now supply the want of Rocinante, carrying me hence to some castle where I may be cured. Wounds received in battle confer honor instead of taking it away; and so, friend Panza, say no more, but, as I told thee before, get up as well as thou canst and put me on top of thy beast in whatever fashion pleases thee best, and let us go hence ere night come on and surprise us in these wilds."

"And yet I have heard your worship say," observed Panza, "that it is very meet for knights-errant to sleep in wastes and deserts the best part of the year, and that they esteem it very good fortune."

"That is," said Don Quixote, "when they cannot help it, or when they are in love; but no more of this now, Sancho, and make haste before some other mishap like Rocinante's befalls the ass."

Sancho, letting off thirty "ohs," and sixty sighs, and a hundred and twenty maledictions and execrations on whomsoever it was that had brought him there, raised himself, stopping half-way bent like a Turkish bow without power to bring himself upright, but with all his pains he saddled his ass, who too had gone astray. He next raised up Rocinante, and as for him, had he possessed a tongue to complain with, most assuredly neither Sancho nor his master would have been behind him.[1] To be brief, Sancho fixed Don Quixote on the ass and secured Rocinante with a leading rein, and taking the ass by the halter, he proceeded more or less in the direction in which it seemed to him the high road might be; and, as chance was conducting their affairs for them from good to better, he had

Scot free: untaxed, unhurt. **Scotched**: cut, wounded.
Maledictions: reproaches. **Execrations**: curses.

[1] This is another example of the loose construction and confusion into which Cervantes fell at times. Of course he meant to say that Rocinante would not have been behind them in complaining.

not gone a short league when the road came in sight, and on it he perceived an inn, which to his annoyance and to the delight of Don Quixote must needs be a castle. Sancho insisted that it was an inn, and his master that it was not one, but a castle, and the dispute lasted so long that before the point was settled they had time to reach it, and into it Sancho entered with all his team,[1] without any further controversy.

[1] The entrance of a Spanish inn is almost always a wide gateway through which both man and beast enter to their respective quarters.

CHAPTER IX.

OF WHAT HAPPENED TO THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN IN TI INN WHICH HE TOOK TO BE A CASTLE.

THE innkeeper, seeing Don Quixote slung across the a: asked Sancho what was amiss with him. Sancho answer that it was nothing, only that he had fallen down from a ro and had his ribs a little bruised. The innkeeper had a w whose disposition was not such as those of her calling co monly have, for she was by nature kind-hearted and felt for t sufferings of her neighbors, so she at once set about tendi Don Quixote, and made her young daughter, a very com(girl, help her in taking care of her guest. There was besid in the inn, as servant, an Asturian lass, who helped the you girl make up a very bad bed for Don Quixote in a garret tl showed evident signs of having formerly served for many ye: as a straw-loft. The bed consisted simply of four rou boards on two not very even trestles, a mattress, that for th ness might have passed for a quilt, full of pellets which, w(they not seen through the rents to be wool, would to the tou have seemed pebbles in hardness, two sheets made of buck leather, and a coverlet the threads of which any one that cho might have counted without missing one in the reckoning.

On this bed Don Quixote stretched himself, and the hoste: observing how full of wheals Don Quixote was, remarked tl this had more the look of blows than of a fall.

It was not blows, Sancho said, but that the rock had ma points and projections, and that each of them had left mark. "Pray, mistress," he added, "manage to save so

Asturian: from the province of Asturias, in northern Spain.

Wheals: weal or wale, the elongated mark raised by the blow of a cl or lash.

tow, as there will be no want of some one to use it, for my loins too are rather sore."

"Then you must have fallen too," said the hostess.

"I did not fall," said Sancho Panza, "but from the shock I got at seeing my master fall, my body aches so that I feel as if I had had a thousand thwacks."

"That may well be," said the hostess, "for it has many a time happened to me to dream that I was falling down from a tower and never coming to the ground, and when I awoke from the dream to find myself as weak and shaken as if I had really fallen."

"There is the point, mistress," replied Sancho Panza, "that I without dreaming at all, but being more awake than I am now, find myself with scarcely less wheals than my master, Don Quixote."

"How is the gentleman called?" asked Maritornes the Asturian.

"Don Quixote of La Mancha," answered Sancho Panza, "and he is a knight-adventurer, and one of the best and stoutest that have been seen in the world this long time past."

"What is a knight-adventurer?" said the lass.

"Are you so new in the world as not to know?" answered Sancho Panza. "Well, then, you must know, sister, that a knight-adventurer is a thing that in two words is to-day the most miserable and needy being in the world, and to-morrow will have two or three crowns of kingdoms to give his squire."

"Then how is it," said the hostess, "that, belonging to so good a master as this, you have not, to judge by appearances, even so much as a county?"

"It is too soon yet," answered Sancho, "for we have only been a month going in quest of adventures, and so far we have met with nothing that can be called one, for it will happen that when one thing is looked for another thing is found; however, if my master Don Quixote gets well of this wound, or fall, and I am left none the worse of it, I would not change my hopes for the best title in Spain."

To all this conversation Don Quixote was listening very attentively, and sitting up in bed as well as he could, and taking the hostess by the hand he said to her, "Believe me, fair lady, you may call yourself fortunate in having in this castle of yours sheltered my person, which is such that if I do not myself praise it, it is because of what is commonly said, that self-praise debaseth; but my squire will inform you who I am. I only tell you that I shall preserve for ever inscribed on my memory the service you have rendered me in order to tender you my gratitude while life shall last me; and would to Heaven love held me not so enthralled and subject to its laws and to the eyes of that fair ingrate whom I name between my teeth."

The hostess listened in bewilderment to the words of the knight-errant, for she understood about as much of them as if he had been talking Greek, though she could perceive they were all meant for expressions of good-will and blandishments; and not being accustomed to this kind of language, stared and wondered, for he seemed a man of different sort from those she was used to.

He then bade them cover him up and leave him alone. They did so, and he lay sleeping. At the end of which he awoke and felt very great bodily relief and so much ease from his bruises that he thought himself quite cured.

Sancho Panza, who regarded the amendment of his master as miraculous, but who had not rested himself, was so weak and exhausted that he could not stand. Don Quixote, however, who, as has been said, felt himself relieved and well, was eager to take his departure at once in quest of adventures, as it seemed to him that all the time he loitered there was a fraud upon the world and those in it who stood in need of his help and protection. And so, urged by this impulse, he saddled Rocinante himself and put the pack-saddle on his squire's beast, whom likewise he helped to dress and mount the ass; after which he mounted his horse and turning to a corner of the inn he laid hold of a pike that stood there, to serve him by

Blandishments: kindnesses.

ray of a lance. All that were in the inn, who were more than wenty persons, stood watching him.

As soon as they were both mounted, at the gate of the inn, ie called to the host and said in a very grave and measured oice, "Many and great are the favors, Sir Keeper, that I have eceived in this castle of yours, and I remain under the leepest obligation to be grateful to you for them all the days f my life; if I can repay them in avenging you of any arogant foe who may have wronged you, know that my calling s no other than to aid the weak, to avenge those who suffer rong, and to chastise perfidy. Search your memory, and if ou find anything of this kind you need only tell me of it, and promise you by the order of knighthood which I have reeived to procure you satisfaction and reparation to the utmost f your desire."

The innkeeper replied to him with equal calmness, "Sir Knight, I do not want your worship to avenge me of any rong, because when any is done me I can take what vengence seems good to me; the only thing I want is that you pay ne the score that you have run up in the inn last night, as rell for the straw and barley for your two beasts, as for super and beds."

"Then this is an inn?" said Don Quixote.

"And a very respectable one," said the innkeeper.

"I have been under a mistake all this time," answered Don Quixote, "for in truth I thought it was a castle, and not a bad ne; but since it appears that it is not a castle but an inn, all hat can be done now is that you should excuse the payment, or I cannot contravene the rule of knights-errant, of whom I now as a fact (and up to the present I have read nothing to he contrary) that they never paid for lodging or anything lse in the inn where they might be; for any hospitality that night be offered them is their due by law and right in return or the insufferable toil they endure in seeking adventures by light and by day, summer and in winter, on foot and on horseback, in hunger and thirst, cold and heat, exposed to all the nclemencies of heaven and all the hardships of earth."

"I have little to do with that," replied the innkeeper; "pay me what you owe me, and let us have no more talk or chivalry, for all I care about is to get to my money."

"You are a stupid, scurvy innkeeper," said Don Quixote, and putting spurs to Rocinante and bringing his pike to the slope he rode out of the inn before any one could stop him, and pushed on some distance without looking to see if his squire was following him.

The innkeeper, when he saw him go without paying him, ran to get payment of Sancho, who said that as his master would not pay neither would he, because, being as he was squire to a knight-errant, the same rule and reason held good for him as for his master with regard to not paying anything in inns. At this the innkeeper waxed very wroth, and threatened if he did not pay to compel him in a way that he would not like. To which Sancho made answer that by the law of chivalry his master had received he would not pay a rap, though it cost him his life; for the excellent and ancient usage of knights-errant was not going to be violated by him, nor should the squires of such as were yet to come into the world ever complain of him or reproach him with breaking so just a law.

The ill-luck of the unfortunate Sancho so ordered it that among the company in the inn there were four wool-carders from Segovia, three needle-makers from Cordova, and two lodgers from the Fair of Seville, lively fellows, tender-hearted, fond of a joke, and playful, who, almost as if instigated and moved by a common impulse, made up to Sancho and dismounted him from his ass, while one of them went in for the blanket of the host's bed; but on flinging him into it they looked up, and seeing that the ceiling was somewhat lower than what they required for their work, they decided upon going out into the yard, which was bounded by the sky, and there, put-

Scurvy: mean, low.

Segóvia: an important city of Old Castile in the central part of Spain.

Córdova: a city in the south of Spain.

The "Fair" was a low quarter in Seville. Seville, the largest city in southern Spain.

; Sancho in the middle of the blanket, they began to make rt with him. The cries of the poor blanketed wretch were oud that they reached the ears of his master, who, halting isten attentively, was persuaded that some new adventure coming, until he clearly perceived that it was his squire uttered them. Wheeling about he came up to the inn a laborious gallop, and finding it shut went round it to see e could find some way of getting in; but as soon as he e to the wall of the yard, which was not very high, he discred the game that was being played with his squire. He him rising and falling in the air with such grace and nimless that, had his rage allowed him, it is my belief he would e laughed. He tried to climb from his horse on to the top he wall, but he was so bruised and battered that he could even dismount; and so from the back of his horse he began tter such maledictions and objurgations against those who e blanketing Sancho as it would be impossible to write n accurately; they, however, did not stay their laughter or r work for this, nor did the flying Sancho cease his lamentas, mingled now with threats, now with entreaties, but all to e purpose, or none at all, until from pure weariness they off. They then brought him his ass, and mounting him on of it they put his jacket round him; and the compassionate ant lass, seeing him so exhausted, thought fit to refresh with a jug of water, and that it might be all the cooler she hed it from the well.

Then Sancho had done drinking he dug his heels into his and the gate of the inn being thrown open he passed out well pleased at having paid nothing and carried his point, igh it had been at the expense of his usual sureties, his ulders. It is true that the innkeeper detained his saddles in payment of what was owing him, but Sancho took his arture in such a flurry that he never missed them. The keeper, as soon as he saw him off, wanted to bar the gate e, but the blanketers would not agree to it, for they were

Objurgations: curses.

fellows who would not have cared two farthings for Don Quixote, even had he been really one of the knights-errant of the Round Table.

The Round Table: the most famous of all the great figures of chivalry was King Arthur of England; and his followers were called Knights of the Round Table.

CHAPTER X.

IN WHICH IS RELATED THE DISCOURSE SANCHO PANZA HELD WITH HIS MASTER, DON QUIXOTE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ADVENTURES WORTH RELATING.

SANCHO reached his master so limp and faint that he could not urge on his beast. When Don Quixote saw the state he was in he said, "I have now come to the conclusion, good Sancho, that this castle or inn is beyond a doubt enchanted, because those who have so atrociously diverted themselves with thee, what can they be but phantoms or beings of another world? and I hold this confirmed by having noticed that when I was by the wall of the yard witnessing the acts of thy sad tragedy, it was out of my power to mount upon it, nor could I even dismount from Rocinante, because they no doubt had me enchanted; for I swear to thee by the faith of what I am that if I had been able to climb up or dismount, I would have avenged thee in such a way that those braggart thieves would have remembered their freak forever, even though in so doing I knew that I contravened the laws of chivalry, which, as I have often told thee, do not permit a knight to lay hands on him who is not one, save in case of urgent and great necessity in defence of his own life and person."

"I would have avenged myself too if I could," said Sancho, "whether I had been dubbed knight or not, but I could not; though for my part I am persuaded those who amused themselves with me were not phantoms or enchanted men, as your worship says, but men of flesh and bone like ourselves; and they all had their names, for I heard them name them when they were tossing me; so that, sir, your not being able to leap

Atrociously: very severely, springing from a savage spirit.
Braggart: a boaster.

over the wall of the yard or dismount from your horse came c something else besides enchantments; and what I make ou clearly from all this is, that these adventures we go seeking wil in the end lead us into such misadventures that we shall no know which is our right foot; and that the best and wises thing, according to my small wits, would be for us to retur home, now that it is harvest-time, and attend to our business and give over wandering from pail to bucket, as the saying is."

"How little thou knowest about chivalry, Sancho," replie Don Quixote; "hold thy peace and have patience; the da will come when thou shalt see with thine own eyes what a honorable thing it is to wander in the pursuit of this calling nay, tell me, what greater pleasure can there be in the world or what delight can equal that of winning a battle, and triumph ing over one's enemy? None, beyond all doubt."

"Very likely," answered Sancho, "though I do not know it all I know is that since we have been knights-errant, or sinc your worship has been one (for I have no right to reckon myself one of so honorable a number), we have never won an battle except the one with the Biscayan, and even out of tha your worship came with half an ear and half a helmet the less and from that till now it has been all cudgellings and mor cudgellings, cuffs and more cuffs, I getting the blanketing ove and above, and falling in with enchanted persons on whom cannot avenge myself so as to know what the delight, as you worship calls it, of conquering an enemy is like."

"That is what vexes me, and what ought to vex thee, San cho," replied Don Quixote; "but henceforward I will endeavo to have at hand some sword made by such craft that no kin of enchantments can take effect upon him who carries it, and it is even possible that fortune may procure for me that whic belonged to Amadis when he was called 'The Knight of th Burning Sword,' which was one of the best swords that eve

Amadis of Gaul: a famous hero of chivalric romances, a favorit among Portuguese and Spanish writers. "Knight of the Burning Sword," one of his many titles

knight in the world possessed, for, besides having the said virtue, it cut like a razor, and there was no armor, however strong and enchanted it might be, that could resist it."

"Such is my luck," said Sancho, "that even if that happened and your worship found some such sword, it would turn out serviceable and good for dubbed knights only, and as for the squires, they might sup sorrow."

"Fear not that, Sancho," said Don Quixote: "Heaven will deal better by thee."

Thus talking, Don Quixote and his squire were going along, when, on the road they were following, Don Quixote perceived approaching them a large and thick cloud of dust, on seeing which he turned to Sancho and said, "This is the day, O Sancho, on which will be seen the boon my fortune is reserving for me; this, I say, is the day on which as much as on any other shall be displayed the might of my arm, and on which I shall do deeds that shall remain written in the book of fame for all ages to come. Seest thou that cloud of dust which rises yonder? Well, then, all that is churned up by a vast army composed of various and countless nations that comes marching there."

"According to that there must be two," said Sancho, "for on this opposite side also there rises just such another cloud of dust."

Don Quixote turned to look and found that it was true, and rejoicing exceedingly, he concluded that they were two armies about to engage and encounter in the midst of that broad plain; for at all times and seasons his fancy was full of the battles, enchantments, adventures, crazy feats, loves, and defiances that are recorded in the books of chivalry, and everything he said, thought, or did had reference to such things. Now the cloud of dust he had seen was raised by two great droves of sheep coming along the same road in opposite directions, which, because of the dust, did not become visible until they drew near, but Don Quixote asserted so positively that they were armies that Sancho was led to believe it and say, "Well, and what are we to do, sir?"

"What?" said Don Quixote: "Give aid and assistance to the weak and those who need it; and thou must know, Sancho, that this which comes opposite to us is conducted and led by the mighty emperor Alifanfaron, lord of the great isle of Trapobana; this other that marches behind me is that of his enemy the king Pentapolin, of the Bare Arm, for he always goes into battle with his right arm bare."

"But why are these two lords such enemies?" asked Sancho.

"They are at enmity," replied Don Quixote, "because this Alifanfaron is a furious pagan and is in love with the daughter of Pentapolin, who is a very beautiful and moreover gracious lady, and a Christian, and her father is unwilling to bestow her upon the pagan king unless he first abandons the religion of his false prophet Mahomet, and adopts his own."

"By my beard," said Sancho, "but Pentapolin does quite right, and I will help him as much as I can."

"In that thou wilt do what is thy duty, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "for to engage in battles of this sort it is not requisite to be a dubbed knight."

"That I can well understand," answered Sancho; "but where shall we put this ass where we may be sure to find him after the fray is over? for I believe it has not been the custom so far to go into battle on a beast of this kind."

"That is true," said Don Quixote, "and what you had best do with him is to leave him to take his chance whether he be lost or not, for the horses we shall have when we come out victors will be so many that even Rocinante will run a risk of being changed for another. But attend to me and observe, for I wish to give thee some account of the chief knights who accompany these two armies; and that thou mayest the better see and mark, let us withdraw to that hillock which rises yonder, whence both armies may be seen."

They did so, and placed themselves on a rising ground from which the two droves that Don Quixote made armies of, might

Mahomet: founder of the Mohammedan faith. The Spanish Moors were Mohammedans.

have been plainly seen if the clouds of dust they raised had not obscured them and blinded the sight; nevertheless, seeing in his imagination what he did not see and what did not exist, he began thus in a loud voice: "That knight whom thou seest yonder in yellow armor, who bears upon his shield a lion crowned crouching at the feet of a damsel, is the valiant Laurcalco, lord of the Silver Bridge; that one in armor with flowers of gold, who bears on his shield three crowns argent on an azure field, is the dreaded Micocolembo, grand duke of Quirocia.

And so he went on naming a number of knights of one squadron or the other out of his imagination, and to all he assigned off-hand their arms, colors, devices, and mottoes, carried away by the illusions of his unheard-of craze; and without a pause, he continued, "People of divers nations compose this squadron in front."

What a number of countries and nations he named! giving to each its proper attributes with marvelous readiness; brimful and saturated with what he had read in his lying books! Sancho Panza hung upon his words without speaking, and from time to time turned to try if he could see the knights and giants his master was describing, and as he could not make out one of them he said to him, "Sir, plague take it if there's a sign of any man you talk of, knight or giant, in the whole thing; maybe it's all enchantment, like the phantoms last night."

"How canst thou say that?" answered Don Quixote; "dost thou not hear the neighing of the steeds, the braying of the trumpets, the roll of the drums?"

"I hear nothing but a great bleating of ewes and sheep," said Sancho; which was true, for by this time the two flocks had come close.

"The fear thou art in, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "prevents thee from seeing or hearing correctly, for one of the

"Three crowns argent on an azure field": three silver crowns on a blue background.

effects of fear is to derange the senses and make things ap
pear different from what they are; if thou art in such fea
withdraw to one side and leave me to myself, for alone
suffice to bring victory to that side to which I shall give m
aid;" and so saying he gave Rocinante the spur, and puttin
the lance in rest, shot down the slope like a thunderbolt
Sancho shouted after him, crying, "Come back, Sir Do
Quixote; I vow they are sheep and ewes you are charging
Come back! What madness is this! Look, there is no giant
nor knight, nor cats, nor arms, nor shields quartered or whole
nor cups azure. What are you about? Sinner that I an
before God!" But not for all these entreaties did Don Quix
ote turn back; on the contrary he went on shouting out, "Ho
knights, ye who follow and fight under the banners of th
valiant emperor Pentapolin of the Bare Arm, follow me all; y
shall see how easily I shall give him his revenge over hi
enemy Alifanfaron of Trapobana."

So saying, he dashed into the midst of the squadron o
ewes, and began spearing them with as much spirit and in
trepidity as if he were transfixing mortal enemies in earnest
The shepherds and drovers accompanying the flock shouted t
him to desist; but seeing it was no use, they ungirt their sling
and began to salute his ears with stones as big as one's fist
Don Quixote gave no heed to the stones, but, letting driv
right and left, kept saying, "Where art thou, proud Alifan
faron? Come before me; I am a single knight who woul
fain prove thy prowess hand to hand, and make thee yield thy
life a penalty for the wrong thou dost to the valiant Pentapo
lin Garamanta." Here came a sugar-plum from the brook that
struck him on the side and buried a couple of ribs in his body
Feeling himself so smitten, he imagined himself slain or badly
wounded for certain. Then there came another almond which
struck him, knocking three or four teeth out of his mouth in
its course, and sorely crushing two fingers of his hand. Such
was the force of the first blow and of the second, that the poor
knight in spite of himself came down backwards off his horse.
The shepherds came up, and felt sure they had killed him; so

ıll haste they collected their flock together, took up the d beasts, of which there were more than seven, and made without waiting to ascertain anything further.

ıll this time Sancho stood on the hill watching the crazy :s his master was performing, and tearing his beard and sing the hour and the occasion when fortune had made him uainted with him. Seeing him, then, brought to the und, and that the shepherds had taken themselves off, he ıe down the hill and ran to him and found him in very bad e, though not unconscious; and said he, "Did I not tell ı to come back, Sir Don Quixote; and that what you were ng to attack were not armies but droves of sheep?"

'That's how that thief of a sage, my enemy, can alter and ıify things," answered Don Quixote; "thou must know, ıcho, that it is a very easy matter for those of his sort make us take what form they choose; and this malignant ng who persecutes me, envious of the glory he knew I was win in this battle, has turned the squadrons of the enemy ɔ droves of sheep. At any rate, do this much, I beg of e, Sancho, to undeceive thyself, and see that what I say is e; mount thy ass and follow them quietly, and thou shalt that when they have gone some little distance from this y will return to their original shape and, ceasing to be ep, become men in all respects as I described them to e at first. But go not just yet, for I want thy help and as- ance." Bear in mind, Sancho, that one man is no more n another, unless he does more than another; all these ıpests that fall upon us are signs that fair weather is coming ırtly, and that things will go well with us, for it is impos- le for good or evil to last forever; and hence it follows that evil having lasted long, the good must be now nigh at ıd; so thou must not distress thyself at the misfortunes ich happen to me, since thou hast no share in them."

"How have I not?" replied Sancho; "was he whom they ınketed yesterday perchance any other than my father's

Malignant: evil. **Squadrons**: bodies of cavalry.

son? and the saddle-bags that are missing to-day with all my treasures, did they belong to any other but myself?"

"What! are the saddle-bags missing, Sancho?" said Don Quixote.

"Yes, they are missing," answered Sancho.

"In that case we have nothing to eat to-day," replied Don Quixote.

"It would be so," answered Sancho, "if there were none of the herbs your worship says you know in these meadows, those with which knights-errant as unlucky as your worship are wont to supply such-like short-comings."

"For all that," answered Don Quixote, "I would rather have just now a quarter of bread, or a loaf and a couple of pilchards' heads, than all the herbs described by learned authors. Nevertheless, Sancho the Good, mount thy beast and come along with me, for God, who provides for all things, will not fail us (more especially when we are so active in his service as we are), since he fails not the midges of the air, nor the grubs of the earth, nor the tadpoles of the water, and is so merciful that he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

"Your worship would make a better preacher than knight-errant," said Sancho.

"Knights-errant knew and ought to know everything, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "for there were knights-errant in former times as well qualified to deliver a sermon or discourse in the middle of a highway, as if they had graduated in the University of Paris: whereby we may see that the lance has never blunted the pen, nor the pen the lance."

"Well, be it as your worship says," replied Sancho; "let us be off now and find some place of shelter for the night, and God grant it may be somewhere where there are no blankets, nor blanketeers, nor phantoms, nor enchanted Moors."

"Ask that of God, my son," said Don Quixote; "and do thou lead on where thou wilt, for this time I leave our lodging

Pilchard: a small fish resembling the herring.

to thy choice. Mount, friend, and lead the way, and I will follow thee at whatever pace thou wilt."

Sancho did as he bade him, and proceeded in the direction in which he thought he might find refuge without quitting the high road, which was there very much frequented. As they went along, then, at a slow pace — for the pain in Don Quixote's jaws kept him uneasy and ill-disposed for speed — Sancho thought it well to amuse and divert him by talk of some kind, and among the things he said to him was that which will be told in the following chapter.

CHAPTER XI.

OF THE SHREWD DISCOURSE WHICH SANCHO HELD WITH HI MASTER, AND OF THE ADVENTURE THAT BEFELL HIM B NIGHT, TOGETHER WITH OTHER NOTABLE OCCURRENCES.

"IT seems to me, sir, that all these mishaps that have be fallen us of late have been without any doubt a punishmen for the offense committed by your worship against the order o chivalry in not keeping the oath you made not to eat bread o a table-cloth until you had taken that helmet of Malandrino's or whatever the Moor is called, for I do not very well re member."

"Thou art very right, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "but t tell the truth it had escaped my memory; and likewise tho mayest rely upon it that the affair of the blanket happened t thee because of thy fault in not reminding me of it in time but I will make amends, for there are ways of compoundin for everything in the order of chivalry."

"Why! have I taken an oath of some sort, then?" sai Sancho.

"It makes no matter that thou hast not taken an oath, said Don Quixote; "suffice it that I see thou are not quit clear of complicity; and whether or no, it will not be ill don to provide ourselves with a remedy."

"In that case," said Sancho, "mind that your worship doe not forget this as you did the oath; perhaps the phantoms ma take it into their heads to amuse themselves once more wit me; or even with your worship if they see you so obstinate."

While engaged in this and other talk, night overtook then on the road before they had reached or discovered any place o

Complicity: sharing the offense.
Malandrino's: Sancho's blundering way of saying Mambrino.

shelter; and what made it still worse was that they were dying of hunger, for with the loss of the saddle-bags they had lost their entire larder and commissariat; and to complete the misfortune they met with an adventure which without any invention had really the appearance of one. It so happened that the night closed in somewhat darkly, but for all that they pushed on, Sancho feeling sure that as the road was the king's highway they might reasonably expect to find some inn within a league or two. Going along, then, in this way, the night dark, the squire hungry, the master sharp-set, they saw coming towards them on the road they were traveling a great number of lights which looked exactly like stars in motion. Sancho was taken aback at the sight of them, nor did Don Quixote altogether relish them: the one pulled up his ass by the halter, the other his hack by the bridle, and they stood still, watching anxiously to see what all this would turn out to be, and found that the lights were approaching them, and the nearer they came the greater they seemed, at which spectacle Sancho began to shake, and Don Quixote's hair stood on end; he, however, plucking up spirit a little, said, "This, no doubt, Sancho, will be a most mighty and perilous adventure, in which it will be needful for me to put forth all my valor and resolution."

"Unlucky me!" answered Sancho; "if this adventure happens to be one of phantoms, as I am beginning to think it is, where shall I find the ribs to bear it?"

"Be they phantoms ever so much," said Don Quixote, "I will not permit them to touch a thread of thy garments; for if they played tricks with thee the time before, it was because I was unable to leap the walls of the yard; but now we are on a wide plain, where I shall be able to wield my sword as I please."

"And if they enchant and cripple you as they did the last time," said Sancho, "what difference will it make being on the open plain or not?"

Larder: pantry.
Commissariat: organized system of supplies for an army.
One of the main roads connecting the provinces or chief cities with the capital.

"For all that," replied Don Quixote, "I entreat thee, Sancho, to keep a good heart, for experience will tell thee what mine is."

"I will, please God," answered Sancho, and the two retiring to one side of the road set themselves to observe closely what all these moving lights might be; and very soon afterwards they made out some twenty men in masks and white gowns, all on horseback, with lighted torches in their hands, the awe-inspiring aspect of whom completely extinguished the courage of Sancho, who began to chatter with his teeth like one in a fit of the ague; and his heart sank and his teeth chattered still more when they perceived distinctly that behind them there came a litter covered over with black and followed by six more mounted figures in mourning down to the very feet of their mules — for they could perceive plainly they were not horses by the easy pace at which they went. And as they came along they muttered to themselves in a low plaintive tone. This strange spectacle at such an hour and in such a solitary place was quite enough to strike terror into Sancho's heart, and even into his master's; and (save in Don Quixote's case) did so, for all Sancho's resolution had now broken down. It was just the opposite with his master, whose imagination immediately conjured up all this to him vividly as one of the adventures of his books. He took it into his head that the litter was a bier on which was borne some sorely wounded or slain knight, to avenge whom was a task reserved for him alone; and without any further reasoning he laid his lance in rest, fixed himself firmly in his saddle, and with gallant spirit and bearing took up his position in the middle of the road where the procession must of necessity pass; and as soon as he saw it near at hand he raised his voice and said, "Halt, knights, whosoever ye may be, and render me account of who ye are, whence ye come, what is it ye carry upon that bier, for, to judge by appearances, either ye have done some wrong or some wrong has been done to you,

"**Men in Masks**": it was customary for men in masks and shirts like butchers' frocks, worn over their clothes, to carry torches in procession on festival or mourning occasions. Funerals often took place after dark.

and it is fitting and necessary that I should know, either that I may chastise you for the evil ye have done, or else that I may avenge you for the injury that has been inflicted upon you."

"We are in haste," answered one of the masked men, "and the inn is far off, and we cannot stop to render you such an account as you demand;" and spurring his mule he moved on.

Don Quixote was mightily provoked by this answer, and seizing the mule by the bridle he said, "Halt, and be more mannerly, and render an account of what I have asked of you; else, take my defiance to combat, all of you."

The mule was shy, and was so frightened at her bridle being seized that rearing up she flung her rider to the ground over her haunches. An attendant who was on foot, began to abuse Don Quixote, who now moved to anger, without any more ado, laying his lance in rest charged one of the men in mourning and brought him badly wounded to the ground, and as he wheeled round upon the others the agility with which he attacked and routed them was a sight to see, for it seemed just as if wings had that instant grown upon Rocinante, so lightly and proudly did he bear himself. The men of the procession were all timid folk and unarmed, so they speedily made their escape from the fray and set off at a run across the plain with their lighted torches, looking exactly like maskers running on some gala or festival night. The mourners, too, enveloped and swathed in their skirts and gowns, were unable to bestir themselves, and so with entire safety to himself Don Quixote belabored them all and drove them off against their will. Sancho beheld all this in astonishment at the intrepidity of his lord, and said to himself, "Clearly this master of mine is as bold and valiant as he says he is."

A burning torch lay on the ground near the first man whom the mule had thrown, by the light of which Don Quixote perceived him, and coming up to him he presented the point of the lance to his face, saying, "What brought you here?"

"What sir?" said the other. "My bad luck."

"Then still worse awaits you," said Don Quixote, "if you do not satisfy me as to all I ask you."

"You shall be soon satisfied," said the prisoner; "you must know, I come from the city of Baeza with eleven others, priests, the same who fled with the torches, and we are going to the city of Segovia accompanying a dead body which is in that litter, and is that of a gentleman who died in Baeza, where he was interred; and now, as I said, we are taking his bones to their burial-place, which is in Segovia, where he was born."

"And who killed him?" asked Don Quixote.

"God, by means of a malignant fever that took him," answered the bachelor.

"In that case," said Don Quixote, "the Lord has relieved me of the task of avenging his death had any other slain him; but, he who slew him having slain him, there is nothing for it but to be silent, and shrug one's shoulders; I should do the same were he to slay myself; and I would have your reverence know that I am a knight of La Mancha, Don Quixote by name, and it is my business and calling to roam the world righting wrongs and redressing injuries."

"I do not know how that about righting wrongs can be," said the bachelor, "but as my fate has so willed it, I entreat you, sir knight-errant, whose errand has been such an evil one for me, to help me to get from under this mule that holds one of my legs caught between the stirrup and the saddle."

"I would have talked on till to-morrow," said Don Quixote; "how long were you going to wait before telling me of your distress?"

He at once called to Sancho, who, however, had no mind to come, as he was just then engaged in unloading a sumpter mule, well laden with provender, which these worthy gentlemen had brought with them. Sancho made a bag of his coat,

Baeza: a town of southern Spain.

Segovia: Se-go′-vi-a, a city of Old Castile; formerly the seat of the royal mint.

Malignant: tending to produce death.

Bachelor: a young man, a graduate of a university.

Sumpter: carrying a pack.

and, getting together as much as he could, and as the mule's sack would hold, he loaded his beast, and then hastened to obey his master's call, and helped him to remove the bachelor from under the mule; then putting him on her back he gave him the torch, and Don Quixote bade him follow the track of his companions, and beg pardon of them on his part for the wrong which he could not help doing them.

And said Sancho, "If by chance these gentlemen should want to know who was the hero that served them so, your worship may tell them that he is the famous Don Quixote of La Mancha, otherwise called the Knight of the Rueful Countenance."

On hearing this the bachelor took his departure, without making any reply; and Don Quixote asked Sancho what had induced him to call him the "Knight of the Rueful Countenance" more then than at any other time.

"I will tell you," answered Sancho; "it was because I have been looking at you for some time by the light of the torch held by that unfortunate, and verily your worship has got of late the most ill-favored countenance I ever saw: it must be either owing to the fatigue of this combat, or else to the loss of your teeth."

"It is not that," replied Don Quixote, "but because the sage whose duty it will be to write the history of my achievements must have thought it proper that I should take some distinctive name as all knights of yore did; one being 'He of the Burning Sword,' another 'He of the Unicorn,' this one 'He of the Damsels,' that 'He of the Phœnix,' another 'The Knight of the Griffin,' and another 'He of the Death,' and by these names and designations they were known all the world round; and so I say that the sage aforesaid must have put it into your mouth and mind just now to call me 'The Knight of the Rueful Countenance,' as I intend to call myself from this day forward; and that the said name may fit me better, I mean, when the opportunity offers, to have a very rueful countenance painted on my shield."

"There is no occasion, sir, for wasting time or money on

making that countenance," said Sancho; "for all that need b
done is for your worship to show your own, face to face, t
those who look at you, and without anything more, eith
image or shield, they will call you 'Him of the Rueful Count
nance;' and believe me I am telling you the truth, for I a
sure you, sir (and in good part be it said), hunger and th
loss of your grinders have given you such an ill-favored fac
that, as I say, the rueful picture may be very well spared."

Don Quixote laughed at Sancho's pleasantry; neverthele
he resolved to call himself by that name, and have his shiel
or buckler painted as he had devised.

Don Quixote would have looked to see whether the body i
the litter were bones or not, but Sancho would not have i
saying, "Sir, you have ended this perilous adventure mo
safely for yourself than any of those I have seen; perhap
these people, though beaten and routed, may bethink them
selves that it is a single man that has beaten them, and fee
ing sore and ashamed of it may take heart and come in searc
of us and give us trouble enough. The ass is in proper trin
the mountains are near at hand, hunger presses, we hav
nothing more to do but make good our retreat. And drivin
his ass before him he begged his master to follow, who, feelin
that Sancho was right, did so without replying; and after pro
ceeding some little distance between two hills they found them
selves in a wide and retired valley, where they alighted, an
Sancho unloaded his beast, and stretched upon the gree
grass, with hunger for sauce, they breakfasted, dined, lunche
and supped all at once, satisfying their appetites with mo
than one store of cold meat which the dead man's cleric
gentlemen had brought with them on their sumpter mule. Bu
another piece of ill-luck befell them, which Sancho held th
worst of all, and that was that they had no water to moiste
their lips; and as thirst tormented them, Sancho, observin
that the meadow where they were was full of green and tende
grass, said what will be told in the following chapter.

Clerical: belonging to the clergy.

CHAPTER XII.

UNEXAMPLED AND UNHEARD-OF ADVENTURE WHICH ᴀCHIEVED BY THE VALIANT DON QUIXOTE OF LA ɪA WITH LESS PERIL THAN ANY EVER ACHIEVED BY AMOUS KNIGHT IN THE WORLD.

annot be, sir, but that this grass is a proof that there hard by some spring or brook to give it moisture, so be well done to move a little farther on, that we may e place where we may quench this terrible thirst that us, which beyond a doubt is more distressing than

dvice seemed good to Don Quixote, and, he leading te by the bridle and Sancho the ass by the halter, they d up the meadow feeling their way, for the darkness ight made it impossible to see anything; but they had : two hundred paces when a loud noise of water, as if rom great high rocks, struck their ears. The sound them greatly; but halting to make out by listening ıat quarter it came they heard unseasonably another hich spoiled the satisfaction the sound of the water m, especially for Sancho, who was by nature timid and ırted; they heard, I say, strokes falling with a measured d a certain rattling of iron and chains that, together furious din of the water, would have struck terror into rt but Don Quixote's. The night was, as has been ·k, and they had happened to reach a spot in among l trees, whose leaves stirred by a gentle breeze made a ıous sound; so that, what with the solitude, the place, ness, the noise of the water, and the rustling of the verything inspired awe and dread; more especially as

Ominous: threatening, foreboding evil.

they perceived that the strokes did not cease, nor the wind l
nor morning approach; to all which might be added tl
ignorance as to where they were. But Don Quixote, suppoı
by his intrepid heart, leaped on Rocinante, and bracing
buckler on his arm, brought his pike to the slope, and s:
"Friend Sancho, know that I by Heaven's will have been b
in this our iron age to revive in it the age of gold, or
golden as it is called; I am he for whom perils, mighty achie
ments, and valiant deeds are reserved. Thou dost mark w
faithful and trusty squire, the gloom of this night, its stra
silence, the dull confused murmur of those trees, the av
sound of that water in quest of which we came, that seems
though it were dashing itself down from the lofty mounta
of the moon, and that incessant hammering that wounds a
pains our ears; which things all together and each of it
are enough to instil fear, dread, and dismay into the breas
Mars himself, much more into one not used to hazards a
adventures of the kind. Well, then, all this that I put bef
thee is but a stimulant to my spirit, making my heart burst
my bosom through eagerness to engage in this advent
arduous as it promises to be; therefore tighten Rocinan
girths a little, and God be with thee; wait for me here th
days and no more, and if in that time I come not back, t
canst return to our village, and thence, to do me a favor an
service, thou wilt go to El Toboso, where thou shalt say to
incomparable lady Dulcinea that her captive knight hath c
in attempting things that might make him worthy of be
called hers."

When Sancho heard his master's words he began to wee
the most pathetic way, saying, "Sir, I know not why your
ship wants to attempt this so dreadful adventure; it is n
now, no one sees us here, we can easily turn about and t
ourselves out of danger, even if we don't drink for three c
to come; and as there is no one to see us, all the less

"**Pike to the slope**": in position to fight.
Mars: god of war.

there be any one to set us down as cowards; besides, I have many a time heard the curate of our village, whom your worship knows well, preach that he who seeks danger perishes in it; so it is not right to tempt God by trying so tremendous a feat from which there can be no escape save by a miracle, and Heaven has performed enough of them for your worship; and if all this does not move or soften that hard heart, let this thought and reflection move it, that you will have hardly quitted this spot when from pure fear I shall yield my soul up to any one that will take it. I left home and wife and children to come and serve your worship, trusting to do better and not worse; but, as covetousness bursts the bag, it has rent my hopes asunder, for just as I had them highest about getting that wretched unlucky island your worship has so often promised me, I see that instead of it you mean to desert me now in a place so far from human reach: for God's sake, master mine, deal not so unjustly by me, and if your worship will not entirely give up attempting this feat, at least put it off till morning, for there is good reason to show that it now wants but little of day."

"Let it want what it may," replied Don Quixote, "it shall not be said of me now or at any time that tears or entreaties turned me aside from doing what was in accordance with knightly usage; and so I beg of thee, Sancho, to hold thy peace, for God, who has put it into my heart to undertake now this so unexampled and terrible adventure, will take care to watch over my safety and console thy sorrow; what thou hast to do is to tighten Rocinante's girths well, and wait here, for I shall come back shortly, alive or dead."

Sancho perceiving it his master's final resolve, and how little his tears, counsels, and entreaties prevailed with him, determined to have recourse to his own ingenuity and compel him if he could to wait till daylight; and so, while tightening the girths of the horse, he quietly and without being felt, tied both

Feat: wonderful deed, exploit.

Miracle: a supernatural event, something contrary to the known laws of nature.

Rocinante's fore-legs, so that when Don Quixote strove to go he was unable as the horse could only move by jumps. Seeing the success of his trick, Sancho Panza said, "See there, sir! Heaven, moved by my tears and prayers, has so ordered it that Rocinante cannot stir; and if you will be obstinate, and spur and strike him, you will only provoke fortune, and kick, as they say, against the pricks."

Don Quixote at this grew desperate, but the more he drove his heels into the horse, the less he stirred him; and not having any suspicion of the tying, he was fain to resign himself and wait till daybreak or until Rocinante could move, firmly persuaded that all this came of something other than Sancho's ingenuity. So he said to him, "As it is so, Sancho, and as Rocinante cannot move, I am content to wait till dawn smiles upon us, even though I weep while it delays its coming."

"There is no need to weep," answered Sancho, "for I will amuse your worship by telling stories from this till daylight, unless indeed you like to dismount and lie down to sleep a little on the green grass after the fashion of knights-errant, so as to be fresher when day comes and the moment arrives for attempting this extraordinary adventure you are looking forward to."

"What art thou talking about dismounting or sleeping for?" said Don Quixote. "Am I, thinkest thou, one of those knights that take their rest in the presence of danger? Sleep thou who art born to sleep, or do as thou wilt, for I will act as I think most consistent with my character."

"Be not angry, master mine," replied Sancho, "I did not mean to say that;" and coming close to him he laid one hand on the pommel of the saddle and the other on the cantle, so that he held his master's left thigh in his embrace, not daring to separate a finger's length from him; so much afraid was he of the strokes which still resounded with a regular beat. Don Quixote bade him tell some story to amuse him as he had pro-

Pommel: part of the saddle rising in front.
Cantle: part of the saddle rising behind.

›sed, to which Sancho replied that he would if his dread of ıat he heard would let him; " Still," said he, " I will strive to ll a story which, if I can manage to relate it, and it escapes e not, is the best of stories, and let your worship give me ›ur attention, for here I begin.

"I say then, continued Sancho, "that in a village of Estreadura there was a goat-shepherd — that is to say, one who nded goats — which shepherd or goat-herd, as my story goes, as called Lope Ruiz, and this Lope Ruiz was in love with a ıepherdess called Torralva, which shepherdess called Torralva as the daughter of a rich grazier, and this rich grazier"—

"If that is the way thou tellest thy tale, Sancho," said Don uixote, "repeating twice all thou hast to say, thou wilt not ave done these two days; go straight on with it, and tell it ke a reasonable man, or else say nothing."

"Tales are always told in my country in the very way I am lling this," answered Sancho, "and I cannot tell it in any her, nor is it right of your worship to ask me to make new ıstoms."

"Tell it as thou wilt," replied Don Quixote; "and as fate ill have it that I cannot help listening to thee, go on."

"And so, lord of my soul," continued Sancho, "as I have ıid, this shepherd was in love with Torralva the shepherdess, ho was a wild buxom lass.

"Then you knew her?" said Don Quixote.

"I did not know her," said Sancho, "but he who told me ıe story said it was so true and certain that when I told it to ıother I might safely declare and swear I had seen it all mylf. And so in course of time, the love the shepherd bore ıe shepherdess turned into hatred and ill-will; and so much id the shepherd hate her from that time forward that, in order › escape from her, he determined to quit the country and go here he should never set eyes on her again. Torralva, when ıe found herself spurned by Lope, was immediately smitten ith love for him, though she had never loved him before."

Estremadura: a province in the southwest of Spain. The most backard of all the provinces.

"That is the natural way of women," said Don Quixote, ' scorn the one that loves them, and love the one that ha them: go on, Sancho."

"It came to pass," said Sancho, "that the shepherd carr out his intention, and driving his goats before him took way across the plains of Estremadura to pass over into Kingdom of Portugal. Torralva, who knew of it, went a him, and on foot and barefoot followed him at a distance, w a pilgrim's staff in her hand and a scrip round her neck which she carried, it is said, a bit of looking-glass, and a pi of a comb. But let her carry what she did, I am not going trouble myself to prove it; all I say is, that the shepherd, tl say, came with his flock to cross over the river Guadia which was at that time swollen and almost overflowing banks, and at the spot he came to there was neither ferry i boat nor any one to carry him or his flock to the other side, which he was much vexed, for he perceived that Torralva v approaching and would give him great annoyance with l tears and entreaties; however, he went looking about closely that he discovered a fisherman who had alongside him a boat so small that it could only hold one person a one goat; but for all that he spoke to him and agreed w him to carry himself and his three hundred goats across. T fisherman got into the boat and carried one goat over; he ca back and carried another over; he came back again, and ag brought over another — let your worship keep count of t goats the fisherman is taking across, for if one escapes t memory there will be an end of the story, and it will impossible to tell another word of it. To proceed, I must t you the landing place on the other side was miry and slippe and the fisherman lost a great deal of time in going and cc ing; still he returned for another goat, and another, a another."

"Take it for granted he brought them all across," said D Quixote, "and don't keep going and coming in this way,

Guadiana: a river forming part of the boundary line between Sp and Portugal.

thou wilt not make an end of bringing them over this twelvemonth."

"How many have gone across so far?" said Sancho.

"How do I know?" replied Don Quixote.

"There it is," said Sancho, "what I told you, that you must keep a good count; well then, there is an end of the story, for there is no going any farther."

"How can that be?" said Don Quixote; "is it so essential to the story to know to a nicety the goats that have crossed over, that if there be a mistake of one in the reckoning, thou canst not go on with it?"

"No, sir, not a bit," replied Sancho; "for when I asked your worship to tell me how many goats had crossed, and you answered you did not know, at that very instant all I had to say passed away out of my memory, and faith, there was much virtue in it, and entertainment."

"So, then," said Don Quixote, "the story has come to an end?"

"As much as my mother has," said Sancho.

"In truth," said Don Quixote, "thou hast told one of the rarest stories, tales, or histories, that any one in the world could have imagined, and such a way of telling it and ending it was never seen nor will be in a lifetime; though I expected nothing else from thy excellent understanding. But I do not wonder, for perhaps those ceaseless strokes may have confused thy wits."

"All that may be," replied Sancho, "but I know that as to my story, all that can be said is that it ends there where the mistake in the count of the passage of the goats begins."

"Let it end where it will, well and good," said Don Quixote, "and let us see if Rocinante can go;" and again he spurred him, and again Rocinante made jumps and remained where he was, so well tied was he.

The story of the passage of the goats is a very old one. It is the 30th of the *Cento Novelle Antiche*, into which it was imported, no doubt, from the Latin of the Aragonese Jew, Pedro Alfonso. There is a Provençal tale to the same effect; but the original was probably Oriental. — ORMSBY.

With this and other talk of the same sort master and ı passed the night, till Sancho, perceiving that daybreak coming on apace, very cautiously untied Rocinante. As s as Rocinante found himself free, though by nature he was at all mettlesome, he seemed to feel lively and began paw —for as to capering, begging his pardon, he knew not wha meant. Don Quixote, then, observing that Rocinante cc move, took it as a good sign and a signal that he should tempt the dread adventure. By this time day had fully bro and every thing showed distinctly, and Don Quixote saw t he was among some tall trees, chestnuts, which cast a deep shade; he perceived likewise that the sound of strokes did not cease, but could not discover what caused and so without any further delay he let Rocinante feel spur, and once more taking leave of Sancho, he told him wait for him there three days at most, as he had said bef and if he should not have returned by that time, he mi feel sure it had been God's will that he should end his days that perilous adventure. He again repeated the message commission with which he was to go on his behalf to his l Dulcinea, and said he was not to be uneasy as to the paym of his services, for before leaving home he had made his in which he would find himself fully recompensed in matter of wages in due proportion to the time he had serv but if God delivered him safe, sound, and unhurt out of t danger, he might look upon the promised island as much m than certain. Sancho began weeping afresh on again hea the affecting words of his good master, and resolved to s with him until the final issue and end of the business. feeling he displayed touched his master somewhat, but not much as to make him show any weakness; on the contr hiding what he felt as well as he could, he began to m towards that quarter whence the sound of the water and the strokes seemed to come.

Sancho followed him on foot, leading by the halter, as custom was, his ass, his constant comrade in prosperity adversity; and advancing some distance through the sh

tnut trees they came upon a little meadow at the foot of : high rocks, down which a mighty rush of water flung f. At the foot of the rocks were some rudely constructed ιes looking more like ruins than houses, from among :h came, they perceived, the din and clatter of blows, :h still continued without intermission. Rocinante took ιt at the noise of the water and of the blows, but quieting Don Quixote advanced step by step towards the houses, mending himself with all his heart to his lady, imploring support in that dread pass and enterprise, and on the way mending himself to God, too, not to forget him. Sancho, never quitted his side, stretched his neck as far as he d and peered between the legs of Rocinante to see if he d now discover what it was that caused him such appre-ιion. They went, it might be, a hundred paces farther, n on turning a corner the true cause, beyond the possibility ny mistake, of that dread-sounding and to them awe-in-ng noise that had kept them all the night in such fear and lexity, appeared; and it was (if, reader, thou art not dis-ed and disappointed) six fulling hammers which by their nate strokes made all the din.

'hen Don Quixote perceived what it was, he was struck b and rigid from head to foot. Sancho glanced at him and him with his head bent down upon his breast in manifest :ification; and Don Quixote glanced at Sancho and saw with his cheeks puffed out and his mouth full of laughter, evidently ready to explode with it, and in spite of his vexa-he could not help laughing at the sight of him; and when :ho saw his master begin he let go so heartily that he had old his sides with both hands to keep himself from bursting laughter. Four times he stopped, and as many times did aughter break out afresh with the same violence as at first, reat Don Quixote grew furious, above all when he heard say mockingly, "Thou must know, friend Sancho, that of

lling: process of cleansing, shrinking and thickening cloth by means oisture, heat and pressure. Pestles or hammers are used to pound the in troughs filled with water.

Heaven's will I was born in this our iron age to revive in it the golden or age of gold; I am he for whom are reserved perils, mighty achievements, valiant deeds;" and here he went on repeating all or most of the words that Don Quixote uttered the first time they heard the awful strokes.

Don Quixote, then, seeing that Sancho was turning him into ridicule, was so mortified and vexed that he lifted up his pike and smote him two such blows that if, instead of catching them on his shoulders, he had caught them on his head, there would have been no wages to pay, unless indeed to his heirs. Sancho seeing that he was getting an awkward return in earnest for his jest, and fearing his master might carry it still further, said to him very humbly, "Calm yourself, sir, I am only joking; but I own I went a little too far with the joke. But tell me, your worship, (and may God bring you out of all the adventures that may befall you as safe and sound as he has brought you out of this one), was it not a thing to laugh at, and is it not a good story, the great fear we were in? — at least that I was in; for as to your worship I see now that you neither know nor understand what either fear or dismay is."

"I do not deny," said Don Quixote, "that what happened to us may be worth laughing at, but it is not worth making a story about, for it is not every one that is shrewd enough to hit the right point of a thing."

"At any rate," said Sancho, "your worship knew how to hit the right point with your pike, aiming at my head and hitting me on the shoulders, thanks be to God and my own smartness in dodging it. But let that pass; all will come out in the scouring; for I have heard say 'he loves thee well that makes thee weep;' and moreover that is the way with great lords after any hard words they give a servant to give him a pair of breeches; though I do not know what they give after blows, unless it be that knights-errant after blows give islands, or kingdoms on the mainland."

"It may be," said Don Quixote, "that all thou sayest will come true; overlook the past, for thou art shrewd enough to know that our first movements are not in our own control; and

one thing for the future bear in mind, that thou restrain thy loquacity in my company; for in all the books of chivalry that I have read, and they are innumerable, I never met with a squire who talked so much to his lord as thou dost to thine. From all I have said thou wilt gather, Sancho, that there must be a difference between master and man, so that from this day forward in our intercourse we must observe more respect and take less liberties, for in whatever way I may be provoked with you it will be bad for the pitcher. The favors and benefits that I have promised you will come in due time, and if they do not your wages at least will not be lost, as I have already told you."

"All that your worship says is very well," said Sancho, "but I should like to know (in case the time of favors should not come, and it might be necessary to fall back upon wages) how much did the squire of a knight-errant get in those days, and did they agree by the month, or by the day like bricklayers?"

"I do not believe," replied Don Quixote, "that such squires were on wages, but were dependent on favor; and if I have now mentioned thine in the sealed will I have left at home, it was with a view to what may happen; for I would have thee know, Sancho, that in this there is no condition more hazardous than that of adventures."

"That is true," said Sancho, "since the mere noise of the hammers of a fulling mill can disturb and disquiet the heart of such a valiant errant adventurer as your worship; but you may be sure I will not open my lips henceforward to make light of anything of your worship's, but only to honor you as my master and natural lord."

"By so doing," replied Don Quixote, "shalt thou live long on the face of the earth; for next to parents, masters are to be respected as though they were parents."

Loquacity: talkativeness. **Lackey**: servant.

The proverb in full is, "Whether the pitcher hits the stone, or the stone the pitcher, it's bad for the pitcher."

CHAPTER XIII.

WHICH TREATS OF THE EXALTED ADVENTURE AND RICH PRIZE OF MAMBRINO'S HELMET, TOGETHER WITH OTHER THINGS THAT HAPPENED TO OUR INVINCIBLE KNIGHT.

It now began to rain a little, and Sancho was for going into the fulling mills, but Don Quixote had taken such a disgust to them on account of the late joke that he would not enter them on any account; so turning aside to the right they came upon another road, different from that which they had taken the night before. Shortly afterwards Don Quixote perceived a man on horseback who wore on his head something that shone like gold, and the moment he saw him he turned to Sancho and said, "I think, Sancho, there is no proverb that is not true, all being maxims drawn from experience itself, the mother of all the sciences, especially that one that says, 'Where one door shuts, another opens.' I say so because if last night fortune shut the door of the adventure we were looking for against us, cheating us with the fulling mills, it now opens wide another one for another better and more certain adventure, and if I do not contrive to enter it, it will be my own fault, and I cannot lay it to my ignorance of fulling mills, or the darkness of the night. I say this because, if I mistake not, there comes towards us one who wears on his head the helmet of Mambrino, concerning which I took the oath thou rememberest."

"Mind what you say, your worship, and still more what you do," said Sancho, "for I don't want any more fulling mills to finish off fulling and knocking our senses out."

"What has a helmet to do with fulling mills, man?" said Don Quixote.

Both Sancho and his master are famous for their inexhaustible store of proverbs. A fondness for proverbs is a national characteristic of the Spanish people.

Mam-bri-no: see foot note p. 43.

"I don't know," replied Sancho, "but, faith, if I might speak as I used, perhaps I could give such reasons that your worship would see you were mistaken in what you say."

"How can I be mistaken in what I say, unbelieving traitor?" returned Don Quixote; "tell me, seest thou not yonder knight coming towards us on a dappled gray steed, who has upon his head a helmet of gold?"

"What I see and make out," answered Sancho, "is only a man on a gray ass like my own, who has something that shines on his head."

"Well, that is the helmet of Mambrino," said Don Quixote; "stand to one side and leave me alone with him; thou shalt see how, without saying a word, to save time, I shall bring this adventure to an issue and possess myself of the helmet I have so longed for."

"I will take care to stand aside," said Sancho; "but God grant, it may not be fulling mills."

"I have told thee, brother, on no account to mention those fulling mills to me again," said Don Quixote, "or I vow — and I say no more — I'll full the soul out of you."

Sancho held his peace in dread lest his master should carry out the vow he had hurled at him.

The fact of the matter as regards the helmet, steed, and knight that Don Quixote saw, was this. In that neighborhood there were two villages, one of them so small that it had neither apothecary's shop, nor barber, which the other that was close to it had, so the barber of the larger served the smaller, and in it there was a sick man who required to be bled and another man who wanted to be shaved, and on this errand the barber was going, carrying with him a brass basin; but as luck would have it, as he was on the way it began to rain, and not to spoil his hat, which probably was a new one, he put the basin on his head, and being clean it glittered at half a league's distance. He rode upon a gray ass, as Sancho said, and this was what made it seem to Don Quixote to be a dapple-gray steed and a knight and a golden helmet; and when he saw the poor knight draw near, without entering into

any parley with him, at Rocinante's top speed he bore down upon him with the pike pointed low, fully determined to run him through and through, and as he reached him, without checking the fury of his charge, he cried to him, "Defend thyself, miserable being, or yield me of thine own accord that which is so reasonably my due."

The barber, who without any expectation or apprehension of it saw this apparition coming down upon him, had no other way of saving himself from the stroke of the lance but to let himself fall off his ass; and no sooner had he touched the ground than he sprang up more nimbly than a deer and sped away across the plain faster than the wind.

He left the basin on the ground, with which Don Quixote contented himself, saying that the pagan had shown his discretion and imitated the beaver, which finding itself pressed by the hunters bites and cuts off with its teeth that for which, by its natural instinct, it knows it is pursued.

He told Sancho to pick up the helmet, and he taking it in his hands said, "the basin is a good one, and worth a real of eight," and handed it to his master, who immediately put it on his head turning it around, now this way, now that, in search of the visor and not finding it he said, "Clearly the pagan to whose measure this famous head-piece was first forged must have had a very large head; but the worst of it is half of it is wanting."

When Sancho heard him call the basin a head-piece he was unable to restrain his laughter, but remembering his master's wrath he checked himself in the midst of it.

"What art thou laughing at, Sancho?" said Don Quixote.

"I am laughing," said he, "to think of the great head the pagan must have had who owned this helmet, for it looks exactly like a regular barber's basin."

"Dost thou know what I suspect, Sancho?" said Don Quixote; "that this wonderful piece of this enchanted helmet

The eight-real piece = about 40 cents.

The barber's basin is still found in the rural districts of La Mancha. A circular piece is cut out of one side so that it fits closely underneath the chin and no water can run down the neck.

some strange accident have come into the hands of
ıe who was unable to recognize or realize its value, and
t knowing what he did, and seeing it to be of the purest
ıst have melted down one half for the sake of what it
e worth, and of the other made this which is like a
basin as thou sayest; but be it as it may, to me who
e it, its transformation makes no difference, for I will
rights at the first village where there is a blacksmith,
uch style that that helmet the god of smithies forged
god of battles shall not surpass it or even come up
nd in the meantime I will wear it as well as I can,
ething is better than nothing; all the more as it will
e enough to protect me from any chance blow of a

t is," said Sancho, "if it is not shot with a sling as
re in the battle of the two armies. But putting that
ill your worship tell me what are we to do with this
gray steed that looks like a gray ass, which that Martino
ır worship overthrew has left deserted here? for, from
he took to his heels and bolted, he is not likely ever to
ack for it; and by my beard, but the gray is a good

ve never been in the habit," said Don Quixote, "of
poil of those whom I vanquish, nor is it the practice
lry to take away their horses and leave them to go on
less indeed it be that the victor have lost his own in
ıbat, in which case it is lawful to take that of the
ıed as a thing won in lawful war; therefore, Sancho,
is horse, or ass, or whatever thou wilt have it to be;
ı its owner sees us gone hence he will come back for it."
knows I should like to take it," returned Sancho, "or
to change it for my own, which does not seem to me
a one: verily the laws of chivalry are strict, since they

"**God of smithies**": Vulcan.
"**God of battles**": Mars.
A blunder of Sancho's for **Mambrino**.
Trappings: saddle and bridle.

cannot be stretched to let one ass be changed for another; I should like to know if I might at least change trappings."

"On that head I am not quite certain," answered Don Quixote, "and the matter being doubtful, pending better information, I say thou mayest change them, if so be thou hast urgent need of them."

"So urgent is it," answered Sancho, "that if they were for my own person I could not want them more;" and forthwith, fortified by this license, he rigged out his beast to the ninety-nines, making quite another thing of it. This done, they broke their fast on the remains of the spoils of war plundered from the sumpter mule, and drank of the brook that flowed from the fulling mills, without casting a look in that direction, in such loathing did they hold them for the alarm they had caused them; and, all anger and gloom removed, they mounted and, without taking any fixed road (not to fix upon any being the proper thing for true knights-errant), they set out, guided by Rocinante's will, which carried along with it that of his master, not to say that of the ass, which always followed him wherever he led, lovingly and sociably; nevertheless they returned to the high road, and pursued it at a venture without any other aim.

That night they reached the very heart of the Sierra Morena, where it seemed prudent to Sancho to pass the night and even some days, at least as many as the stores he carried might last, and so they encamped between two rocks and among some cork trees; but fatal destiny, which, according to the opinion of those who have not the light of the true faith, directs, arranges, and settles everything in its own way, so ordered it that Gines de Pasamonte, a famous knave and thief, resolved to take hiding in the mountains; and his fate and fear led him to the same spot to which Don Quixote and Sancho Panza had been led by theirs. Gines made up his mind to steal Sancho Panza's ass, not troubling himself about Rocinante, as being a prize that was no good either to pledge or sell. While

Pending: while waiting. **Cork trees:** the cork oak.

Sancho slept he stole his ass, and before day dawned he was far out of reach.

Aurora made her appearance bringing gladness to the earth but sadness to Sancho Panza, for he found that his Dapple was missing, and seeing himself bereft of him he began the saddest and most doleful lament in the world, so loud that Don Quixote awoke at his exclamations and heard him saying, "O son of my bowels, born in my very house, my children's plaything, my wife's joy, the envy of my neighbors, relief of my burdens, and, lastly, half supporter of myself, for with the six-and-twenty maravedis thou didst earn me daily I met half my charges."

Don Quixote, when he heard the lament and learned the cause, consoled Sancho with the best arguments he could, entreating him to be patient, and promising to give him a letter of exchange ordering three out of five ass-colts that he had at home to be given to him. Sancho took comfort at this, dried his tears, suppressed his sobs, and returned thanks for the kindness shown him by Don Quixote. He on his part was rejoiced to the heart on entering the mountains, as they seemed to him to be just the place for the adventures he was in quest of. They brought back to his memory the marvelous adventures that had befallen knights-errant in like solitudes and wilds, and he went along reflecting on these things, so absorbed and carried away by them that he had no thought for anything else. Nor had Sancho any other care (now that he fancied he was traveling in a safe quarter) than to satisfy his appetite with such remains as were left of the clerical spoils, and so he marched behind his master laden with what Dapple used to carry, emptying the sack and packing his paunch, and so long as he could go that way, he would not have given a farthing to meet with another adventure.

While so engaged he raised his eyes and saw that his master had halted, and was trying with the point of his pike to lift some bulky object that lay upon the ground, on which he

Aurora: goddess of the dawn; sets out before the sun and is the pioneer of his rising.

hastened to join him and help him if it were needful, and reached him just as with the point of the pike he was raising a saddle-pad with a valise attached to it, half or rather wholly rotten and torn; but so heavy were they that Sancho had to help to take them up, and his master directed him to see what the valise contained. Sancho did so with great alacrity, and though the valise was secured by a chain and padlock, from its torn and rotten condition he was able to see its contents, which were four shirts of fine holland, and other articles of linen no less curious than clean; and in a handkerchief he found a good lot of gold crowns, and as soon as he saw them he exclaimed, "Blessed be all Heaven for sending us an adventure that is good for something!" Searching further he found a little memorandum book richly bound; this Don Quixote asked of him, telling him to take the money and keep it for himself. Sancho kissed his hands for the favor, and cleared the valise of its linen, which he stowed away in the provision sack. Considering the whole matter, Don Quixote observed, "It seems to me, Sancho — and it is impossible it can be otherwise — that some strayed traveler must have crossed this sierra and been attacked and slain by footpads, who brought him to this remote spot to bury him."

"That cannot be," answered Sancho, "because if they had been robbers they would not have left this money."

"Thou art right," said Don Quixote, "and I cannot guess or explain what this may mean; but stay; let us see if in this memorandum book there is anything written by which we may be able to trace out or discover what we want to know."

He opened it, and the first thing he found in it, written roughly but in a very good hand, was a sonnet, and he read it aloud that Sancho might hear it.

"There is nothing to be learned from that rhyme," said Sancho.

"I say," replied Don Quixote; "that the author of the sonnet must be a tolerable poet, or I know little of the craft."

"Then your worship understands rhyming, too?" said Sancho."

"And better than thou thinkest," replied Don Quixote, "as thou shalt see when thou carriest a letter written in verse from beginning to end to my lady Dulcinea del Toboso, for I would have thee know, Sancho, that all or most of the knights-errant in days of yore were great troubadours and great musicians, for both of these accomplishments, or more properly speaking gifts, are the peculiar property of lovers-errant: true it is that the verses of the knights of old have more spirit than neatness in them."

"Read more, your worship," said Sancho, "and you will find something that will enlighten us."

While Don Quixote examined the book, Sancho examined the valise, not leaving a corner in the whole of it or in the pad that he did not search, peer into, and explore, or seam that he did not rip, or tuft of wool that he did not pick to pieces, lest anything should escape for want of care and pains; so keen was the covetousness excited in him by the discovery of the crowns, which amounted to near a hundred; and though he found no more booty, he held the blanket flights, stake benedictions, carriers' fisticuffs, missing saddle-bags, stolen coat, and all the hunger, thirst, and weariness he had endured in the service of his good master, cheap at the price; as he considered himself more than fully indemnified for all by the payment he received in the gift of the treasure-trove.

The Knight of the Rueful Countenance was still very anxious to find out who the owner of the valise could be, conjecturing from the sonnet, from the money in gold, and from the fineness of the shirts, that he must be some lover of distinction whom the scorn and cruelty of his lady had driven to some desperate course; but as in that uninhabited and rugged spot there was no one to be seen of whom he could inquire, he saw nothing else for it but to push on, taking whatever road Rocinante chose — which was where he could make his way — firmly persuaded that among these wilds he could not fail to meet some rare adventure.

Troubadours: poets.
Indemnified: made good to him; compensated for loss.
Treasure-trove: valuables found.

CHAPTER XIV.

WHICH TREATS OF THE STRANGE THINGS THAT HAPPENED TO THE STOUT KNIGHT OF LA MANCHA IN THE SIERRA MORENA, AND OF HIS IMITATION OF THE PENANCE OF AMADIS OF GAUL.

THEY proceeded slowly, making their way into the most rugged part of the mountain, Sancho all the while dying to have a talk with his master, and longing for him to begin, so that there should be no breach of the injunction laid upon him; but unable to keep silence so long he said to him, "Sir Don Quixote, give me your worship's blessing and dismissal, for I'd like to go home at once to my wife and children with whom I can at any rate talk and converse as much as I like; for to want me to go through these solitudes day and night and not speak to you when I have a mind is burying me alive. If luck would have it that animals spoke, it would not be so bad, because I could talk to Rocinante about whatever came into my head, and so put up with my ill-fortune; but it is a hard case, and not to be borne with patience, to go seeking adventures all one's life and get nothing but kicks and blanketings, brickbats and punches, and with all this to have to sew up one's mouth without daring to say what is in one's heart, just as if one were dumb."

"I understand thee, Sancho," replied Don Quixote; "thou art dying to have the interdict I placed upon thy tongue removed; consider it removed, and say what thou wilt, on condition that the removal is not to last longer than while we are wandering in these mountains."

"So be it," said Sancho; "let me speak now, for God knows what will happen by-and-by; and to take advantage of

Amadis of Gaul: see p. 64, foot note.

the permit at once, I ask, if it is a good rule of chivalry that we should go astray through these mountains without path or road, looking for a madman who when he is found will perhaps take a fancy to finish what he began, not his story, but your worship's head and my ribs, and end by breaking them altogether for us?"

"Peace, I say, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "for let me tell thee the desire that leads me into these regions is that I may perform among them an achievement wherewith I shall win eternal name and fame throughout the known world; and it shall be such that I shall thereby set the seal on all that can make a knight-errant perfect and famous."

"And is it very perilous, this achievement?" asked Sancho.

"No," replied he of the Rueful Countenance; but all will depend on thy diligence."

"On my diligence!" said Sancho.

"Yes," said Don Quixote, "for if thou dost return soon from the place where I mean to send thee, my penance will be soon over, and my glory will soon begin. But as it is not right to keep thee any longer in suspense, waiting to see what comes of my words, I would have thee know, Sancho, that the famous Amadis of Gaul stood alone, the first, the only one, the lord of all that were in the world in his time. This, then, being so, I consider, friend Sancho, that the knight-errant who shall imitate him most closely will come nearest to reaching the perfection of chivalry. Now one of the instances in which this knight most conspicuously showed his prudence, worth, valor, patience, fortitude, and love, was when he withdrew, rejected by the Lady Oriana, to do penance upon the Peña Pobre. So, as it is easier for me to imitate him in this than in cleaving giants asunder, cutting off serpents' heads, slaying dragons, routing armies, destroying fleets, and breaking enchantments, and as this place is so well suited for a similar purpose, I must not allow the opportunity to escape which now so conveniently offers me its forelock."

Peña Pobre = Pa-nya Pob-ra, the island of Jersey off the northern coast of France.

"What is it in reality," said Sancho, "that your worship means to do in such an out-of-the-way place as this?"

"Have I not told thee," answered Don Quixote, "that I mean to imitate Amadis here, playing the victim of despair, the madman, the maniac, so as at the same time to imitate the valiant Roland, who went mad, and plucked up trees, troubled the waters of the clear springs, slew shepherds, destroyed flocks, burned down huts, leveled houses, and perpetrated a hundred thousand other outrages worthy of everlasting renown and record? And though I have no intention of imitating Roland, step by step in all the mad things he did, said, and thought, I will make a rough copy to the best of my power of all that seems to me most essential; but perhaps I shall content myself with the simple imitation of Amadis, who, without giving way to any mischievous madness but merely to tears and sorrow, gained as much fame as the most famous."

"It seems to me," said Sancho, "that the knights who behaved in this way had provocation and cause for those follies and penances; but what cause has your worship for going mad? What lady has rejected you, or what evidence have you found to prove that the lady Dulcinea del Toboso has been trifling?"

"There is the point," replied Don Quixote, "and that is the beauty of this business of mine; no thanks to a knight-errant for going mad when he has a cause; the thing is to turn crazy without any provocation. Moreover I have abundant cause in the long separation I have endured from my lady till death, Dulcinea del Toboso; and so, friend Sancho, waste no time in advising me against so rare, so happy, and so unheard-of an imitation; mad I am, and mad I must be until thou returnest with the answer to a letter that I mean to send by thee to my lady Dulcinea; and if it be such as my constancy deserves, my insanity and penance will come to an end; and if it be to the opposite effect, I shall become mad in earnest, and, being so, I shall suffer no more; thus in whatever way she may

Roland: one of Charlemagne's paladins and nephews. **Charlemagne's** knights were called paladins or peers.

answer I shall escape from the struggle and affliction in which thou wilt leave me, enjoying in my senses the boon thou bearest me, or as a madman not feeling the evil thou bringest me. But tell me, Sancho, hast thou got Mambrino's helmet safe; for I saw thee take it up from the ground when that wretch tried to break it in pieces but could not, by which the fineness of its temper may be seen?"

To which Sancho made answer, "Sir Knight of the Rueful Countenance, I cannot endure or bear with patience some of the things that your worship says; and from them I begin to suspect that all you tell me about chivalry, and winning kingdoms and empires, and giving islands, and bestowing other rewards and dignities after the custom of knights-errant, must be all made up of wind and lies, and all pigments, or figments, or whatever we may call them; for what would any one think that heard your worship calling a barber's basin Mambrino's helmet without ever seeing the mistake all this time, but that one who says and maintains such things must have his brains addled? I have the basin in my sack all dinted, and I am taking it home to have it mended, to trim my beard in it, if, I am allowed to see my wife and children some day or other."

"Look here, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "thou hast the most limited understanding that any squire in the world has or ever had. Is it possible that all this time thou hast been going about with me thou hast never found out that all things belonging to knights-errant seem to be illusions and nonsense and ravings, and to go always by contraries? And not because it really is so, but because there is always a swarm of enchanters in attendance upon us that change and alter everything with us, and turn things as they please, and according as they are disposed to aid or destroy us; thus what seems to thee a barber's basin seems to me Mambrino's helmet, and to another it will seem something else; and rare foresight it was in the sage who is on my side to make what is really and truly Mambrino's helmet seem a basin to everybody, for, being held in

Addled: muddled, confused.

such estimation as it is, all the world would pursue me to rob me of it; but when they see it is only a barber's basin they do not take the trouble to obtain it. Keep it safe, my friend, for just now I have no need of it; indeed, I shall have to take off all this armor, if I have a mind to follow Roland rather than Amadis in my penance."

Thus talking they reached the foot of a high mountain which stood like an isolated peak among the others that surrounded it. Past its base there flowed a gentle brook, all around it spread a meadow so green and luxuriant that it was a delight to the eyes to look upon it, and forest trees in abundance, and shrubs and flowers, added to the charms of the spot. Upon this place the Knight of the Rueful Countenance fixed his choice for the performance of his penance, and as he beheld it exclaimed in a loud voice as though he were out of his senses, "This is the place, oh, ye heavens, that I select and choose for bewailing the misfortune in which ye yourselves have plunged me. Oh, Dulcinea del Toboso, day of my night, glory of my pain, guide of my path, star of my fortune, bethink thee of the place and condition to which absence from thee has brought me, and make that return in kindness that is due to my fidelity! Oh, lonely trees, that from this day forward shall bear me company in my solitude, give me some sign by the gentle movement of your boughs that my presence is not distasteful to you! Oh, thou, my squire, pleasant companion in my prosperous and adverse fortunes, fix well in thy memory what thou shalt see me do here, so that thou mayest relate and report it to the sole cause of all," and so saying he dismounted from Rocinante, and in an instant relieved him of saddle and bridle, and giving him a slap on the croup, said, "He gives thee freedom who is bereft of it himself, oh steed as excellent in deed as thou art unfortunate in thy lot."

Seeing this Sancho said, "Good luck to him who has saved us the trouble of stripping the pack-saddle off Dapple! By my faith he would not have gone without a slap on the croup

and something said in his praise; though indeed, Sir Knight of the Rueful Countenance, if my departure and your worship's madness are to come off in earnest, it will be as well to saddle Rocinante again in order that he may supply the want of Dapple, because it will save me time in going and returning; for if I go on foot I don't know when I shall get there or when I shall get back, as I am, in truth, a bad walker."

"I declare, Sancho," returned Don Quixote, "it shall be as thou wilt, for thy plan does not seem to me a bad one, and three days hence thou wilt depart, for I wish thee to observe in the meantime what I do and say for her sake, that thou mayest be able to tell it."

"But what more have I to see besides what I have seen?" said Sancho.

"Much thou knowest about it!" said Don Quixote. "I have now got to tear up my garments, to scatter about my armor, knock my head against these rocks, and more of the same sort of thing, which thou must witness."

"For the love of God," said Sancho, "be careful, your worship, how you give yourself those knocks on the head, for you may come across such a rock, and in such a way, that the very first may put an end to the whole contrivance of this penance; and I should think, if indeed knocks on the head seem necessary to you, and this business cannot be done without them, you might be content — as the whole thing is feigned, and counterfeit, and in joke — you might be content, I say, with giving them to yourself in the water, or against something soft, like cotton; and leave it all to me; for I'll tell my lady that your worship knocked your head against a point of rock harder than a diamond."

"I thank thee for thy good intentions, friend Sancho," answered Don Quixote, "but I would have thee know that all these things I am doing are not in joke, but very much in earnest, for anything else would be a transgression of the ordinance of chivalry, which forbid us to tell any lie whatever; and to do one thing instead of another is just the same as lying; so my knocks on the head must be real, solid and valid,

without anything fanciful about them, and it will be needful to leave me some lint to dress my wounds, since fortune has compelled us to do without the balsam we lost."

"It was worse losing the ass," replied Sancho, "for with him lint and all were lost; and I beg of you, too, to reckon as past the three days you allowed me for seeing the mad things you do, for I take them as seen already and pronounced upon, and I will tell wonderful stories to my lady; so write the letter and let me once get to El Toboso and into the presence of my lady Dulcinea, and I will tell her such things of the follies and madnesses (for it is all one) that your worship has done and is still doing, that I will manage to make her softer than a glove though I find her harder than a cork tree; and with her sweet and honeyed answer I will come back through the air like a witch, and take your worship out of this purgatory.

"That is true," said he of the Rueful Countenance, "but how shall we manage to write the letter?"

"And the ass-colt order too," added Sancho.

"All shall be included," said Don Quixote; "and as there is no paper, it would be well done to write it on the leaves of trees, as the ancients did, or on tablets of wax; though that would be as hard to find just now as paper. But it has just occurred to me how it may be conveniently and even more than conveniently written, and that is in the note-book we found."

Don Quixote took out the note-book, and, retiring to one side, very deliberately began to write the letter, and when he had finished it he called to Sancho, saying he wished to read it to him, so that he might commit it to memory, in case of losing it on the road; for with evil fortune like his anything might be apprehended. To which Sancho replied, "Write it two or three times there in the book and give it to me, and I will carry it very carefully, because to expect me to keep it in my memory is all nonsense, for I have such a bad one that I

Purgatory: the first state of the soul after death, preparatory either for Hell or Heaven. A place in which to expiate sin by suffering.

often forget my own name; but for all that repeat it to me, as I shall like to hear it, for surely it will run as if it was in print."

"Listen," said Don Quixote, "this is what it says:

"*Don Quixote's Letter to Dulcinea del Toboso.*

"Sovereign and exalted Lady, — The pierced by the point of absence, the wounded to the heart's core, sends thee, sweetest Dulcinea del Toboso, the health that he himself enjoys not. If thy beauty despises me, if thy worth is not for me, if thy scorn is my affliction, though I be sufficiently long-suffering, hardly shall I endure this anxiety, which, besides being oppressive, is protracted. My good squire Sancho will relate to thee in full, fair ingrate, dear enemy, the condition to which I am reduced on thy account; if it be thy pleasure to give me relief, I am thine; if not, do as may be pleasing to thee; for by ending my life I shall satisfy thy cruelty and my desire.

"Thine till death,

"THE KNIGHT OF THE RUEFUL COUNTENANCE."

"By the life of my father," said Sancho, when he heard the letter, "it is the loftiest thing I ever heard. Body of me! how your worship says everything as you like in it! And how well you fit in 'The Knight of the Rueful Countenance' into the signature. I declare, your worship, there is nothing you don't know."

"Everything is needed for the calling I follow," said Don Quixote.

"Now then," said Sancho, "let your worship put the order for the three ass-colts on the other side, and sign it very plainly, that they may recognize it at first sight."

"With all my heart," said Don Quixote, and as soon as he had written it he read it to this effect:

"Mistress Niece, — By this first of ass-colts please pay to Sancho Panza, my squire, three of the five I left at home in your charge: said three ass-colts to be paid and delivered for

the same number received here in hand, which upon this an upon his receipt shall be duly paid. Done in the heart of th Sierra Morena, the twenty-seventh of August of this preser year."

"That will do," said Sancho; "now let your worship sign it.

"There is no need to sign it," said Don Quixote, "bu merely to put my flourish, which is the same as a signatur and enough for three asses, or even three hundred."

"I can trust your worship," returned Sancho; "let me g and saddle Rocinante, and be ready to give me your blessin for I mean to go at once without seeing the fooleries you worship is going to do; I'll say I saw you do so many that sh will not want any more."

"At any rate, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "I should lik —and there is reason for it—I should like thee, I say, to se me performing a dozen or two of insanities, which I can g done in less than half an hour; for having seen them wit thine own eyes, thou canst then safely swear to the rest th thou wouldst add; and I promise thee thou wilt not tell of a many as I mean to perform."

"For the love of God, master mine," said Sancho, "let m not see your worship, for it will sorely grieve me, and I sha not be able to keep from tears, and my head aches so with a I shed last night for Dapple, that I am not fit to begin an fresh weeping; but if it is your worship's pleasure that should see some insanities, do short ones, and such as com readiest to hand; for I myself want nothing of the sort, an as I have said, it will be a saving of time for my return, whic will be with the news your worship desires and deserves. not, let the lady Dulcinea look to it."

"In faith, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "to all appearanc thou art not sounder in thy wits than I am."

"I am not so mad," answered Sancho, "but I am more pe pery; but apart from all this, what has your worship to e until I come back?"

The flourish, or *rubrica*, which is always a part of a Spanish signature.

"Let not that anxiety trouble thee," replied Don Quixote, "for even if I had it I should not eat anything but the herbs and the fruits which this meadow and these trees may yield me; the beauty of this business of mine lies in not eating, and in performing other mortifications."

"Do you know what I am afraid of?" said Sancho upon this; "that I shall not be able to find my way back to this spot where I am leaving you, it is such an out-of-the-way place."

"Observe the landmarks well," said Don Quixote, "for I will try not to go far from this neighborhood, and I will even take care to mount the highest of these rocks to see if I can discover thee returning; however, not to miss me and lose thyself, the best plan will be to cut some branches of the broom that is so abundant about here, and as thou goest to lay them at intervals until thou hast come out upon the plain; these will serve thee, after the fashion of the clew in the labyrinth of Theseus, as marks and signs for finding me on thy return."

"So I will," said Sancho Panza, and having cut some, he asked his master's blessing, and not without many tears on both sides took his leave of him, and mounting Rocinante, of whom Don Quixote charged him earnestly to have as much care as of his own person, he set out for the plain, strewing at intervals the branches of broom as his master had recommended him; and so he went his way, though Don Quixote still entreated him to see him do were it only a couple of mad acts. He had not gone a hundred paces, however, when he returned and said, "I must say, sir, your worship said quite right, that in order to be able to swear without a weight on my conscience that I had seen you do mad things, it would be well for me to see if it were only one; though in your worship's remaining here I have seen a very great one."

"**Labyrinth of Theseus**": Don Quixote means the labyrinth of Minos, king of Crete, which contained the monster called the Min′-o-taur. Ariadne (A-re-ad′-ne) the king's daughter supplied Theseus, the young Greek hero, with a clew of thread by means of which he found out of the labyrinth.

"Did I not tell thee so?" said Don Quixote. "Wait, Sancho, and I will do them in a minute," and then, without more ado, he cut a couple of capers in the air, and a couple of somersaults, heels over head. Sancho, that he might not see anything more, wheeled Rocinante round, and felt easy, and satisfied in his mind that he could swear he had left his master mad; and so we will leave him to follow his road until his return, which was a quick one.

CHAPTER XV.

IN WHICH ARE CONTINUED THE REFINEMENTS WHEREWITH DON QUIXOTE PLAYED THE PART OF A LOVER IN THE SIERRA MORENA; THE ACCOUNT OF SANCHO'S JOURNEY TOWARD EL TOBOSO; HIS MEETING WITH THE CURATE AND BARBER FROM HIS OWN VILLAGE AND THEIR SCHEME TO GO TO DON QUIXOTE.

RETURNING to the proceedings of him of the Rueful Countenance when he found himself alone, the history says that when Don Quixote had completed the performance of the somersaults or capers, and saw that Sancho had gone off without waiting to see any more crazy feats, he climbed up to the top of a high rock, and there set himself to consider what he had several times before considered without ever coming to any conclusion on the point, namely whether it would be better and more to his purpose to imitate the outrageous madness of Roland, or the melancholy madness of Amadis. But what distressed him greatly was not having a hermit there to confess him and receive consolation from; and so he solaced himself with pacing up and down the little meadow. and writing and carving on the bark of the trees and on the fine sand a multitude of verses all in harmony with his sadness, and some in praise of Dulcinea. In this way, and in sighing and calling on the fauns and satyrs of the woods and the nymphs of the streams, and Echo, moist and mournful, to answer, console,

Fauns: lesser divinities of the fields and woods. In Roman mythology, they are represented as half men, half goats, and with horns.

Satyrs: they are inseparably connected with the worship of Dionysus or Bacchus. In Greek mythology, they are represented with bristly hair, the nose round and slightly turned upwards, and the ears pointed like those of animals, and with small horns and a tail. In later mythology these two classes of divinities were confounded and represented under the one class of Fauns.

Nymphs: lesser female divinities of the woods and fields.

Echo: a nymph who because Narcissus did not return her love, pined away till there was nothing left of her but her voice.

and hear him, as well as in looking for herbs to sustain him, he passed his time until Sancho's return; and had that been delayed three weeks, as it was three days, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance would have worn such an altered countenance that his own mother would not have known him; and here it will be well to leave him, wrapped up in sighs and verses, to relate how Sancho Panza fared on his mission.

As for him, coming out upon the high road, he made for El Toboso, and the next day reached the inn where the mishap of the blanket had befallen him. As soon as he recognized it he felt as if he were once more flying through the air, and he could not bring himself to enter it though it was an hour when he might well have done so, for it was dinner-time, and he longed to taste something hot as it had been all cold fare with him for many days past. This craving drove him to draw near to the inn, still undecided whether to go in or not, and as he was hesitating there came out two persons who at once recognized him, and said one to the other, "Sir licentiate, is not he on the horse there Sancho Panza who, our adventurer's housekeeper told us, went off with her master as esquire?"

"So it is," said the licentiate, "and that is our friend Don Quixote's horse;" and if they knew him so well it was because they were the curate and the barber of his own village. As soon as they recognized Sancho Panza and Rocinante, being anxious to hear of Don Quixote, they approached, and calling him by his name the curate said, "Friend Sancho Panza, where is your master?"

Sancho recognized them at once, and determined to keep secret the place and circumstances where and under which he had left his master, so he replied that his master was engaged in a certain quarter on a certain matter of great importance to him which he could not disclose for the eyes in his head.

"Nay, nay," said the barber, "if you don't tell us where he is, Sancho Panza, we will suspect, as we suspect already, that you have murdered and robbed him, for here you are mounted

Licentiate or **Curate**: the village priest.

on his horse ; in fact, you must produce the master of the hack, or else take the consequences."

"There is no need of threats with me," said Sancho, "for I am not a man to rob or murder anybody ; let his own fate, or God who made him, kill each one ; my master is engaged very much to his taste doing penance in the midst of these mountains ;" and then, off-hand and without stopping, he told them how he had left him, what adventures had befallen him, and how he was carrying a letter to the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, with whom he was over head and ears in love. They were both amazed at what Sancho Panza told them ; for though they were aware of Don Quixote's madness and the nature of it, each time they heard of it they were filled with fresh wonder. They then asked Sancho Panza to show them the letter he was carrying to the lady Dulcinea del Toboso. He said it was written in a note-book, and that his master's directions were that he should have it copied on paper at the first village he came to. On this the curate said if he showed it to him, he himself would make a fair copy of it. Sancho put his hand into his bosom in search of the note-book but could not find it, nor, if he had been searching until now, could he have found it, for Don Quixote had kept it, and had never given it to him, nor had he himself thought of asking for it. When Sancho discovered he could not find the book his face grew deadly pale, and in great haste he again felt his body all over, and seeing plainly it was not to be found, without more ado he seized his beard with both hands and plucked away half of it, and then, as quick as he could and without stopping, gave himself half a dozen cuffs on the face and nose till they were bathed in blood.

Seeing this, the curate and the barber asked him what had happened him that he gave himself such rough treatment.

"What should happen me?" replied Sancho, "but to have lost from one hand to the other, in a moment, three ass-colts?"

"How is that?" said the barber.

"I have lost the note-book," said Sancho, "that contained the letter to Dulcinea, and an order signed by my master in

which he directed his niece to give me three ass-colts out of four or five he had at home;" and he then told them about the loss of Dapple.

The curate consoled him, telling him that when his master was found he would get him to renew the order, and make a fresh draft on paper, as was usual and customary; for those made in note-books were never accepted or honored.

Sancho comforted himself with this, and said if that were so the loss of Dulcinea's letter did not trouble him much, for he had it almost by heart, and it could be taken down from him wherever and whenever they liked.

"Repeat it then, Sancho," said the barber, "and we will write it down afterwards."

Sancho Panza stopped to scratch his head to bring back the letter to his memory, and balanced himself now on one foot, now the other, one moment staring at the ground, the next at the sky, and after having half gnawed off the end of a finger, and kept them in suspense waiting for him to begin, he said, after a long pause, "Sir, licentiate, not a thing can I recollect of the letter; but it said at the beginning, 'Exalted and scrubbing Lady.'"

"It cannot have said 'scrubbing,'" said the barber, "but 'superhuman' or 'sovereign.'"

"That is it," said Sancho; "then, as well as I remember, it went on, 'The wounded and wanting of sleep, and the pierced, kisses your worship's hands, ungrateful and very unrecognized fair one'; and it said something or other about health and sickness that he was sending her; and from that it went tailing off until it ended with 'Yours till death, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance.'"

It gave them no little amusement, both of them, to see what a good memory Sancho had, and they complimented him greatly upon it, and begged him to repeat the letter a couple of times more, so that they, too, might get it by heart to write it out by-and-by. Sancho repeated it three times, and as he did, uttered three thousand more absurdities; then he told them more about his master; but he never said a word about the blanket-

ing that had befallen himself in that inn into which he refused to enter. He told them, moreover, how his lord, if he brought him a favorable answer from the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, was to put himself in the way of endeavoring to become an emperor, or at least a monarch; for it had been so settled between them, and with his personal worth and the might of his arm it was an easy matter to come to be one. All this Sancho delivered with so much composure — wiping his nose from time to time — and with so little common sense that his two hearers were again filled with wonder at the force of Don Quixote's madness that could run away with this poor man's reason. They did not care to take the trouble of disabusing him of his error, as they considered that since it did not in any way hurt his conscience it would be better to leave him in it, and they would have all the more amusement in listening to his simplicities; and so they bade him pray to God for his lord's health, as it was a very likely and a very feasible thing for him in course of time to come to be an emperor, as he said, or some other dignitary of equal rank.

"So I have thought," said Sancho; "though I can tell you he is fit for anything: what I mean to do for my part is to pray to our Lord to place him where it may be best for him, and where he may be able to bestow most favors upon me."

"You speak like a man of sense," said the curate, "and you will be acting like a good Christian; but what must now be done is to take steps to coax your master out of that useless penance you say he is performing; and we had best turn into this inn to consider what plan to adopt, and also to dine, for it is now time."

Sancho said they might go in, but that he would wait there outside, and that he would tell them afterwards the reason why he was unwilling, and why it did not suit him to enter it; but he begged them to bring him out something to eat, and to let it be hot, and also to bring barley for Rocinante. They left him and went in, and presently the barber brought him out something to eat. By-and-by, after they had between them carefully thought over what they should do to carry out their

object, the curate hit upon an idea very well adapted to humor Don Quixote, and effect their purpose; and his notion, which he explained to the barber, was that he himself should assume the disguise of a wandering damsel, while the other should try as best he could to pass for a squire, and that they should thus proceed to where Don Quixote was, and he, pretending to be an aggrieved and distressed damsel, should ask a favor of him, which as a valiant knight-errant he could not refuse to grant; and the favor he meant to ask him was that he should accompany her whither she would conduct him, in order to redress a wrong which a wicked knight had done her, while at the same time she should entreat him not to require her to remove her mask, nor ask her any question touching her circumstances until he had righted her with the wicked knight. And he had no doubt that Don Quixote would comply with any request made in these terms, and that in this way they might remove him and take him to his own village, where they would endeavor to find out if his extraordinary madness admitted of any kind of remedy.

The curate's plan did not seem a bad one to the barber, but on the contrary so good that they immediately set about putting it into execution. They begged a petticoat and hood of the landlady, and she dressed up the barber in a style that left nothing to be desired; she put on him a cloth petticoat with black velvet stripes a palm broad, all slashed, and a bodice of green velvet set off by a binding of white satin, which as well as the petticoat must have been made in the time of king Wamba. The barber would not let them cover him with the hood, but put on his head a little quilted linen cap which he used for a night-cap, and bound his forehead with a strip of black silk, while with another he made a mask with which he concealed his beard and face very well. He then put on his hat, which was broad enough to serve him for an umbrella, and enveloping himself in his cloak seated himself woman-fashion on his mule, while the curate mounted his with a beard down to the waist of mingled red and white, for it was the tail of a red ox. They took

Wamba: a king of the Gothic line who reigned from 672 to 680.

e of all, but hardly had they sallied forth from the inn
ı Sancho came up, and on seeing the pair in such a cos-
: he was unable to restrain his laughter. The curate went
o tell them how to play their parts and what to say to
Quixote to induce and compel him to come with them and
up his fancy for the place he had chosen for his idle pen-
. The barber told him he could manage properly without
instruction, and as he did not care to dress himself up until
were near where Don Quixote was, he folded up the gar-
ts, and the curate adjusted his beard, and they set out
:r the guidance of Sancho Panza.

he next day they reached the place where Sancho had laid
broom-branches as marks to direct him to where he had left
naster, and recognizing it he told them that here was the
ınce, and that they would do well to dress themselves, if
was required to deliver his master; for they had already
him that going in this guise and dressing in this way were
ıe highest importance in order to rescue his master from
pernicious life he had adopted; and they charged him
tly not to tell his master who they were, or that he knew
ı, and should he ask, as ask he would, if he had given the
r to Dulcinea, to say he had, and that, as she did not know
to read, she had given an answer by word of mouth, saying
she commanded him, on pain of her displeasure, to come
see her at once; and it was a very important matter for
elf, because in this way and with what they meant to say
m they felt sure of bringing him back to a better mode of
ınd inducing him to take immediate steps to become an
:ror or monarch. All this Sancho listened to and fixed it
in his memory, and thanked them heartily. He said, too,
it would be as well for him to go on before them to find
and give him his lady's answer; for that perhaps might be
gh to bring him away from the place without putting them
l this trouble. They approved of what Sancho proposed,

urious reason for giving a verbal answer; but if she did not know how
.d, it was not likely, therefore, she could write.

and resolved to wait for him until he brought back wo
having found his master.

Sancho pushed into the glens of the Sierra, leaving the
one through which there flowed a little gentle rivulet,
where the rocks and trees afforded a cool and grateful s
It was an August day with all the heat of one, and the he
those parts is intense, and the hour was three in the aftern
all which made the spot the more inviting and tempted
to wait there for Sancho's return, which they did.

CHAPTER XVI.

TREATS OF THE DROLL DEVICE AND METHOD ADOPTED EXTRICATE OUR LOVE-STRICKEN KNIGHT FROM THE :RE PENANCE HE HAD IMPOSED UPON HIMSELF.

le resting in this happy valley, they were joined by other rs who wished to enjoy its refeshing shade also. Among w-comers was a youth named Cardenio and a young lled Dorothea. The different visitors while resting by ulet, fell into conversation and in this way Cardenio and ıea heard from the curate and the barber the story of narkable madness of Don Quixote and as they were in :ssing haste to pursue their journey, they determined it, with their new acquaintances, the arrival of Sancho s knight-errant master, about whom their curiosity had reatly excited by the tales which the curate related of วusand absurdities done and said by this remarkable วoth lord and esquire being almost equally out of their

ently they heard a shout, and recognized it as coming Sancho Panza, who was calling aloud to them. They) meet him, and in answer to their inquiries about Don e, he told them how he had found him lank, yellow, :ad with hunger, and sighing for his lady Dulcinea; and ;h he had told him that she commanded him to quit ıce and come to El Toboso, where she was expecting : had answered that he was determined not to appear presence of her beauty until he had done deeds to make ırthy of her favor; and if this went on, Sancho said, he : risk of not becoming an emperor as in duty bound, ch reason they ought to consider what was to be done ıim away from there. The licentiate in reply told him be uneasy, for they would fetch him away in spite of

himself. He then told Cardenio and Dorothea what they ha proposed to do to cure Don Quixote, or at any rate take hi home; upon which Dorothea said that she could play th distressed damsel better than the barber; especially as sh had there the dress in which to do it to the life, and that the might trust to her acting the part in every particular requisit for carrying out their scheme, for she had read a great man books of chivalry, and knew exactly the style in which afflicte damsels begged boons of knights-errant.

"In that case," said the curate, "there is nothing more re quired than to set about it at once."

Dorothea then took a complete petticoat of some ric stuff, and a green mantle of some other fine material from bag she carried, and a necklace and other ornaments out of little box, and with these in an instant she so arrayed herse that she looked like a great and rich lady. They were a highly delighted with her grace, air, and beauty. But th one who admired her most was Sancho Panza, for it seeme to him (what indeed was true) that in all the days of his life h had never seen such a lovely creature; and he asked th curate with great eagerness who this beautiful lady was, an what she wanted in these out-of-the-way quarters.

"This fair lady, brother Sancho," replied the curate, "is n less a personage than the princess Micomicona, heiress in th direct male line of the great kingdom of Micomicon, who ha come in search of your master to beg a boon of him, whic is that he redress a wrong or injury that a wicked giant ha done her; and from the fame as a good knight which you master has acquired far and wide, this princess has come fro Guinea to seek him."

"A lucky seeking and a lucky finding!" said Sancho Panz at this; "especially if my master has the good fortune to re dress that injury, and right that wrong, and kill that giant you worship speaks of; as kill him he will if he meets him, unless indeed, he happens to be a phantom; for my master has n power at all against phantoms."

; time Dorothea had seated herself upon the curate's
d the barber had fitted the ox-tail beard to his face,
r now told Sancho to conduct them to where Don
was, warning him not to say that he knew either the
or the barber, as his master's becoming an emperor
lepended on his not recognizing them. Neither the
or Cardenio, however, thought fit to go with them; so
wed the others to go on before them, while they them-
lowed slowly on foot. The curate did not forget to
Dorothea how to act, but she said they might make
ds easy, as everything would be done exactly as the
chivalry required and described.

iad gone about three quarters of a league when they
d Don Quixote in a wilderness of rocks, clothed, but
iis armor; and as soon as Dorothea saw him and was
Sancho that that was Don Quixote, she whipped her
he well-bearded barber following her, and on coming
n her squire sprang from his mule and came forward
e her, and she dismounting with great ease of manner
l to kneel before the feet of Don Quixote; and though
to raise her up, she without rising addressed him in
ion, "From this spot I will not rise, O valiant and
knight, until your goodness and courtesy grant me a
iich will redound to the honor and renown of your
ind render a service to the most disconsolate and
damsel the sun has seen; and if the might of your
m corresponds to the repute of your immortal fame,
ound to aid the helpless being who, led by the savor
enowned name, hath come from far distant lands to
r aid in her misfortunes."

l not answer a word, beauteous lady," replied Don
"nor will I listen to anything further concerning you,
rise from the earth."

l not rise, sir," answered the afflicted damsel, "unless
ourtesy the boon I ask is first granted me."

Doughty: brave, warlike.

"I grant and accord it," said Don Quixote, "provided wit out detriment or prejudice to my king, my country, or her wh holds the key of my heart and freedom, it may be complie with."

"It will not be to the detriment or prejudice of any of ther my worthy lord," said the afflicted damsel; and here Sancl Panza drew close to his master's ear and said to him ve softly, "Your worship may very safely grant the boon sl asks; it's nothing at all; only to kill a big giant; and sl who asks it is the exalted princess Micomicona, queen of tl great kingdom of Micomicon of Ethiopia."

"Let her be who she may," replied Don Quixote, "I will c what is my bounden duty, and what my conscience bids me, conformity with what I have professed;" and turning to tl damsel he said, "Let your great beauty rise, for I grant tl boon which you would ask of me."

"Then what I ask," said the damsel, "is that your ma nanimous person accompany me at once whither I will condu you, and that you promise not to engage in any other adventu or quest until you have avenged me of a traitor who, again all human and divine law, has usurped my kingdom."

"I repeat that I grant it," replied Don Quixote; "and s lady, you may from this day forth lay aside the melancho that distresses you, and let your failing hopes gather new li and strength, for with the help of God and of my arm you w soon see yourself restored to your kingdom, and seated upo the throne of your ancient and mighty realm, notwithstandin and despite of the felons who would gainsay it; and nc hands to the work, for, as they say, in delay there is apt to l danger."

The distressed damsel strove with much pertinacity to ki his hands; but Don Quixote, who was in all things a polish and courteous knight, would by no means allow it, but ma her rise, and ordered Sancho to look to Rocinante's girths, ai to arm him without a moment's delay. Sancho took down tl

Ethiopia: the heart of Africa. **Pertinacity**: persistence.

armor, which was hung up on a tree like a trophy, and having seen to the girths armed his master in a trice, who as soon as he found himself in his armor exclaimed, "Let us be gone in the name of God to bring aid to this great lady."'

The barber was all this time on his knees at great pains to hide his laughter and not let his beard fall, for had it fallen maybe their fine scheme would have come to nothing; but now seeing the boon granted, and the promptitude with which Don Quixote prepared to set out in compliance with it, he rose and took his lady's hand, and between them they placed her upon the mule. Don Quixote then mounted Rocinante, and the curate settled himself on his beast, while the barber, Cardenio and Sancho were left to go on foot. It made Sancho feel anew the loss of his Dapple, but he bore all with cheerfulness, being persuaded that his master had now fairly started and was just on the point of becoming an emperor; for he felt no doubt at all that he would marry this princess, and be king of Micomicon at least.

Three then being mounted, that is to say, Don Quixote, the princess, and the curate, and three on foot, Cardenio, the barber, and Sancho Panza, Don Quixote said to the damsel, "Let your highness, lady, lead on whithersoever is most pleasing to you;" but before she could answer the licentiate said, "Towards what kingdom would your ladyship direct our course? Is it perchance towards that of Micomicon? It must be, or else I know little about kingdoms."

She, being ready on all points, understood that she was to answer "Yes," so she said, "Yes, sir, my way lies towards that kingdom."

"In that case," said the curate, "we must pass right through my village, and there your worship will take the road

Trophy: originally meant, among the Romans, some of the armor, weapons, etc., of the defeated enemy fixed to the trunk of a tree or to a post erected on an elevated site with an inscription and a dedication to some god. Often the trophies were hung in the temples.

Trice: of Spanish origin from *tris* the sound made when glass breaks. *En un tris*, a Spanish phrase, meaning in an instant.

to Cartagena, where you will be able to embark, fortune favoı ing ; and if the wind be fair and the sea smooth and tranquil in somewhat less than nine years you may come in sight of th great lake Meotides, which is little more than a hundred days journey this side of your highness's kingdom."

"Your worship is mistaken, sir," said she ; "for it is no two years since I set out from it, and though I never had goo weather, nevertheless I am here to behold what I so longe for, and that is my lord Don Quixote of La Mancha, whos fame came to my ears as soon as I set foot in Spain an impelled me to go in search of him, to commend myself to hi courtesy, and intrust the justice of my cause to the might o his invincible arm."

"Enough ; no more praise," said Don Quixote at this, "fo I hate all flattery ; I will only say, madam, that whether it ha might or not, that which it may or may not have shall b devoted to your service even to death ; and now, leaving thi to its proper season, I entreat you to tell me, if you have n objection to do so, what is the nature of your trouble, an how many, who, and what are the persons of whom I am t require due satisfaction, and on whom I am to take vengeanc on your behalf ? "

"That I will do with all my heart," replied Dorothea, "if i will not be wearisome to you to hear of miseries and misfo: tunes."

"It will not be wearisome, noble lady," said Don Quixote to which Dorothea replied, "Well, if that be so, give me you attention." As soon as she said this, Cardenio and the barbe drew close to her side, eager to hear what sort of story th quick-witted Dorothea would invent for herself ; and Sanch did the same, for he was as much taken in by her as h master ; and she having settled herself comfortably in th saddle, and with the help of coughing and other preliminari taken time to think, began with great sprightliness of mann in this fashion.

Cartagena : a town in the southeast of Spain.

"First of all, I would have you know, sirs, that my name is ——" and here she stopped for a moment, for she forgot the name the curate had given her; but he came to her relief, seeing what her difficulty was, and said, "It is no wonder, noble lady, that your highness should be confused and embarrassed in telling the tale of your misfortunes; for such afflictions often have the effect of depriving the sufferers of memory, so that they do not even remember their own names, as is the case now with your ladyship, who has forgotten that she is called the Princess Micomicona, lawful heiress of the great kingdom of Micomicon; and with this cue your highness may now recall to your sorrowful recollection all you may wish to tell us." "That is the truth," said the damsel; "but I think from this on I shall have no need of any prompting, and I shall bring my true story safe into port, and here it is. The king my father, who was called Tinacrio the Wise, was very learned in what they call magic arts, and became aware by his craft that my mother was to die before he did, and that soon after he, too, was to depart this life, and I was to be left an orphan without father or mother. But all this, he declared, did not so much grieve or distress him as his certain knowledge that a prodigious giant, the lord of a great island close to our kingdom, Pandafilando of the Scowl by name, on becoming aware of my orphan condition would overrun my kingdom with a mighty force and strip me of all, not leaving me even a small village to shelter me; but that I could avoid all this ruin and misfortune if I were willing to marry him; however, so far as he could see, he never expected that I would consent to a marriage so unequal; and he said no more than the truth in this, for it has never entered my mind to marry that giant, or any other, let him be ever so great or enormous. My father said, too, that when he was dead, and I saw Pandafilando about to invade my kingdom, I was not to wait and attempt to defend myself, for that would be destructive to me, but that I should leave the kingdom entirely open to him if I wished to avoid the death and total destruction of my good and loyal

vassals, for there would be no possibility of defending myself against the giant's power; and that I should at once with some of my followers set out for Spain, where I should obtain relief in my distress on finding a certain knight-errant whose fame by that time would extend over the whole kingdom, and who would be called, if I remember rightly, Don Azote."

"'Don Quixote,' he must have said, madam," observed Sancho at this, "otherwise called the Knight of the Rueful Countenance."

"That is it," said Dorothea; "he said, moreover, that he would be tall of stature and lank-featured; and I have made a lucky hit in commending myself to Don Quixote; for he is the one my father spoke of, as the features of his countenance correspond with those assigned to this knight by that wide fame he has acquired not only in Spain but in all La Mancha; for I had scarcely landed when I heard such accounts of his achievements, that at once my heart told me he was the very one I had come in search of."

"There is no more to add," continued Dorothea, "Save that in finding Don Quixote I have had such good fortune, that I already reckon and regard myself queen and mistress of my entire dominions, since of his courtesy and magnanimity he has granted me the boon of accompanying me whithersoever I may conduct him, which will be only to bring him face to face with Pandafilando of the Scowl, that he may slay him and restore to me what has been unjustly usurped by him: for all this must come to pass satisfactorily since my good father Tinacrio the Wise foretold it, who likewise left it declared in writing in Chaldee or Greek characters (for I cannot read them), that if this predicted knight, after having cut the giant's throat, should be disposed to marry me I was to offer myself at once without demur as his lawful wife."

"What thinkest thou now, friend Sancho?" said Don Quixote at this. "Hearest thou that? Did I not tell thee so? See how we have already got a kingdom to govern and a queen to marry!"

"On my oath it is so," said Sancho; "and foul fortune to him who won't marry after slitting Sir Pandahilado's windpipe!" And so saying he cut a couple of capers in the air with every sign of extreme satisfaction, and then ran to seize the bridle of Dorothea's mule, and checking it fell on his knees before her, begging her to give him her hand to kiss in token of his acknowledgment of her as his queen and mistress. Which of the by-standers could have helped laughing to see the madness of the master and the simplicity of the servant? Dorothea therefore gave her hand, and promised to make him a great lord in her kingdom, when Heaven should be so good as to permit her to recover and enjoy it, for which Sancho returned thanks in words that set them all laughing again.

"This, sirs," continued Dorothea, "is my story; it only remains to tell you that of all the attendants I took with me from my kingdom I have none left except this well-bearded squire, for all were drowned in a great tempest we encountered when in sight of port; and he and I came to land on a couple of planks as if by a miracle; and indeed the whole course of my life is a miracle and a mystery as you may have observed; and if I have been over-minute in any respect or not as precise as I ought, let it be accounted for by what the licentiate said at the beginning of my tale, that constant and excessive troubles deprive the sufferers of their memory."

"They shall not deprive me of mine, exalted and worthy princess," said Don Quixote, "however great and unexampled those which I shall endure in your service may be, and here I confirm anew the boon I have promised you, and I swear to go with you to the end of the world until I find myself in the presence of your fierce enemy, whose haughty head I trust by the aid of God and of my arm to cut off with the edge of this good sword, and when it has been cut off and you have been put in peaceful possession of your realm it shall be left to your own decision to dispose of your person as may be most pleasing to you; for so long as my memory is occupied, my will enslaved, and my understanding inthralled by her — I say no more — it

is impossible for me for a moment to contemplate marriag even with a Phœnix."

The last words of his master about not wanting to mar were so disagreeable to Sancho that raising his voice he e claimed with great irritation, "By my oath, Sir Don Quixot you are not in your right senses; for how can your worsh possibly object to marrying such an exalted princess as thi Do you think Fortune will offer you behind every stone such piece of luck as is offered you now? Is my lady Dulcin fairer, perchance? Not she; nor half as fair; and I will ev go so far as to say she does not come up to the shoe of th one here. A poor chance I have of getting that county I a waiting for if your worship goes looking for dainties in the bo tom of the sea. Marry, marry, and take this kingdom th comes to hand without any trouble, and when you are ki make me a marquis or governor of a province."

Don Quixote, when he heard such blasphemies utter against his lady Dulcinea, could not endure it, and lifting h pike, without saying anything to Sancho or uttering a word, l gave him two such thwacks that he brought him to the groun and had it not been that Dorothea cried out to him to spa him he would have no doubt taken his life on the spot. "I you think," he said to him after a pause, "you scurvy clov that you are to be always interfering with me, and that you a to be always offending and I always pardoning? Don't fan it, impious scoundrel, for that beyond a doubt thou art, sin thou hast set thy tongue going against the peerless Dulcine Know you not, lout, vagabond, beggar, that were it not for t might which she infuses into my arm I should not have streng enough to kill a flea? Say, O scoffer with a viper's tongu what think you has won this kingdom and cut off this gian head and made you a marquis (for all this I count as alrea accomplished and decided) but the might of Dulcinea, emplo ing my arm as the instrument of her achievements? S

Phœnix: a fabulous bird of Arabia. It was believed to live single : 500 years; it was then consumed by fire, created by its own act, and ar anew from its own ashes.

fights in me and conquers in me, and I live and breathe in her, and owe my life and being to her. O, how ungrateful you are, you see yourself raised from the dust of the earth to be a titled lord, and the return you make for so great a benefit is to speak evil of her who has conferred it upon you!"

Sancho was not so stunned but that he heard all his master said, and rising with some degree of nimbleness he ran to place himself behind Dorothea's palfrey, and from that position he said to his master, "Tell me, sir; if your worship is resolved not to marry this great princess, it is plain the kingdom will not be yours; and not being so, how can you bestow favors upon me? That is what I complain of. Let your worship at any rate marry this queen, now that we have got her here as if showered down from heaven. As to beauty, I have nothing to do with it; and if the truth is to be told, I like them both; though I have never seen the lady Dulcinea."

"How! never seen her, blasphemous traitor!" exclaimed Don Quixote; "hast thou not just now brought me a message from her?"

"I mean," said Sancho, "that I did not see her so much at my leisure that I could take particular notice of her beauty, or of her charms piecemeal; but taken in the lump I like her."

"Now I forgive thee," said Don Quixote; "and do thou forgive me the injury I have done thee; for our first impulses are not in our control."

"That is enough," said Dorothea; "run Sancho, and kiss your lord's hand and beg his pardon, and henceforward be more circumspect with your praise and abuse; and say nothing in disparagement of that lady Tobosa, of whom I know nothing save that I am her servant; and put your trust in God for you will not fail to obtain some dignity so to live like a prince."

Sancho advanced hanging his head and begged his master's hand, which Don Quixote with dignity presented to him, giving him his blessing as soon as he had kissed it. While this was going on they saw coming along the road they were following a man mounted on an ass, who, when he came close, seemed to be a gypsy; but Sancho Panza, whose eyes and heart were

there wherever he saw asses, no sooner beheld the man than he knew him to be Gines de Pasamonte mounted on Dapple, who to escape recognition and to sell the ass had disguised himself as a gypsy, being able to speak the gypsy language. Sancho saw him and recognized him, and the instant he did so he shouted to him, "You thief, give up my treasure, release my life, embarrass thyself not with my repose, quit my ass, leave my delight, be off, rip, get thee gone, thief, and give up what is not thine."

There was no necessity for so many words, for at the first one Gines jumped down, and at a trot like racing speed made off and got clear of them all. Sancho hastened to his Dapple, and embracing him he said, "How hast thou fared, my blessing, Dapple of my eyes, my comrade?" all the while kissing him and caressing him as if he were a human being. The ass held his peace, and let himself be kissed and caressed by Sancho without answering a single word. They all came up and congratulated him on having found Dapple, Don Quixote especially, who told him that notwithstanding this he would not cancel the order for the three ass-colts, for which Sancho thanked him.

Don Quixote continued, saying, "Friend Panza, let us forgive and forget as to our quarrels, and tell me now, dismissing anger and irritation, where, how, and when didst thou find Dulcinea? What was she doing? What didst thou say to her? What did she answer? How did she look when she was reading my letter? Who copied it out for thee? and everything in the matter that seems to thee worth knowing, asking, and learning; neither adding nor falsifying to give me pleasure, nor yet curtailing lest you should deprive me of it."

"Sir," replied Sancho, "if the truth is to be told, nobody copied out the letter for me, for I carried no letter at all."

"It is as thou sayest," said Don Quixote, "for the note-book in which I wrote it I found in my own possession two days after thy departure, which gave me very great vexation, as I knew not what thou wouldst do on finding thyself without any letter; and I made sure thou wouldst return from the place where thou didst first miss it."

"So I should have done," said Sancho, "if I had not got it by heart when your worship read it to me."

"And hast thou got it still in thy memory, Sancho?" said Don Quixote.

"No, sir," replied Sancho, "for as soon as I had repeated it, seeing there was no further use for it, I set about forgetting it; and if I recollect any of it, it is that about 'Scrubbing,' I mean to say 'Sovereign Lady,' and the end 'Yours till death,' the Knight of the Rueful Countenance;' and between these two I put into it more than three hundred 'my souls' and 'my life's' and 'my eyes.'"

CHAPTER XVII.

OF THE DELECTABLE DISCUSSION BETWEEN DON QUIXOTE AND SANCHO PANZA, HIS SQUIRE, TOGETHER WITH OTHER INCIDENTS.

"ALL that is not unsatisfactory to me," said Don Quixote. "Go on; thou didst reach her; and what was that queen of beauty doing? Surely thou didst find her stringing pearls, or embroidering some device in gold thread for this her enslaved knight."

"I did not," said Sancho, "but I found her winnowing two bushels of wheat in the yard of her house."

"Then depend upon it," said Don Quixote, "the grains of that wheat were pearls when touched by her hands; and didst thou look, friend? was it white wheat or brown?"

"It was neither, but red," said Sancho.

"Then I promise thee," said Don Quixote, "that, winnowed by her hands, beyond a doubt the bread it made was of the whitest; but go on; when thou gavest her my letter, did she kiss it? Did she place it on her head? Did she perform any ceremony befitting such a letter, or what did she do?"

"When I went to give it to her," replied Sancho, "she was hard at it swaying from side to side with a lot of wheat she had in the sieve, and she said to me, 'Lay the letter, friend, on the top of that sack, for I cannot read it until I have done sifting all this.'"

"Discreet lady!" said Don Quixote; "that was in order to read it at her leisure and enjoy it; proceed, Sancho, while she was engaged in her occupation what converse did she hold with thee? What did she ask about me, and what answer didst thou give? Make haste; tell me all, and let not an atom be left behind in the ink-bottle."

"She asked me nothing," said Sancho; "but I told her how your worship was left doing penance in her service, in among these mountains like a savage, sleeping on the ground, not eating bread off a tablecloth nor combing your beard, weeping and cursing your fortune."

"In saying I cursed my fortune thou saidst wrong," said Don Quixote; "for rather do I bless it and shall bless it all the days of my life for having made me worthy of aspiring to love so lofty a lady as Dulcinea del Toboso."

"And so lofty she is," said Sancho, that she overtops me by more than a hand's-breadth."

"What! Sancho," said Don Quixote, "didst thou measure with her?"

"I measured in this way," said Sancho; "going to help her to put a sack of wheat on the back of an ass, we came so close together that I could see she stood more than a good palm over me."

"Well!" said Don Quixote, "and doth she not of a truth ccompany and adorn this greatness with a thousand million harms of mind! "What did she do when she read the etter?"

"As for the letter," said Sancho, "she did not read it, for he said she could neither read nor write; instead of that she ore it up into small pieces, saying that she did not want to et anyone read it lest her secrets should become known in he village, and that what I had told her by word of mouth bout the love your worship bore her, and the extraordinary enance you were doing for her sake, was enough; and, to nake an end of it, she told me to tell your worship that she issed your hands, and that she had a greater desire to see ou than to write to you; and that therefore she entreated and ommanded you, on sight of this present, to come out of these hickets, and to have done with carrying on absurdities, and to et out at once for El Toboso, unless something else of greater

"**She kissed your hands**": among Austrians and Spaniards, "I kiss our hand" is a usual expression of salutation, especially from an inferior a superior.

importance should happen, for she had a great desire t(your worship. She laughed greatly when I told her how worship was called The Knight of the Rueful Countena I asked her if that Biscayan the other day had been tl and she told me he had, and that he was a very honest fel

"So far all goes well," said Don Quixote; "but tel what jewel was it that she gave thee on taking thy leav return for thy tidings of me? For it is a usual and an custom with knights and ladies errant to give the sq damsels, or dwarfs who bring tidings of their ladies t(knights, or of their knights to the ladies, some rich jewel guerdon for good news, and acknowledgment of the mess

"That is very likely," said Sancho, "and a good custc was, to my mind; but that must have been in days gon for now it would seem to be the custom only to give a pie bread and cheese; because that was what my lady Dul gave me over the top of the yard-wall when I took lea her; and more by token it was sheep's-milk cheese."

"She is generous in the extreme," said Don Quixote, ' if she did not give thee a jewel of gold, no doubt it must been because she had not one to hand there to give the shall see her and all shall be made right. But knowest what amazes me, Sancho? It seems to me thou must gone and come through the air, for thou hast taken but more than three days to go to El Toboso and return, thou is more than thirty leagues from here to there. From whi am inclined to think that the sage magician who is my fr and watches over my interests, must have helped thee to t without thy knowledge. But putting this aside, what thi thou I ought to do about my lady's command to go an(her? For though I feel that I am bound to obey her man I feel, too, that I am debarred by the boon I have accord to the princess that accompanies us, and the law of chi compels me to have regard for my word in preference t(inclination; on the one hand the desire to see my lady pu

Guerdon: present.

and harasses me, on the other my solemn promise and the glory I shall win in this enterprise urge and call me; but what I think I shall do is to travel with all speed and reach quickly the place where this giant is, and on my arrival I shall cut off his head, and establish the princess peacefully in her realm, and forthwith I shall return to behold the light that lightens my senses, to whom I shall make such excuses that she will be led to approve of my delay, for she will see that it entirely tends to increase her glory and fame; for all that I have won, am winning, or shall win by arms in this life, comes to me of the favor she extends to me, and because I am hers."

"Ah! what a sad state your worship's brains are in!" said Sancho. "Tell me, sir, do you mean to travel all that way for nothing, and to let slip and lose so rich and great a match as this where they give as a portion a kingdom that in sober truth I have heard say is more than twenty thousand leagues around about, and abounds with all things necessary to support human life, and is bigger than Portugal and Castile put together? Peace, for the love of God! Blush for what you have said, and take my advice, and forgive me, and marry at once in the first village where there is a curate; if not, here is a licentiate who will do the business beautifully; remember, I am old enough to give advice, and this I am giving comes pat to the purpose; for a sparrow in the hand is better than a vulture on the wing."

"Look here, Sancho," said Don Quixote. "If thou art advising me to marry, in order that immediately on slaying the giant I may become king, and be able to confer favors on thee, and give thee what I have promised, let me tell thee I shall be able very easily to satisfy thy desires without marrying; for before going into battle I will make it a stipulation that, if I come out of it victorious, even if I do not marry, they shall give me a portion of the kingdom, that I may bestow it upon whomsoever I choose, and when they give it to me upon whom wouldst thou have me bestow it but upon thee?"

"That is plain speaking," said Sancho; "but let your worship take care to choose it on the sea-coast, so that if I don't

like the life, I may be able to ship off my black vass don't mind going to see my lady Dulcinea now, but kill this giant and let us finish off this business; for i me it will be one of great honor and great profit."

"I hold thou art in the right of it, Sancho," sa Quixote, "and I will take thy advice as to accompan princess before going to see Dulcinea; but I counsel to say anything to any one, or to those who are with u what we have considered and discussed, for as Dulcir decorous that she does not wish her thoughts to be kn not right that I or any one for me should disclose then

"Well, then, if that be so," said Sancho, "how is your worship makes all those you overcome by your a present themselves before my lady Dulcinea, this be same thing as signing your name to it that you love are her lover? And as those who go must perforc before her and say they come from your worship tc themselves to her, how can the thoughts of both of hid?"

"O, how silly and simple thou art!" said Don ("seest thou not, Sancho, that this tends to her greate tion? For thou must know that according to our thinking in chivalry, it is a high honor to a lady to ha knights-errant in her service, whose thoughts never go serving her for her own sake, and who look for r reward for their great and true devotion than that she be willing to accept them as her knights."

The curate here called out to them to wait a while, wanted to halt and drink at a little spring there wa Don Quixote drew up, not a little to the satisfaction of for he was by this time weary of telling so many lies dread of his master catching him tripping, for though Dulcinea was a peasant girl of El Toboso, he had ne her in all his life. They dismounted together by th the spring, and with what the curate had provided him at the inn they appeased, though not very well, the ke tite they all of them brought with them.

While they were so employed there happened to come by a youth passing on his way, who stopping to examine the party at the spring, the next moment ran to Don Quixote and clasping him round the legs, began to weep freely, saying, "O, sir, do you not know me? Look at me well; I am that lad Andrew that your worship released from the oak-tree where I was tied."

Don Quixote recognized him, and taking his hand he turned to those present and said: "That your worships may see how important it is to have knights-errant to redress the wrongs and injuries done by tyrannical and wicked men in this world, I may tell you that some days ago passing through a wood, I heard cries and piteous complaints as of a person in pain and distress; I immediately hastened, impelled by my bounden duty, to the quarter whence the plaintive accents seemed to me to proceed, and I found tied to an oak this lad who now stands before you, which in my heart I rejoice at, for his testimony will not permit me to depart from the truth in any particular. He was, I say, tied to an oak, and a clown, whom I afterwards found to be his master, was scarifying him by lashes with the reins of his mare. As soon as I saw him I asked the reason of so cruel a flagellation. The boor replied that he was flogging him because he was his servant and because of carelessness that proceeded rather from dishonesty than stupidity; on which this boy said, 'Sir, he flogs me only because I ask for my wages.' The master made I know not what speeches and explanations, which, though I listened to them, I did not accept. In short, I compelled the clown to unbind him, and to swear he would take him with him, and pay him. Is not all this true, Andrew, my son? Didst thou not mark with what authority I commanded him, and with what humility he promised to do all I enjoined, specified, and required of him? Answer without confusion or hesitation; tell these gentlemen what took place, that they may see and observe that it is as great an advantage as I say to have knights-errant abroad."

"All that your worship has said is quite true," answered the lad; "but the end of the business turned out just the opposite of what your worship supposes."

"How! the opposite?" said Don Quixote; "did not the clown pay thee then?"

"Not only did he not pay me," replied the lad, "but as soon as your worship had passed out of the wood and we were alone, he tied me up again to the same oak and gave me a fresh flogging, that left me like a flayed Saint Bartholomew; for all which your worship is to blame; for if you had gone your own way and not come where there was no call for you, nor meddled in other people's affairs, my master would have been content with giving me one or two dozen lashes, and would have then loosed me and paid me what he owed me; but when your worship abused him so out of measure, and gave him so many hard words, his anger was kindled; and as he could not revenge himself on you, as soon as he saw you had left him the storm burst upon me in such a way, that I feel as if I should never be a man again as long as I live."

"The mischief," said Don Quixote, "lay in my going away; for I should not have gone until I had seen thee paid; because I ought to have known well by long experience that there is no clown who will keep his word if he finds it will not suit him to keep it; but thou rememberest, Andrew, that I swore if he did not pay thee I would go and seek him."

"That is true," said Andrew; "but it was of no use."

"Thou shalt see now whether it is of use or not," said Don Quixote; and so saying, he got up hastily and bade Sancho bridle Rocinante, who was browsing while they were eating. Dorothea asked him what he meant to do. He replied that he meant to go in search of this clown and chastise him for such iniquitous conduct, and see Andrew paid to the last farthing, despite and in the teeth of all the clowns in the world. To which she replied that he must remember that in accordance with his promise he could not engage in any enterprise until he had brought hers to a conclusion; and that as

he knew this better than any one, he should restrain his ardor until his return from her kingdom.

"That is true," said Don Quixote, "and Andrew must have patience until my return as you say, madam; but I once more swear and promise afresh not to stop until I have seen him avenged and paid."

"I have no faith in those oaths," said Andrew; "I would rather have now something to help me to get to Sevilla than all the revenges in the world: if you have here anything to eat that I can take with me, give it me, and God be with your worship and all knights-errant; and may their errands turn out as well for themselves as they have for me."

Sancho took out from his store a piece of bread and another of cheese, and giving them to the lad he said, "Here, take this, brother Andrew, for we have all of us a share in your misfortune."

"Why, what share have you got?" asked Andrew.

"This share of bread and cheese I am giving you," answered Sancho; "and God knows whether I shall feel the want of it myself or not; for I would have you know, friend, that we squires to knights-errant have to bear a great deal of hunger and hard fortune, and even other things more easily felt than told."

Andrew seized his bread and cheese, and seeing that nobody gave him anything more, bent his head, and took hold of the road, as the saying is. However, before leaving he said to Don Quixote, "For the love of God, sir knight-errant, if you ever meet me again, though you may see them cutting me to pieces, give me no aid or succor, but leave me to my misfortune, which will not be so great but that a greater will come to me by being helped by your worship."

Don Quixote was getting up to chastise him, but he took to his heels at such a pace that no one attempted to follow him; and mightily chapfallen was Don Quixote at the story of Andrew, and the others had to take great care to restrain their laughter so as not to put him entirely out of countenance.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHICH TREATS OF WHAT BEFELL DON QUIXOTE'S PARTY AT THE INN AND OF THE HEROIC AND PRODIGIOUS BATTLE HE HAD WITH CERTAIN SKINS OF RED WINE. IN WHICH CHAPTER, ALSO, THE DOUBTFUL QUESTION OF MAMBRINO'S HELMET AND THE PACK-SADDLE IS FINALLY SETTLED.

THEIR dainty repast being finished, they saddled at once, and without any adventure worth mentioning they reached next day the inn, the object of Sancho Panza's fear and dread; but though he would rather not have entered it, there was no help for it. The landlady, the landlord, their daughter, and servant, when they saw Don Quixote and Sancho coming, went out to welcome them with signs of hearty satisfaction, which Don Quixote received with dignity and gravity, and bade them make up a better bed for him than the last time: to which the landlady replied that if he paid better than he did the last time she would give him one fit for a prince. Don Quixote said he would, so they made up a tolerable one for him in the same garret as before; and he lay down at once, being sorely shaken and in want of sleep.

No sooner was the door shut upon him than the barber said there was now no further occasion for stratagem, because he might declare himself and appear in his own character, and tell Don Quixote that the princess's squire had been sent on before her to give notice to the people of her kingdom that she was coming, and bringing with her the deliverer of them all. The curate made them get ready such fare as there was in the inn, and the landlord, in hope of better payment, served them up a tolerably good dinner. All this time Don Quixote was asleep, and they thought it best not to waken him, as sleeping would now do him more good than eating.

While at dinner, the company consisting of the landlord, his wife, their daughter, and all the travelers, discussed the strange craze of Don Quixote and the manner in which he had been found; and the landlady looking round to see if Sancho was there, when she saw he was not, gave them the whole story of his blanketing, which they received with no little amusement.

Just then Sancho Panza burst forth in wild excitement from the garret where Don Quixote was lying, shouting, "Run, sirs! quick; and help my master, who is in the thick of the toughest and stiffest battle I ever laid eyes on. He has given the giant, the enemy of my lady the Princess Micomicona, such a slash that he has sliced his head clean off as if it were a turnip."

"What are you talking about, brother?" said the curate. "Are you in your senses, Sancho? How can it be as you say, when the giant is two thousand leagues away?"

Here they heard a loud noise in the chamber, and Don Quixote shouting out, "Stand, thief, brigand, villain; now I have got thee and thy cimeter shall not avail thee!" And then it seemed as though he were slashing vigorously at the wall.

"Don't stop to listen," said Sancho, "but go in and part them or help my master: though there is no need of that now, for no doubt the giant is dead by this time and giving account to God of his past wicked life; for I saw the blood flowing on the ground, and the head cut off and fallen on one side, and it is as big as a large wine-skin."

"May I die," said the landlord at this, "if Don Quixote has not been slashing some of the skins of red wine that stand full at his bed's head, and the spilt wine must be what this good fellow takes for blood;" and so saying he went into the room and the rest after him, and there they found Don Quixote. Round his left arm he had rolled the blanket of the bed, and in his right hand he held his unsheathed sword, with which he was slashing about on all sides, uttering exclamations as if he were actually fighting some giant: and the best of it was his eyes

Cimeter: a saber with a much-curved bla

were not open, for he was fast asleep, and dreaming that he was doing battle with the giant. For his imagination was so wrought upon by the adventure he was going to accomplish that it made him dream he had already reached the kingdom of Micomicon, and was engaged in combat with his enemy; and believing he was laying on to the giant, he had given so many sword cuts to the skins that the whole room was full of wine. On seeing this the landlord was so enraged that he fell on Don Quixote, and with his clinched fist began to pommel him. But in spite of all the poor gentleman never woke until the barber brought a great pot of cold water from the well and flung it with one dash all over his body, on which Don Quixote woke up, but not so completely as to understand what was the matter. As for Sancho, he went searching all over the floor for the head of the giant, and not finding it he said, "I see now that it's all enchantment in this house; for the last time on this very spot where I am now, I got ever so many thumps and thwacks without knowing who gave them to me, or being able to see anybody; and now this head is not to be seen anywhere about, though I saw it cut off with my own eyes and the blood running from the body as if from a fountain."

"What blood and fountains are you talking about?" said the landlord. "Don't you see, you thief, that the blood and the fountain are only these skins here that have been stabbed and the red wine swimming all over the room?"

"I know nothing about that," said Sancho; "all I know is it will be my bad luck that through not finding this head my county will melt away like salt in water;"—for Sancho awake was worse than his master asleep, so much had his master's promises addled his wits.

The landlord was beside himself at the coolness of the squire and the mischievous doings of the master, and swore it should not be like the last time when they went without paying; and that their privileges of chivalry should not hold good this time to let one or other of them off without paying, even to the cost of the plugs that would have to be put to the damaged wine-skins. The curate was holding Don Quixote's

hands, who, fancying he had now ended the adventure and was in the presence of the Princess Micomicona, knelt before the curate and said, "Exalted and beauteous lady, your highness may live from this day forth fearless of any harm this base being could do you; and I, too, from this day forth am released from the promise I gave you, since by the help of God on high and by the favor of her by whom I live and breathe, I have fulfilled it so successfully."

Who could have helped laughing at the absurdities of the pair, master and man? And laugh they did, all except the landlord; but at length the barber, Cardenio, and the curate contrived with no small trouble to get Don Quixote on the bed, and he fell asleep with every appearance of excessive weariness. They left him to sleep, and came out to the gate of the inn to console Sancho Panza on not having found the head of the giant; but much more work had they to appease the landlord, who was furious at the sudden death of his wine-skins; and said the landlady, half scolding, half crying, "At an evil moment and in an unlucky hour he came into my house, this knight-errant — would that I had never set eyes on him, for dear he has cost me; the last time he went off with the overnight score against him for supper, bed, straw, and barley, for himself and his squire and a hack and an ass, saying he was a knight adventurer and therefore not bound to pay anything, for it was so settled by the knight-errantry tariff: then, for a finishing touch to all, to burst my wine-skins and spill my wine! I wish I saw his own blood spilt! But let him not deceive himself, for, by the bones of my father and the shade of my mother, they shall pay me down every quarto. The curate smoothed matters by promising to make good all losses to the best of his power, not only as regarded the wine-skins but also the wine. Dorothea comforted Sancho, telling him that she pledged herself, as soon as it should appear certain that his master had decapitated the giant, and she found herself peacefully established in her kingdom, to bestow upon him the best

Quarto: the fourth part of the Spanish real, or a fourth of five cents.

county there was in it. With this Sancho consoled himself, and assured the princess she might rely upon it that he had seen the head of the giant, and more by token it had a beard that reached to the girdle, and that if it was not to be seen now it was because everything that happened in that house went by enchantment. Dorothea said she fully believed it, and that he need not be uneasy, for all would go well and turn out as he wished. In short, everybody was well pleased and glad, and they resolved to retire to rest.

The following morning when all the inmates of the house were roused and occupied with preparations for breakfast and an early departure of the assembled guests on their various journeys and when Sancho Panza, particularly, was busy in the court-yard of the inn with Rocinante, Dapple and their trappings, it was an unlucky contriving of fate that brought into the yard that instant the barber, from whom Don Quixote had taken Mambrino's helmet, and Sancho Panza the trappings of his ass in exchange for those of his own. The barber, as he led his ass to the stable, observed Sancho Panza engaged in repairing something or other belonging to the pack-saddle; and the moment he saw it he knew it, and made bold to attack Sancho, exclaiming, "Ho, sir thief, I have caught you! hand over my basin and my pack-saddle, and all my trappings that you robbed me of."

Sancho, finding himself so unexpectedly assailed, and hearing the abuse poured upon him, seized the pack-saddle with one hand, and with the other gave the barber a cuff. The barber, however, was not so ready to relinquish the prize he had made in the pack-saddle; on the contrary, he raised such an outcry that every one in the inn came running to know what the noise and quarrel meant. "Here, in the name of the king and justice!" he cried, "this thief and highwayman wants to kill me for trying to recover my property."

"I am no highwayman," said Sancho, "it was in fair war my master Don Quixote won these spoils."

Don Quixote was standing by at the time, highly pleased to see his squire's stoutness, both offensive and defensive, and

that time forth he reckoned him a man of mettle, and in ıeart resolved to dub him a knight on the first opportunity presented itself, feeling sure that the order of chivalry d be fittingly bestowed upon him.

the course of the altercation, among other things the er said, "Gentlemen, this pack-saddle is mine and I know ıd here is my ass in the stable who will not let me lie; try it, and if it does not fit him like a glove, call me a al; and what is more, the same day I was robbed of this, robbed me likewise of a new brass basin, that would fetch own any day."

t this Don Quixote could not keep himself from answer- and interposing between the two, and separating them, he ed the pack-saddle on the ground, to lie there in sight until truth was established, and said, "Your worships may per- e clearly and plainly the error under which this worthy re lies when he calls that a basin which was, is, and shall he helmet of Mambrino, which I won from him in fair war, made myself master of by legitimate and lawful pos- ion. With the pack-saddle I do not concern myself; but I tell you on that head that my squire Sancho asked my ıission to strip off the caparison of this vanquished pol- n's steed, and with it adorn his own; I allowed him, and ook it; and as to its having been changed from a capari- into a pack-saddle, I can give no explanation except the l one, that such transformations will take place in advent- of chivalry. To confirm all which, run, Sancho my son, fetch hither the helmet which this good fellow calls a n."

Body o'me, master," said Sancho, "if we have no other f of our case than what your worship puts forward, Mam- o's helmet is just as much a basin as this good fellow's rison is a pack-saddle."

Do as I bid thee," said Don Quixote; "it cannot be that ything in this castle goes by enchantment."

aparison: gentleman's saddle in distinction from a pack-saddle.

Sancho hastened to where the basin was, and broug back with him, and when Don Quixote saw it, he took ho it and said, "Your worships may see with what a face squire can assert that this is a basin and not the helmet I you of; and I swear by the order of chivalry I profess this helmet is the identical one I took from him, without thing added to or taken from it."

"There is no doubt of that," said Sancho, "for from time my master won it until now he has only fought one l in it, and if it had not been for this basin-helmet he woul have come off over well that time, for there was plent stone-throwing in that affair."

"What do you think now, gentlemen," said the barber what these gentles say, when they even want to make out this is not a basin but a helmet?"

"And whoever says the contrary," said Don Quixote will let him know he lies if he is a knight, and if he is a s that he lies again a thousand times."

Our own barber, who was present at all this, and under Don Quixote's humor so thoroughly, took it into his he back up his delusion and carry on the joke for the ge amusement; so addressing the other barber he said, Mr. ber, or whatever you are, you must know that I belong to profession too, and have had a license to practice for than twenty years, and I know the implements of the b craft, every one of them perfectly well; and I was likew soldier for some time in the days of my youth, and I know what a helmet is, and a morion, and a headpiece with a v and other things pertaining to soldiering, I meant to s soldiers' arms; and I say — saving better opinions and al with submission to sounder judgments — that this piece we now before us, which this worthy gentleman has in his h not only is no barber's basin, but is as far from being o white is from black, and truth from falsehood; I say, more that this, although it is a helmet, is not a complete helme

"Certainly not," said Don Quixote, "for half of it is v ing, that is to say the beaver."

"It is quite true," said the curate, who saw the object of his friend the barber; and those standing about who had heard the history of Don Quixote and, therefore, understood the joke agreed with him, and helped carry it on.

"God bless me!" exclaimed their butt the other barber at this; "is it possible that such an honorable company can say that this is not a basin but a helmet? Why, this is a thing that would astonish a whole university, however wise it might be! That will do; if this basin is a helmet, why, then the pack-saddle must be a horse's caparison, as this gentleman has said."

"To me it looks like a pack-saddle," said Don Quixote; "but I have already said that with that question I do not concern myself."

"As to whether it be pack-saddle or caparison," said the curate, "it is only for Sir Don Quixote to say; for in these matters of chivalry all these gentlemen and I bow to his authority."

"Gentlemen," said Don Quixote, "so many strange things have happened to me in this castle on the two occasions on which I have sojourned in it, that I will not venture to assert anything positively in reply to any question touching anything it contains; for it is my belief that everything that goes on within it goes by enchantment. The first time, an enchanted Moor that there is in it gave me sore trouble, nor did Sancho fare well among certain followers of his. So that now, for me to come forward to give an opinion in such a puzzling matter, would be to risk a rash decision. As regards the assertion that this is a basin and not a helmet I have already given an answer; but as to the question whether this is a pack-saddle or a caparison I will not venture to give a positive opinion, but will leave it to your worships' better judgment. Perhaps as you are not dubbed knights like myself, the enchantments of this place have nothing to do with you, and your faculties are unfettered, and you can see things in this castle as they really and truly are, and not as they appear to me."

"There can be no question," said one bystander on this, "but that Sir Don Quixote has spoken very wisely, and that

with us rests the decision of this matter; and that we may have surer ground to go on, I will take the votes of the gentlemen in secret, and declare the result clearly and fully."

To those who were in the secret of Don Quixote's humor all this afforded great amusement; but to those who knew nothing about it, it seemed the greatest nonsense in the world; but the one who above all was at his wits' end, was the barber whose basin, there before his very eyes, had been turned into Mambrino's helmet, and whose pack-saddle he had no doubt whatever was about to become a rich caparison for a horse. All laughed to see the gentleman going from one to another collecting the votes, and whispering to them to give him their private opinion whether the treasure over which there had been so much fighting was a pack-saddle or a caparison; but after he had taken the votes of those who knew Don Quixote, he said aloud, "The fact is, my good fellow, that I am tired collecting such a number of opinions, for I find that there is not one of whom I ask what I desire to know, who does not tell me that it is absurd to say that this is the pack-saddle of an ass, and not the caparison of a horse, nay, of a thoroughbred horse; so you must submit, for, in spite of you and your ass, this is a caparison and no pack-saddle, and you have stated and proved your case very badly."

"May I never share heaven," said the poor barber, "if your worships are not all mistaken; and that appears to me a pack-saddle and not a caparison; but 'laws go,' — I say no more."

The simple talk of the barber did not afford less amusement than the absurdities of Don Quixote, who now observed, "There is no more to be done now than for each to take what belongs to him." But in Don Quixote's imagination the pack-saddle remained a caparison till the day of judgment, and the

"Laws go as kings like": a very old proverb, said to owe its origin to the summary manner in which Alphonso VI. at Toledo settled the question as to which of the rival rituals, the French or the Musarabic, was to be adopted. It was agreed to try them by the test of fire, and the latter came out victorious, on which the king, who favored the other, flung it back into the flames.

a helmet and the inn a castle. In the end, when they weary of the joke, they settled the question by arbitration :h a manner that both sides were, if not perfectly con- l, at least to some extent satisfied ; for they changed the ;addles, but not the girths or head-stalls ; and as to ›rino's helmet, the curate, under the rose and without Quixote's knowing it, paid eight reals for the basin, and ırber executed a full receipt and engagement to make no r demand then or thenceforth for evermore.

CHAPTER XIX.

OF THE STRANGE MANNER IN WHICH DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA WAS CARRIED AWAY ENCHANTED, TOGETHER WITH OTHER REMARKABLE INCIDENTS.

Finding himself now clear and quit of all quarrels, his squire's as well as his own, Don Quixote considered that it would be advisable to continue the journey he had begun, and bring to a close that great adventure for which he had been called and chosen; and with this high resolve he went and knelt before Dorothea, who, however, would not allow him to utter a word until he had risen; so to obey her he rose, and said, "It is a common proverb, fair lady, that 'diligence is the mother of good fortune,' and experience has often shown in important affairs that the earnestness of the negotiator brings the doubtful case to a successful termination; but in nothing does this truth show itself more plainly than in war, where quickness and activity forestall the devices of the enemy, and win the victory before the foe has time to defend himself. All this I say, exalted and esteemed lady, because it seems to me that for us to remain any longer in this castle now is useless, and may be injurious to us in a way that we shall find out some day; for who knows but that your enemy the giant may have learned by means of secret and diligent spies that I am going to destroy him, and if the opportunity be given him he may seize it to fortify himself in some impregnable castle or stronghold, against which all my efforts and the might of my indefatigable arm may avail but little? Therefore, lady, let us, as I say, forestall his schemes by our activity, and let us depart at once in quest of fair fortune; for your highness is only kept from enjoying it as fully as you could desire by my delay in encountering your adversary."

Don Quixote held his peace and said no more, calmly awaiting the reply of the beauteous princess, who, with commanding dignity and in a style adapted to Don Quixote's own, replied to him in these words, "I give you thanks, sir knight, for the eagerness you, like a good knight to whom it is a natural obligation to succor the orphan and the needy, display to afford me aid in my sore trouble. As to my departure let it be forthwith, for I have no will but yours; dispose of me entirely in accordance with your good pleasure; for she who has once intrusted to you the defence of her person, and placed in your hands the recovery of her dominions, must not think of offering opposition to that which your wisdom may ordain."

"On, then, in God's name," said Don Quixote; "for, when a lady humbles herself to me, I will not lose the opportunity of raising her up and placing her on the throne of her ancestors. Let us depart at once, for the common saying that in delay there is danger, lends spurs to my eagerness to take the road; and as heaven has not created anything that can daunt or intimidate me, saddle Rocinante, Sancho, and get ready thy ass and the queen's palfrey, and let us take leave of these gentlemen, and go hence this very instant."

With some difficulty, however, they persuaded him to wait till the next day. Meantime they devised a plan so that, without giving Dorothea the trouble of going back with Don Quixote to his village under pretence of restoring Queen Micomicona, the curate and the barber might carry him away with them as they proposed, and the curate be able to take his madness in hand at home; and in pursuance of their plan they arranged with the owner of an ox-cart who happened to be passing that way to carry him after this fashion. They constructed a kind of cage with wooden bars, large enough to hold Don Quixote comfortably; and then early the following morning several men, together with the landlord, by the directions and advice of the curate, covered their faces and disguised themselves, some in one way, some in another, so as to appear to Don Quixote quite different from the persons he had

seen in the castle. This done, in profound silence they entered the room where he was asleep, and seized him firmly and bound him fast hand and foot, so that, when he awoke startled, he was unable to move, and could only wonder at the strange figures he saw before him; upon which he at once gave way to the idea which his crazed fancy invariably conjured up before him, and took it into his head that all these shapes were phantoms of the enchanted castle, and that he himself was unquestionably enchanted as he could neither move nor help himself; precisely what the curate, the concocter of the scheme, expected would happen. Of all that were there Sancho was the only one who was at once in his senses and in his own proper character, and he, though he was within very little of sharing his master's infirmity, did not fail to perceive who all these disguised figures were; but he did not dare to open his lips until he saw what came of this assault and capture of his master; nor did the latter utter a word, waiting to see the upshot of his mishap; which was that, bringing in the cage, they shut him up in it and nailed the bars so firmly that they could not be burst open easily. They then took him on their shoulders, and as they passed out of the room an awful voice — as much so as the barber was able to make it — was heard to say, "O Knight of the Rueful Countenance, let not this captivity in which thou art placed afflict thee, for this must needs be, for the more speedy accomplishment of the adventure in which thy great heart has engaged thee; the which shall be accomplished when the raging Manchegan lion and the white Tobosan dove shall be linked together, having first humbled their haughty necks to the gentle yoke of matrimony. And thou, O most noble and obedient squire that ever bore sword at side, beard on face, or nose to smell with, be not dismayed or grieved to see the flower of knight-errantry carried away thus before thy very eyes; for soon, if it so please the Framer of the universe, thou shalt see thyself exalted to such a height that thou shalt not

The inn he had taken for a castle.

:hyself, and the promises which thy good master has :hee shall not prove false, I assure thee, as thou shalt due season. Follow then the footsteps of the valiant ted knight, for it is expedient that thou shouldst go to tination assigned to both of you; and as it is not per- to me to say more, God be with thee."

Quixote was comforted by the prophecy he heard, for nce comprehended its meaning perfectly, and perceived promised to him that he should see himself united in atrimony with his beloved Dulcinea del Toboso; and irmly persuaded of this, he lifted up his voice, and with sigh exclaimed, "O thou, whoever thou art, who hast 1 me so much good, I implore of thee that on my part ntreat that sage enchanter who takes charge of my ts, that he leave me not to perish in this captivity in they are now carrying me away, ere I see fulfilled es so joyful and incomparable as those which have ow made me; for, let this but come to pass, and I shall 1 the pains of my prison, find comfort in these chains rith they bind me; and touching the consolation of Panza, my squire, I rely upon his goodness and de that he will not desert me in good or evil fortune; by his ill luck or mine, it may not happen to be in my to give him the island I have promised, or any lent for it, at least his wages shall not be lost; for in l, which is already made, I have declared the sum that e paid to him, measured, not by his many faithful s, but by the means at my disposal."

:ho bowed his head very respectfully and kissed both nds, for, being tied together, he could not kiss one; and e apparitions lifted the cage upon their shoulders and upon the ox-cart.

ie meantime the curate had made an arrangement with n that they should bear them company as far as his he paying them so much a day. Cardenio hung the r on one side of the bow of Rocinante's saddle and the n the other, and by signs commanded Sancho to mount

his ass and take Rocinante's bridle. The order of march was this : first went the cart with the owner leading it; at each side of it marched the officers, as has been said, with their muskets; then followed Sancho Panza on his ass, leading Rocinante by the bridle; and behind all came the curate and the barber on their mighty mules, with faces covered, as aforesaid, and a grave and serious air, measuring their pace to suit the slow steps of the oxen. Don Quixote was seated in the cage, with his hands tied and his feet stretched out, leaning against the bars as silent and as patient as if he were a stone statue. Thus slowly and silently they made, it might be, two leagues, until they reached a valley which the carter thought a convenient place for resting and feeding his oxen, and he said so to the curate, but the barber was of opinion that they ought to push on a little farther, as at the other side of a hill which appeared close by he knew there was a valley that had more grass and much better than the one where they proposed to halt; and his advice was taken and they continued their journey.

Just at that moment the curate, looking back, saw coming on behind them six or seven mounted men, well found and equipped, who soon overtook them. The quick travelers came up with the slow, and courteous salutations were exchanged; and one of the new-comers, who was, in fact, a canon of Toledo and master of the others who accompanied him, observing the regular order of the procession, the cart, the officers, Sancho, Rocinante, the curate and the barber, and above all Don Quixote caged, could not help asking what was the meaning of carrying the man in that fashion, though he already concluded that he must be some desperate highwayman or other malefactor. One of the men to whom he had put the question, replied, "Let the gentleman himself tell you the meaning of his going this way, sir, for we do not know."

Don Quixote overheard the conversation and said, "Haply, gentleman, you are versed and learned in matters of chivalry?

Canon: one of the clergy of a cathedral church.

Because if you are I will tell you my misfortunes ; if not, there is no good in my giving myself the trouble of relating them." But here the curate came forward and asked the canon to ride on a little in advance, so that he might tell him the mystery of this man in the cage, and other things that would amuse him. The canon agreed, and going on ahead with his servants, listened with attention to the account of the character, life, madness, and ways of Don Quixote, given him by the curate, who described to him briefly the beginning and origin of his craze, and told him the whole story of his adventures up to his being confined in the cage, together with the plan they had of taking him home to try if by any means they could discover a cure for his madness.

They talked thus till they reached the place where they were to stop for dinner. The carter at once unyoked the oxen and left them to roam at large about the pleasant green spot, the freshness of which seemed to invite, not enchanted people like Don Quixote, but wide-awake, sensible folk like his squire, who begged the curate to allow his master to leave the cage for a little. The curate said he would very gladly comply with his request, only that he feared his master, finding himself at liberty, would take to his old courses and make off where nobody could ever find him again.

"I will answer for his not running away," said Sancho.

"And I for everything," said the canon, "especially if he gives me his word as a knight not to leave us without our consent."

Don Quixote, who was listening to all this, said he would give it ; and that moreover one who was enchanted as he was could not do as he liked with himself ; for he who had enchanted him could prevent his moving from one place for three ages, and if he attempted to escape would bring him back flying.

The canon took his hand, tied together as they both were, and on his word and promise they unbound him, and rejoiced beyond measure he was to find himself out of the cage. The first thing he did was to stretch himself all over, and then

he went to where Rocinante was standing and giving him a couple of slaps on the haunches said, "I still trust in God and in his blessed mother, O flower and mirror of steeds, that we shall soon see ourselves, both of us, as we wish to be, thou with thy master on thy back, and I mounted upon thee, following the calling for which God sent me into the world."

By this time the canon's servants who had gone to the inn to fetch the sumpter mule, had returned, and making a carpet and the green grass of the meadow serve as a table, they seated themselves in the shade of some trees and made their repast there. As they were eating they suddenly heard a loud noise, and Don Quixote rising to his feet and turning his eyes to the quarter where the sound had been heard, suddenly saw coming down the slope of a hill several men clad in white like penitents.

The fact was that the clouds had that year withheld their moisture from the earth, and in all the villages of the district they were organizing processions, rogations, and penances, imploring God to open the hands of his mercy and send them rain; and to this end the people of a village that was hard by were going in procession to a holy hermitage there was on one side of that valley. Don Quixote, when he saw the strange garb of the penitents, without reflecting how often he had seen it before, took it into his head that this was a case of adventure; and he was all the more confirmed in this notion, by the idea that an image draped in black they had with them was some illustrious lady that these villains and discourteous thieves were carrying off by force. As soon as this occurred to him he ran with all speed to Rocinante who was grazing at large, and taking the bridle and the buckler from the saddle-bow, he had him bridled in a instant, and calling to Sancho for his sword he mounted Rocinante, braced his buckler on his arm, and in a loud voice exclaimed to those who stood by, "Now, noble company ye shall see how important it is that

Penitents: taking the part of penitents in religious processions.
Rogations: services of supplication, praying for rain.
Penance: some act of self-sacrifice to appease divine justice.

there should be knights in the world professing the order of knight-errantry; now, I say, ye shall see, by the deliverance of that worthy lady who is borne captive there, whether knights-errant deserve to be held in estimation," and so saying he brought his legs to bear on Rocinante—for he had no spurs—and at a full canter (for in all this veracious history we never read of Rocinante fairly galloping) set off to encounter the penitents, though the curate, the canon, and the barber ran to prevent him. But it was out of their power, nor did he even stop for the shouts of Sancho calling after him, "Where are you going, Sir Don Quixote? Plague take me! mind, that is a procession of penitents, and the lady they are carrying on that stand there is the blessed image of the immaculate Virgin. Take care what you are doing, sir, for this time it may be safely said you don't know what you are about." Sancho labored in vain, for his master was so bent on coming to quarters with these sheeted figures and releasing the lady in black that he did not hear a word; and even had he heard, he would not have turned back if the king had ordered him. He came up with the procession and reined in Rocinante, who was already anxious enough to slacken speed a little, and in a hoarse, excited voice he exclaimed, "You who hide your faces, perhaps because you are not good subjects, pay attention and listen to what I am about to say to you. At once, this very instant, release that fair lady whose tears and sad aspect show plainly that ye are carrying her off against her will. I, who was born into the world to redress all such like wrongs, will not permit you to advance another step until you have restored to her the liberty she pines for and deserves."

From these words all the hearers concluded that he must be a madman, and began to laugh heartily, and their laughter acted like gunpowder on Don Quixote's fury, for drawing his sword without another word he made a rush at the stand. One of those who supported it, leaving the burden to his comrades, advanced to meet him, flourishing a forked stick that he had for propping up the stand when resting, and with this he caught a mighty cut Don Quixote made at him that severed

it in two; but with the portion that remained in his hand he dealt such a thwack on the shoulder of Don Quixote's sword arm (which the buckler could not protect against the clownish assault) that poor Don Quixote came to the ground in a sad plight.

Sancho Panza, who was coming on close behind puffing and blowing, seeing him fall, cried out to his assailant not to strike him again, for he was a poor enchanted knight, who had never harmed any one all the days of his life; but what checked the clown was, not Sancho's shouting, but seeing that Don Quixote did not stir hand nor foot; and so, fancying he had killed him, he hastily hitched up his tunic under his girdle and took to his heels across the country like a deer.

By this time all Don Quixote's companions had come up to where he lay; but the processionists seeing them come running, apprehended mischief, and clustering around the image, raised their hoods, and grasped their scourges, as the priests did their tapers, and awaited the attack, resolved to defend themselves and even to take the offensive against their assailants if they could. Fortune, however, arranged the matter better than they expected, for all Sancho did was to fling himself on his master's body, raising over him the most doleful and laughable lamentation that ever was heard, for he believed he was dead. The curate was known to another curate who walked in the procession, and their recognition of one another set at rest the apprehensions of both parties; the first then told the other in two words who Don Quixote was, and he and the whole troop of penitents went to see if the poor gentleman was dead, and heard Sancho Panza saying, with tears in his eyes, "Oh flower of chivalry, that with one blow of a stick hast ended the course of thy well-spent life! Oh pride of thy race, honor and glory of all La Mancha, nay, of all the world, that for want of thee will be full of evil-doers, no longer in fear of punishment for their misdeeds! Oh thou, generous above all the Alexanders, since for only eight months of service thou has given me the best island the sea girds or surrounds! Humble with the proud, haughty with the

umble, encounterer of dangers, endurer of outrages, enmoured without reason, imitator of the good, scourge of the icked, enemy of the mean, in short, knight-errant, which is ll that can be said!"

At the cries and moans of Sancho, Don Quixote came to imself, and the first word he said was, "He who lives separated om you, sweetest Dulcinea, has greater miseries to endure an these. Aid me, friend Sancho, to mount the enchanted art, for I am not in a condition to press the saddle of Rocinante, as this shoulder is all knocked to pieces."

"That I will do with all my heart, sir," said Sancho; "and t us return to our village with these gentlemen; who seek our good, and there we will prepare for making another sally, hich may turn out more profitable and creditable to us."

"Thou art right, Sancho," returned Don Quixote; "it will e wise to let the malign influence of the stars which now preails pass off."

The canon, the curate, and the barber told him he would act ery wisely in doing as he said; and so, highly amused at ancho Panza's simplicities, they placed Don Quixote in the art as before. The procession once more formed itself in rder and proceeded on its road. The men who had thus far acompanied them as a guard declined to go any farther, and the urate paid them what was due them. The canon begged the urate to let him know soon how Don Quixote did, whether he vas cured of his madness or still suffered from it, and then ontinued his journey; in short, they all separated and went heir ways, leaving to themselves the curate and the barber, Don Quixote, Sancho Panza, and the good Rocinante, who egarded everything with as great resignation as his master. The carter yoked his oxen and made Don Quixote comfortble on a truss of hay, and at his usual deliberate pace took he road the curate directed. At the end of six days they eached Don Quixote's village, and entered it about the middle f the day, which happened to be Sunday, and the people were ll in the plaza, through which Don Quixote's cart passed.

Plaza: central square of the village.

They all flocked to see what was in the cart, and when the recognized their townsman they were filled with amazement and a boy ran off to bring the news to his housekeeper and his niece, that their master and uncle had come back all lean and yellow and stretched on a truss of hay on an ox-cart. I was piteous to hear the cries the two good ladies raised, how they beat their breasts and poured out fresh maledictions on those accursed books of chivalry; all which was renewe when they saw Don Quixote coming in at the gate.

At the news of Don Quixote's arrival Sancho Panza's wif came running, and on seeing Sancho, the first thing she aske him was if the ass was well. Sancho replied that he was, bet ter than his master was.

"Thanks be to God," said she, "for being so good to me but now tell me, my friend, what have you made by you squirings? What gown have you brought me back? Wha shoes for your children?"

"I bring nothing of that sort, wife," said Sancho; "though I bring other things of more consequence and value."

"I am very glad of that," returned his wife; "show me these things of more value and consequence, my friend; for I want to see them to cheer my heart that has been so sad and heavy all these ages that you have been away."

"I will show them to you at home, wife," said Sancho; "be content for the present; for if it please God that we should again go on our travels in search of adventures, you will soon see me a count, or governor of an island, and that not one of those every-day ones, but the best that is to be had."

"Heaven grant it, husband," said she, for indeed we have need of it. But tell me, what's this about islands, for I don't understand it?"

"Honey is not for the mouth of the ass," returned Sancho; "all in good time thou shalt see, wife—nay, thou wilt be surprised to hear thyself called 'your ladyship,' by all thy vassals."

"What are you talking about, Sancho, with your ladyships islands, and vassals?"

't be in such a hurry to know all this, Teresa," said "it is enough that I am telling you the truth. But I you this much by the way, that there is nothing in the ore delightful than to be a person of consideration, a knight-errant, and a seeker of adventures. To be .t of those one finds do not end as pleasantly as one sh, for out of a hundred that one meets with, ninety-turn out cross and contrary. I know it by experience, f some I came blanketed, and out of others belabored. all that, it is a fine thing to be on the lookout for y happen, crossing mountains, searching woods, climb-s, visiting castles, putting up at inns, all at free "

this conversation passed between Sancho Panza and Don Quixote was put in his old bed. He could not : where he was. The curate charged his niece to be :ful to make her uncle comfortable and to keep a 'er him lest he should make his escape from them lling her what they had been obliged to do to bring e. On this the pair once more lifted up their voices :wed their maledictions upon the books of chivalry, ored heaven to plunge the authors of such lies and into the midst of the bottomless pit. They were, in pt in anxiety and dread lest their uncle and master ve them the slip the moment he found himself some-ter, and as they feared so it fell out.

[END OF PART I.]

DON QUIXOTE.

PART II.

DON QUIXOTE.

CHAPTER I.

WHICH TREATS OF VARIOUS INTERVIEWS ; FIRST, OF ONE WHICH THE CURATE AND THE BARBER HAD WITH DON QUIXOTE ; SECOND, SANCHO PANZA WITH THE NIECE AND HOUSEKEEPER ; THIRD, DON QUIXOTE WITH SANCHO PANZA.

CID HAMET BENENGELI, in the Second Part of this history, and third sally of Don Quixote, says that the curate and the barber remained nearly a month without seeing him, lest they should bring back to his recollection what had taken place. They did not, however, omit to visit his niece and housekeeper, and charge them to be careful to treat him with attention, and give him comforting things to eat, and such as were good for the heart and the brain, whence, it was plain to see, all his misfortune proceeded. The niece and housekeeper replied that they could perceive that their master was now and then beginning to show signs of being in his right mind. This gave great satisfaction to the curate and the barber, for they concluded they had taken the right course in carrying him off enchanted on the ox-cart, as has been described in the First Part of this great as well as accurate history, in the last chapter thereof. So they resolved to pay him a visit and test the improvement in his condition, although they thought it almost impossible that there could be any ; and they agreed not to touch upon any point connected with knight-errantry, so as not to run the risk of re-opening wounds which were still so tender.

Cid Hamet Benengeli: see p. 9, foot note.

They came to see him consequently, and found him sitting up in bed in a green baize waistcoat and a red Toledo cap, and so withered and dried up that he looked as if he had been turned into a mummy. They were very cordially received by him; they asked him after his health, and he talked to them about it and about himself very naturally and in very well chosen language; and on all the subjects they dealt with, Don Quixote spoke with such good sense that the pair of examiners were fully convinced that he was quite recovered and in his full senses.

The niece and housekeeper were present at the conversation and could not find words enough to express their thanks to God at seeing their master so clear in his mind. The curate, however, changing his original plan, which was to avoid touching upon matters of chivalry, resolved to test Don Quixote's recovery thoroughly, and see whether it were genuine or not; and so, from one subject to another, he came at last to talk of the news that had come from the capital, and, among other things, he said it was considered certain that the Turk was coming down with a powerful fleet, and that no one knew what his purpose was, or when the great storm would burst; and that all Christendom was in apprehension of this, which almost every year calls us to arms, and that his Majesty had made provision for the security of the coasts of Naples and Sicily and the island of Malta.

To this Don Quixote replied, "His Majesty has acted like a prudent warrior in providing for the safety of his realms in time, so that the enemy may not find him unprepared; but if my advice were taken I would recommend him to adopt a measure which at present, no doubt, his Majesty is very far from thinking of."

Baize: a coarse woolen stuff with long nap.

The Ottoman Turks conquered Constantinople in 1453. From that point they threatened the peace of all Europe. See "Life of Cervantes," Part I.

Naples, Sicily, and Malta, then dependencies of Spain. In 1530 Malta was given to the Knights of St. John.

The moment the curate heard this he said to himself, "God keep thee in his hand, poor Don Quixote, for it seems to me thou art precipitating thyself from the height of thy madness into the profound abyss of thy simplicity."

But the barber, who had the same suspicion as the curate, asked Don Quixote what would be his advice as to the measures that he said ought to be adopted.

"I don't choose to tell it here, now," said Don Quixote, "and have it reach the ears of the lords of the council to-morrow morning, and some other carry off the thanks and rewards of my trouble."

"For my part," said the barber, "I give my word here that I will not repeat what your worship says, to earthly man.

"And who will be security for you, Mr. Curate?" said Don Quixote.

"My profession," replied the curate, "which is to keep secrets."

"O well!" said Don Quixote at this, "what more has his Majesty to do but to command, by public proclamation, all the knights-errant that are scattered over Spain to assemble on a fixed day in the capital, for even if no more than half a dozen come, there may be one among them who alone will suffice to destroy the entire might of the Turk. Give me your attention and follow me. Is it, pray, any new thing for a single knight-errant to demolish an army of two hundred thousand men, as if they all had but one throat or were made of sugar-paste? Nay, tell me, how many histories are there filled with these marvels? If only the famous Don Belianis were alive now, or any one of the innumerable progeny of Amadis of Gaul! If any of these were alive to-day, and were to come face to face with the Turk, by my faith, I would not give much for the Turk's chance. But God will have regard for his people, and will provide some one, who, if not so valiant as the knights-errant of yore, at least will not be inferior to them in spirit. These, or such as these, I would have to carry out my plan, and in that case his Majesty would find himself well served

Don Belianis: another romantic hero of Greece.

and would save great expense, and the Turk would be left tearing his beard."

Hereupon the curate observed, "I would gladly be relieved of a doubt that worries and works my conscience."

"Sir curate has leave for more than that," returned Don Quixote, "so he may declare his doubt, for it is not pleasant to have a doubt on one's conscience."

"Well then, with that permission," said the curate, "I say my doubt is that, all I can do, I cannot persuade myself that the whole pack of knights-errant were really and truly persons of flesh and blood, that ever lived in the world: on the contrary, I suspect it to be all falsehood and dreams told by men half asleep."

"That is another mistake," replied Don Quixote, "into which many have fallen who do not believe that there ever were such knights in the world, and I have often, with divers people and on divers occasions, tried to expose this almost universal error to the light of truth: which truth is so clear that I can almost say I have with my own eyes seen Amadis of Gaul, who was a man of lofty stature, fair complexion, with a handsome though black beard, of a countenance between gentle and stern in expression, sparing of words, slow to anger, and quick to put it away from him: and so I could, I think, describe all the knights-errant that were in all the world."

"How big, in your worship's opinion, may the giant Morgante have been, Sir Don Quixote?" asked the barber.

"With regard to giants," replied Don Quixote, "opinions differ as to whether there ever were any or not in the world; but the Holy Scripture, which cannot err by a jot from the truth, shows us that there were, when it gives us the history of that big Philistine, Goliath, who was seven cubits and a half in height, which is a huge size. But I cannot speak with cer-

Amadis of Gaul: see Part I. p. 64.

Morgante and **Reinaldos of Montalban** = Rinaldo, lord of **Mont Albano**, are two characters in the Orlando Furioso, by Ariosto.

Goliath: see I. Samuel, 17th chapter.

tainty as to the size of Morgante, though I suspect he cannot have been very tall, because I find in the history in which his deeds are particularly mentioned, that he frequently slept under a roof; and as he found houses to contain him, it is clear that his bulk could not have been anything excessive."

"That is true," said the curate, and yielding to the enjoyment of hearing such nonsense, he asked him what was his notion of the features of Reinaldos of Montalban, and Don Roland and the rest of the Twelve Peers of France, for they were all knights-errant.

"As for Reinaldos," replied Don Quixote, "I venture to say that he was broad-faced, of ruddy complexion, with roguish and somewhat prominent eyes, excessively punctilious and touchy, and given to the society of thieves and scapegraces. With regard to Roland, I am of opinion that he was of middle height, broad-shouldered, rather bow-legged, swarthy-complexioned, red-bearded, and a severe expression of countenance, a man of few words, but very polite and well-bred."

"Strange," said the curate; but at this moment they heard the housekeeper and the niece, who had previously withdrawn from the conversation, exclaiming aloud in the courtyard, and at the noise they all ran out.

The history relates that the outcry came from the niece and the housekeeper exclaiming to Sancho, who was striving to force his way in to see Don Quixote while they held the door against him, "What does the vagabond want in this house? Be off to your own, brother, for it is you, and no one else, that delude my master, and lead him astray, and take him tramping about the country."

To which Sancho replied, "It is I who am deluded, and led astray, and taken tramping about the country, and not thy master! He has carried me all over the world, and you are mightily mistaken. He enticed me away from home by a trick, promising me an island, which I am still waiting for."

Don Roland: see Part I. p. 100.
Twelve Peers of France: see Part I. p. 29.

"May evil islands choke thee, thou detestable Sancho," said the niece; "what are islands? Is it something to eat, glutton and gormandizer that thou art?"

"It is not something to eat," replied Sancho, "but something to govern and rule, and better than four cities or four judgeships at court."

"For all that," said the housekeeper, "you don't enter here, you bag of mischief and sack of knavery; go govern your house and dig your seed-patch, and give over looking for islands."

The curate and the barber listened with great amusement to the words of the three; but Don Quixote, uneasy lest Sancho should blurt out a whole heap of mischievous stupidities, and touch upon points that might not be altogether to his credit, called to him and made the other two hold their tongues and let him come in. Sancho entered, and the curate and the barber took their leave of Don Quixote, of whose recovery they despaired when they saw how wedded he was to his crazy ideas, and how saturated with the nonsense of his unlucky chivalry; and said the curate to the barber, "You will see, gossip, that when we are least thinking of it, our gentleman will be off once more for another flight."

I have no doubt of it," returned the barber; "but I do not wonder so much at the madness of the knight as at the simplicity of the squire, who has such a firm belief in all that about the island, that I suppose all the exposures that could be imagined would not get it out of his head."

"God help them," said the curate; "and let us be on the lookout to see what comes of all these absurdities of the said knight and squire, for it seems as if they had both been cast in the same mould, and the madness of the master without the simplicity of the man would not be worth a farthing."

"That is true," said the barber, "and I should like very much to know what the pair are talking about at this moment."

"I promise you," said the curate, "the niece or the housekeeper will tell us by-and-by, for they are not the ones to forget to listen."

while Don Quixote shut himself up in his room with and when they were alone he said to him, "It grieves tly, Sancho, that thou shouldst have said, and sayest, ›ok thee out of thy cottage, when thou knowest I did ain in my house. We sallied forth together, we took l together, we wandered abroad together; we have had e fortune and the same luck; if they blanketed thee ey belabored me a hundred times, and that is the only ge I have of thee."

.t was only reasonable," replied Sancho, "for, by what orship says, misfortunes belong more properly to errant than to their squires."

›u art mistaken, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "accord- the maxim when the head suffers all the members and so, being thy lord and master, I am thy head, and ›art of me as thou art my servant; and therefore any : affects or shall affect me should give thee pain, and 'ects thee give pain to me."

hould be so," said Sancho; "but when I was blanketed mber, my head was on the other side of the wall, look- vhile I was flying through the air, and did not feel any ıatever; and if the members are obliged to feel the ɣ of the head, it should be obliged to feel their ɣs."

ıt thou mean to say now, Sancho," said Don Quixote, did not feel when they were blanketing thee? If thou ou must not say so or think so, for I felt more pain spirit than thou didst in body. But let us put that r the present, for we shall have opportunities enough sidering and settling the point; tell me, Sancho my vhat do they say about me in the village here? What ›eople think of me? What do they say of my valor; achievements; of my courtesy? How do they treat I have undertaken in reviving and restoring to the ıe now forgotten order of chivalry? In short, Sancho, have thee tell me all that has come to thine ears on ject; and thou art to tell me, without adding anything

to the good or taking away anything from the bad; for it is the duty of loyal vassals to tell the truth to their lords just as it is and in its proper shape, not allowing flattery to add to it or any idle deference to lessen it."

"That I will do with all my heart, master," replied Sancho, "provided your worship will not be vexed at what I say, as you wish me to say it out in all its nakedness, without putting any more clothes on it than it came to my knowledge in."

"I will not be vexed at all," returned Don Quixote; "thou mayest speak freely, Sancho, and without any beating about the bush."

"Well then," said he, "first of all, I have to tell you that the people consider your worship a mighty great madman, and me no less a fool. They say that, not keeping within the bounds of your quality of gentleman, you have made a knight of yourself at a jump, with four vine-stocks and a couple of acres of land, and never a shirt to your back; you who polish your own shoes and darn your black stockings with green silk."

"That," said Don Quixote, "does not apply to me, for I always go well dressed and never patched; ragged I may be, very likely, but ragged more from the wear and tear of arms than of time."

"As to your worship's valor, courtesy, achievements, and task, there is a variety of opinions. Some say, 'mad but droll;' others, 'valiant but unlucky;' others, 'courteous but meddling;' and then they go into such a number of things that they don't leave a whole bone either in your worship or in myself. But if your worship wants to know all about the calumnies they bring against you, I will fetch you one this instant who can tell you the whole of them without missing an atom. Last night Samson Carrasco, who has been studying at Salamanca, came home after having been made a bachelor,

Knight: the lowest rank of the nobility.

Four vine-stocks (grape-vines) in your vineyard: hence a very small landed property.

Salamanca: a university city in the west of Spain. The university was most flourishing in the 16th century. It had 7,000 students. University graduates were called bachelors.

and when I went to welcome him, he told me that your worship's history is already abroad in books, with the title of 'THE INGENIOUS GENTLEMAN DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA;' and he says they mention me in it by my own name of Sancho Panza, and the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, too, and divers things that happened to us when we were alone; so that I crossed myself in my wonder how the historian who wrote them down could have known them."

"I promise thee, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "the author of our history is some sage enchanter; for to such nothing that they choose to write about is hidden."

"What!" said Sancho, "a sage and an enchanter! Why, Samson Carrasco says the author of the history is called Cid Hamet Benengeli. But if your worship wishes me to fetch the bachelor I will go for him in a twinkling."

"Thou wilt do me a great pleasure, my friend," said Don Quixote, "for what thou hast told me has amazed me, and I shall not eat a morsel that will agree with me until I have heard all about it."

"Then I am off for him," said Sancho; and leaving his master he went in quest of the bachelor, with whom he returned in a short time, and, all three together, they had a very droll colloquy.

Benengeli: Cervantes pretends that the story of Don Quixote was written originally by an Arab, Cid Hamet Benengeli, and that he found it in some old pamphlets he bought on the street in the city of Toledo from a vender of old paper, and that he translated it into Spanish.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE LAUGHABLE CONVERSATION BETWEEN DON QUIXOTE, SANCHO PANZA AND THE BACHELOR, SAMSON CARRASCO, IN WHICH SANCHO GIVES SATISFACTORY REPLIES TO THE QUESTIONS OF CARRASCO.

Don Quixote remained very deep in thought, waiting for the bachelor Carrasco, from whom he was to hear how he himself had been put into a book as Sancho said; and he could not persuade himself that any such history could be in existence, for the blood of the enemies he had slain was not yet dry on the blade of his sword, and now they wanted to make out that his mighty achievements were going about in print. For all that, he fancied some sage, either a friend or an enemy, might, by the aid of magic, have given them to the press; if a friend, in order to magnify and exalt them above the most famous ever achieved by any knight-errant; if an enemy, to bring them to naught and degrade them below the meanest ever recorded of any low squire, though, as he said to himself, the achievements of squires were never recorded. Absorbed in these cogitations, he was found by Sancho and Carrasco, whom Don Quixote received with great courtesy.

Samson was of no great bodily size, but he was a very great wag; he was of a sallow complexion, but very sharp-witted,

The critics and commentators have been much troubled by the inconsistency involved in making only a month elapse between the termination of the First Part and the resumption of the story, in which short space of time the first volume is supposed to have been written, translated, printed, and circulated, as we are afterwards told, to the extent of 12,000 copies. Cervantes, however, himself saw the blunder, as we perceive here, and makes a happy use of it as evidence of enchantment in the knight's eyes. Cervantes never troubled his head about such inconsistencies. The action of the whole story of *Don Quixote* is supposed to extend over three or four months only, but according to dates it extends over twenty-five years, from 1589 to 1614. See Part I., "Life of Cervantes." — ORMSBY.

somewhere about four-and-twenty years of age, with a round face, a flat nose, and a large mouth, all indications of a mischievous disposition and a love of fun and jokes; and of this he gave a sample as soon as he saw Don Quixote, by falling on his knees before him and saying, "Let me kiss your mightiness's hand, Sir Don Quixote of La Mancha, for your worship is one of the most famous knights-errant that have ever been, or will be all the world over."

Don Quixote made him rise, and said, "So, then, it is true that there is a history of me?"

"So true is it, sir," said Samson, "that my belief is there are more than twelve thousand volumes of the said history in print this very day; and I am persuaded there will not be a country or language in which there will not soon be a translation of it."

"One of the things," here observed Don Quixote, "that ought to give most pleasure to a virtuous and eminent man is to find himself in his lifetime in print and familiar in people's mouths with a good name."

"If it goes by good name and fame," said the bachelor, "your worship alone bears away the palm from all the knights-errant; for the author has taken care to set before us your gallantry, your high courage in encountering dangers, your fortitude in adversity, your patience under misfortunes as well as wounds, the purity of the loves of your worship and my lady Dulcinea del Toboso."

"Tell me, sir bachelor," said Don Quixote, "what deeds of mine are they that are made most of in this history?"

"On that point," replied the bachelor, "opinions differ, as tastes do; some swear by the adventure of the windmills that your worship took to be giants; others by that of the fulling mills; one cries up the description of the two armies that afterwards took the appearance of two droves of sheep;

No edition appeared at Barcelona in the lifetime of Cervantes, and no edition of the First Part by itself was ever printed at Antwerp. On the other hand, there were two editions at Brussels and one at Milan, of which Cervantes does not seem to have been aware when he wrote this. ORMSBY.

another that of the dead body on its way to be buried Segovia ; a third says nothing comes up to the affair with t Benedictine giants, and the battle with the valiant Biscay: The sage has left nothing in the ink-bottle ; he tells and sets down everything, even to the capers the wort Sancho cut in the blanket."

"I cut no capers in the blanket," returned Sancho ; "in t air I did, and more of them than I liked."

"There is no human history in the world, I suppose," sa Don Quixote, "that has not its ups and downs, but more th others such as deal with chivalry, for they can never be entir made up of prosperous adventures."

"For all that," replied the bachelor, "there are those w have read the history who say they would have been glad if t author had left out some of the countless cudgelings that we inflicted on Sir Don Quixote in various encounters."

"That's where the truth of the history comes in," sa Sancho.

"If this writer goes in for telling the truth, no doubt amo my master's drubbings mine are to be found ; for they nev took the measure of his worship's shoulders without doi the same for my whole body ; but I have no right to wonder that, for, as my master himself says, the members must sha the pain of the head."

"You are a sly dog, Sancho," said Don Quixote ; ' faith, you have no want of memory when you choose remember."

"If I were to try to forget the thwacks they gave me," sa Sancho, "my weals would not let me, for they are still fresh my ribs."

"Hush, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "and don't interr the bachelor, whom I entreat to go on and tell me all that said about me in this same history."

"And about me," said Sancho, "for they say, too, that I a one of the principal presonages in it."

"Personages, not presonages, friend Sancho," said Samso "Sancho," continued the bachelor, "you are indeed the seco

person in the history, and there are even some who would rather hear you talk than the cleverest in the whole book; though there are some, too, who say you showed yourself over-credulous in believing there was any possibility in the government of that island offered you by Sir Don Quixote here."

"There is still sunshine on the wall," said Don Quixote; "and when Sancho is somewhat more advanced in life, with the experience that years bring, he will be fitter and better qualified for being a governor than he is at present."

"My master," said Sancho, "the island that I cannot govern with the years I have, I'll not be able to govern with the years of Methuselah; the difficulty is that the said island keeps its distance somewhere, I know not where; and not that there is any want of head in me to govern it."

"Leave it to God, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "for all will be well, and perhaps better than you think; no leaf on the tree stirs but by God's will."

"That is true," said Samson; "and if it be God's will, there will not be any want of a thousand islands, much less one, for Sancho to govern."

"I have seen governors in these parts," said Sancho, "that are not to be compared to my shoe-sole; and for all that they are called 'your lordship' and served on silver."

"Those are not governors of islands," observed Samson, "but of other governments of an easier kind."

"I could manage them well enough," said Sancho; but leaving this matter of the government in God's hands, to send me wherever it may be most to his service, I may tell you, Mr. Bachelor Samson Carrasco, it has pleased me beyond measure that the author of this history should have spoken of me in such a way that what is said of me gives no offence; for, on the faith of a true squire, if he had said anything about me that was at all unbecoming an old Christian, such as I am, the deaf would have heard of it."

"That would be working miracles," said Samson.

Methuselah: see Genesis v: 27.

"Miracles or no miracles," said Sancho, "let every one mind how he speaks or writes about people, and not set down at random the first thing that comes into his head."

"They say Cid Hamet," said the bachelor, "forgot to state what Sancho did with those hundred crowns that he found in the valise in the Sierra Morena, as he never alludes to them again, and there are many who would be glad to know what he did with them, or what he spent them on, for it is one of the serious omissions of the work."

"They vanished," said Sancho; "I spent them for my own good, and my wife's, and my children's, and it is they that have made my wife bear so patiently all my wanderings on highways and byways, in the service of my master, Don Quixote; for if after all this time I had come back to the house without a rap and without the ass, it would have been a poor look-out for me; and if anyone wants to know anything more about me, here I am, ready to answer the king himself in person; and it is no affair of anyone's, whether I took or did not take, whether I spent or did not spend; for if the whacks that were given me in these journeys were to be paid for in money, another hundred crowns would not pay me for half of them. Let each look to himself and not try to make out white black, and black white; for each of us is as God made him, ay, and often worse."

"I will take care," said Carrasco, "to impress upon the author of the history that, if he prints it again, he must not forget what worthy Sancho has said, for it will raise it a good span higher than it is."

"Is there anything else to correct in the history, Mr. Bachelor?" asked Don Quixote.

"No doubt there is," replied he; "but not anything that will be of the same importance as those I have mentioned."

"Does the author promise a second part at all?" said Don Quixote.

"He does promise one," replied Samson.

Whereat Sancho observed, "Let master Hamet pay attention to what he is doing, and I and my master will give him as

much work ready to his hand, in the way of adventures and accidents of all sorts, as would make up not only one second part, but a hundred. The good man fancies, no doubt, that we are fast asleep in the straw here, but if my master would take my advice, we would be now afield, redressing outrages and righting wrongs, as is the use and custom of good knights-errant."

Sancho had hardly uttered these words when the neighing of Rocinante fell upon their ears, which neighing Don Quixote accepted as a happy omen, and he resolved to make another sally in three or four days from that time. Announcing his intention to the bachelor, he asked his advice as to the quarter in which he ought to commence his expedition, and he replied that in his opinion he ought to go to the kingdom of Aragon, and the city of Saragossa, where there were to be certain solemn joustings at the festival of St. George, at which he might win renown above all the knights of Aragon, which would be winning it above all the knights of the world. He commended his very praiseworthy and gallant resolution, but admonished him to proceed with greater caution in encountering dangers, because his life did not belong to him, but to all those who had need of him to protect and aid them in their misfortunes.

"There's where it is, what I abominate, Mr. Samson," said Sancho here; "my master will attack a hundred armed men as a greedy boy would half a dozen melons. Body of the world, Mr. Bachelor! there is a time to attack and a time to retreat, and it is not to be always 'Santiago, and close Spain!'

The province of Aragon, in the northeast of Spain was a separate kingdom till the marriage of Ferdinand with Isabella of Castile, in 1469. Saragossa was an important town of this province.

Joustings (justings): knightly games, mock battles.

St. George: the military knight. He is represented on horseback, slaying a terrible dragon with his spear. The English chose him during the epoch of the Crusades, as their patron saint. In Spain he is believed to have given aid to the Christians in a battle with the Moors.

Santiago, and close Spain! *Santiago y cierra España!* the old Spanish war cry. Santiago, St. James, the patron saint of Spain.

Moreover, I have heard it said (and I think by my maste himself, if I remember rightly) that the mean of valor lie between the extremes of cowardice and rashness; and if tha be so, I don't want him to fly without having good reason, c to attack when the odds make it better not. But, above a things, I warn my master that if he is to take me with him i must be on the condition that he is to do all the fighting, an that I am not to be called upon to do anything except wha concerns keeping him clean and comfortable; in this I wi dance attendance on him readily; but to expect me to dra sword, even against rascally churls of the hatchet and hood, i idle. I don't set up to be a fighting man, Mr. Samson, bu only the best and most loyal squire that ever served knigh errant; and if my master Don Quixote, in consideration of m many faithful services, is pleased to give me some island of th many his worship says one may stumble on in these parts, will take it as a great favor; and if he does not give it to me I was born like everyone else, and a man must not live i dependence on anyone except God; and what is more, m bread will taste as well, and perhaps even better, without government than if I were a governor. But for all that, i heaven were to make me a fair offer of an island or somethin else of the kind, without much trouble and without much risk I am not such a fool as to refuse it; for they say, 'when goo luck comes to thee, take it in.'"

"Brother Sancho," said Carrasco, "you have spoken like professor; but, for all that, put your trust in God and in Si Don Quixote, for he will give you a kingdom, not to say a island."

Don Quixote then begged the bachelor, if he were a poet to do him the favor of composing some verses for him convey ing the farewell he meant to take of his lady Dulcinea de Toboso, and to see that a letter of her name was placed at th beginning of each line, so that, at the end of the verses "Dulcinea del Toboso" might be read by putting together th first letters. The bachelor replied that although he was no one of the famous poets of Spain, he would not fail to compos

quired verses; though he saw a great difficulty in the

y agreed upon this, and that the departure should take n three days from that time. Don Quixote charged the or to keep it a secret, especially from the curate and Nicholas, and from his niece and the housekeeper, lest hould prevent the execution of his praiseworthy and purpose. Carrasco promised all, and then took his charging Don Quixote to inform him of his good or evil s whenever he had an opportunity; and thus they bade her farewell, and Sancho went away to make the neceseparations for their expedition.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE SHREWD AND DROLL CONVERSATION BETWEEN SANCHO PANZA AND HIS WIFE, THERESA PANZA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER VERY NOTABLE INCIDENTS; ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CHAPTERS IN THE WHOLE HISTORY.

SANCHO came home in such glee and spirits that his wife noticed his happiness a bowshot off, so much so that it made her ask him, "What have you got, Sancho friend, that you are so glad?"

To which he replied, "Wife, if it were God's will, I should be very glad not to be so well pleased as I show myself."

"I don't understand you, husband," said she, "and I don't know what you mean by saying you would be glad, if it were God's will, not to be well pleased."

"Hark ye, Teresa," replied Sancho, "I am glad because I have made up my mind to go back to the service of my master Don Quixote, who means to go out a third time to seek for adventures; and I am going with him again, for my necessities will have it so, and also the hope that cheers me with the thought that I may find another hundred crowns like those we have spent; though it makes me sad to have to leave thee and the children; and if God would be pleased to let me have my daily bread, dry-shod and at home, without taking me out into the byways and cross-roads — and he could do it at small cost by merely willing it — it is clear my happiness would be more solid and lasting, for the happiness I have is mingled with sorrow at leaving thee; so that I was right in saying I would be glad, if it were God's will, not to be well pleased."

"Look here, Sancho," said Teresa; "ever since you joined on to a knight-errant you talk in such a roundabout way that there is no understanding you."

is enough that God understands me, wife," replied
o; "for he is the understander of all things; that will
ut mind you must look to Dapple carefully for the next
days, so that he may be fit to take arms; double his
ınd see to the pack-saddle and other harness, for it is not
edding we are bound, but to go round the world, and
t give and take with giants and dragons and monsters,
:ar hissings and roarings and bellowings and howlings;
ven all this would be lavender, if we had not to reckon
'anguesans and enchanted Moors."

know well enough, husband," said Teresa, "that squires-
don't eat their bread for nothing, and so I will be always
g to our Lord to deliver you speedily from all that hard
e."

can tell you, wife," said Sancho, "if I did not expect to
yself governor of an island before long, I would drop
dead on the spot."

ay, then, husband," said Teresa, "you have lived until
vithout a government, and when it is God's will you will
:ried to your grave without a government. How many
are in the world who live without a government, and con-
:o live all the same, and are reckoned in the number of
ople. The best sauce in the world is hunger, and as the
re never without that, they always eat with a relish. But
Sancho, if by good luck you should find yourself with
government, don't forget me and your children."

ile Sancho Panza and his wife held the above conversa-
)on Quixote's niece and housekeeper were not idle, for
ıousand signs they began to perceive that their uncle and
meant to give them the slip the third time, and once
betake himself to his, for them, ill-errant chivalry. They
by all the means in their power to divert him from such
ucky scheme; but it was all preaching in the desert and
ering cold iron.

le they were trying to persuade him to give up knight-
ry there came a knocking at the door, and when they

"**Lavender**": would be like being laid up in lavender.

asked who was there, Sancho Panza made answer that it was he. The instant the housekeeper knew who it was, she ran to hide herself so as not to see him ; in such abhorrence did she hold him. The niece let him in, and his master Don Quixote came forward to receive him with open arms, and the pair shut themselves up in his room.

The instant the housekeeper saw Sancho Panza shut himself in with her master, she guessed what they were about; and suspecting that the result of the consultation would be a resolve to undertake a third sally, she seized her mantle, and, in deep anxiety and distress, ran to find the bachelor, Samson Carrasco, as she thought that, being a well-spoken man, and a new friend of her master's, he might be able to persuade him to give up any such crazy notion. She found him pacing the court-yard of his house.

Carrasco, seeing how distressed and overcome she was, said to her, "What is this, mistress housekeeper? What has happened you? One would think you heart-broken."

"Nothing, Mr. Samson," said she, "only that my master is going to break out again to hunt all over the world for what he calls ventures, though I can't make out why he gives them that name.

"That I can well believe," replied the bachelor. But mistress housekeeper, is that all, and is there nothing the matter, except what it is feared Don Quixote may do?"

"No, sir," said she.

"Well then," returned the bachelor, "don't be uneasy, but go home in peace ; get me ready something hot for breakfast, and I will come presently and you will see miracles."

While Don Quixote and Sancho were shut up together, they had a discussion which the history records with great exactness. Sancho said to his master, "Sir, I have educed my wife to let me go with your worship wherever you choose to take me."

"Court-yard of his house": most houses in Latin countries are built around an inner court or court-yard.

"Induced, you should say, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "not educed. But to come to the point, what does Teresa say?"

"Teresa says," replied Sancho, "that I should make sure with your worship, and I say a woman's advice is no great things, and he who won't take it is a fool."

"And so say I," said Don Quixote; "continue, Sancho my friend; go on; you talk pearls to-day."

"What I am driving at," said Sancho, "is that your worship settle some fixed wages for me, to be paid monthly while I am in your service, and that the same be paid me out of your estate; for I don't care to stand on rewards which either come late, or ill, or never at all; God help me with my own. In short, I would like to know what I am to get, be it much or little; for the hen will lay on one egg, and many littles make a much, and so long as one gains something there is nothing lost. To be sure, if it should happen (what I neither believe nor expect) that your worship were to give me that island you have promised me, I am not so ungrateful nor so grasping but that I would be willing to have the revenue of such island valued and stopped out of my wages in due promotion."

"Sancho, my friend," replied Don Quixote, "sometimes proportion may be as good as promotion."

"I see," said Sancho; "I'll bet I ought to have said proportion, and not promotion; but it is no matter, as your worship has understood me."

"And so well understood," returned Don Quixote, "that I have seen into the depths of thy thoughts, and know the mark thou art shooting at with the countless shafts of thy proverbs. Look here, Sancho, I would readily fix thy wages if I had ever found any instance in the histories of the knights-errant to show by the slightest hint, what their squires used to get monthly or yearly; but I have read the best part of their histories, and I cannot remember reading of any knight-errant having assigned fixed wages to his squire; I only know that they all served on reward, and that when they least expected it, if good luck attended their masters, they found themselves

recompensed with an island or something equivalent to it. If with these hopes and additional inducements you, Sancho, please to return to my service, well and good ; but to suppose that I am going to disturb or unhinge the ancient usage of knight-errantry, is all nonsense ; if you don't like to come on reward with me, and run the same chance that I run, God be with you ; for I shall find plenty of squires more obedient and painstaking, and not so thick-headed or talkative as you are."

When Sancho heard his master's firm, resolute language, a cloud came over the sky with him and the wings of his heart drooped, for he had made sure that his master would not go without him for all the wealth of the world ; and as he stood there dumfounded and moody, Samson Carrasco came in with the housekeeper and niece, who were anxious to hear by what arguments he was about to dissuade their master from going to seek adventures. The arch wag Samson came forward, and embracing him as he had done before, said with a loud voice, "O flower of knight-errantry! O shining light of arms! O honor and mirror of the Spanish nation! may God Almighty in his infinite power grant that any person or persons, who would impede or hinder thy third sally, may find no way out of the labyrinth of their schemes, nor ever accomplish what they most desire!" And then, turning to the housekeeper, he said, "Mistress housekeeper I know it is the positive determination of the spheres that Sir Don Quixote shall proceed to put into execution his new and lofty designs ; and I should lay a heavy burden on my conscience did I not urge and persuade this knight not to keep the might of his strong arm and the virtue of his valiant spirit any longer curbed and checked. On, then, my lord Don Quixote, beautiful and brave, let your highness set out to-day rather than to-morrow ; and if anything be needed for the execution of your purpose, here am I ready in person and purse to supply the want ; and were it requisite to attend your magnificence as squire, I should esteem it the rarest good fortune."

Spheres: the bachelor is now talking about astrology and means that the planets are in a position favorable to departure.

\t this, Don Quixote, turning to Sancho, said, "Did I not thee, Sancho, there would be squires enough and to spare me? See now who offers to become one; no less than the strious bachelor Samson Carrasco, the perpetual joy and ight of the courts of the Salamancan schools, sound in dy, discreet, patient under heat or cold, hunger or thirst, h all the qualifications requisite to make a knight-errant's iire! But heaven forbid that, to gratify my own inclination, hould shake or shatter this pillar of letters and vessel of sciences, and cut down this towering palm of the fair and eral arts. Let this new Samson remain in his own country, d, bringing honor to it, bring honor at the same time on the y heads of his venerable parents; for I will be content with y squire that comes to hand, as Sancho does not deign to company me."

"I do deign," said Sancho, deeply moved and with tears in eyes; "it shall not be said of me, master mine," he con- ued, "'the bread eaten and the company dispersed.' Nay, ome of no ungrateful stock, for I know and have learned, many good words and deeds, your worship's desire to show favor; and if I have been bargaining more or less about wages, it was only to please my wife; so I offer again to ve your worship faithfully and loyally, as well and better n all the squires that served knights-errant in times past present."

n fine, Don Quixote and Sancho embraced one another and de friends, and by the advice and with the approval of the at Carrasco, who was now their oracle, it was arranged t their departure should take place three days thence, by ich time they could have all that was requisite for the rney ready, and procure a closed helmet, which Don ixote said he must by all means take. Samson offered n one, as he knew a friend of his who had it would not use it to him, though it was more dingy with rust and ldew than bright and clean like burnished steel.

Closed helmet: one that covered the face entirely.

Samson's intention in persuading him to sally forth once more was to do what the history relates farther on; all by the advice of the curate and barber, with whom he had previously discussed the subject. Finally, then, during those three days, Don Quixote and Sancho provided themselves with what they considered necessary, and Sancho having pacified his wife, and Don Quixote his niece and housekeeper, at nightfall, unseen by any one except the bachelor, who thought fit to accompany them half a league out of the village, they set out for El Toboso, Don Quixote on his good Rocinante and Sancho on his old Dapple, his saddle-bags furnished with certain matters in the way of victuals, and his purse with money that Don Quixote gave him to meet emergencies. Samson embraced him, and entreated him to let him hear of his good or evil fortunes, so that he might rejoice over the former or condole with him over the latter, as the laws of friendship required. Don Quixote promised him he would do so, and Samson returned to the village, and the other two took the road for the great city of El Toboso.

CHAPTER IV.

REIN IS RELATED WHAT BEFELL DON QUIXOTE ON HIS WAY TO SEE HIS LADY DULCINEA DEL TOBOSO.

ɔN QUIXOTE and Sancho were left alone, and the moment son took his departure, Rocinante began to neigh, and ple to sigh, which, by both knight and squire, was accepted good sign and a very happy omen ; though, if the truth is ː told, the sighs and brays of Dapple were louder than the hings of the hack, from which Sancho inferred that his l fortune was to exceed and overtop that of his master.

ıid Don Quixote, "Sancho, my friend, night is drawing on ı us as we go, and more darkly than will allow us to reach 'oboso by daylight ; for there I am resolved to go before I ıge in another adventure, and there I shall obtain the sing and generous permission of the peerless Dulcinea, which permission I expect and feel assured that I shall :lude and bring to a happy termination every perilous :nture ; for nothing in life makes knights-errant more rous than finding themselves favored by their ladies."

So I believe," replied Sancho ; "but I think it will be diffi- for your worship to speak with her or see her, at any rate re you will be able to receive her blessing ; unless, indeed, throws it over the wall of the yard where I saw her the : before, when I took her the letter that told of the follies mad things your worship was doing in the Sierra Morena."

Didst thou take that for a yard wall, Sancho ?" said Don xote, "where or at which thou sawest that never sufficiently ılled grace and beauty? It must have been the gallery, idor, or portico of some rich and royal palace."

It might have been all that," returned Sancho, "but to me ɔked like a wall, unless I am short of memory."

"At all events, let us go there, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "for, so that I see her, it is the same to me whether it be over a wall, or at a window, or through the chink of a door, or the grate of a garden; for any beam of the sun of her beauty that reaches my eyes will give light to my reason and strength to my heart, so that I shall be unmatched and unequaled in wisdom and valor."

"Well, to tell the truth, sir," said Sancho, "when I saw that sun of the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, it was not bright enough to throw out any beams at all; it must have been, that as her grace was sifting that wheat I told you of, the thick dust she raised came before her face like a cloud and dimmed it."

"What! dost thou still persist, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "in saying that my lady Dulcinea was sifting wheat, that being a task entirely at variance with what should be the employment of persons of distinction, who are reserved for other pursuits that show their rank a bow-shot off? Thou hast forgotten, O Sancho, those lines of our poet wherein he paints for us how, in their crystal abodes, those four nymphs employed themselves who rose from their loved Tagus and seated themselves in a verdant meadow to embroider those tissues which the ingenious poet there describes to us, how they were worked and woven with gold and silk and pearls; and something of this sort must have been the employment of my lady when thou sawest her, only that the spite which some wicked enchanter seems to have against everything of mine changes all those things that give me pleasure, and turns them into shapes unlike their own; and so I fear that in that history of my achievements which they say is now in print, if haply its author was some sage who is an enemy of mine, he will have put one thing for another, mingling a thousand lies with one truth, and amusing himself by relating transactions which have nothing to do with the sequence of a true history. O envy, root of all countless evils, and canker-worm of the virtues! All the vices, Sancho, bring some kind of pleasure with them, but envy brings nothing but irritation, bitterness, and rage."

"So I say, too," replied Sancho; "and I suspect in that legend or history of us that the bachelor Samson Carrasco told us he saw, my honor goes dragged in the dirt, knocked about, up and down, sweeping the streets, as they say. And yet, on the faith of an honest man, I never spoke ill of any enchanter, and I am not so well off that I am to be envied."

With these, and other discussions of the same sort, they passed that night and the following day, without anything worth mention happening to them, whereat Don Quixote was not a little dejected; but at length the next day, at daybreak, they descried the great city of El Toboso, at the sight of which Don Quixote's spirits rose and Sancho's fell, for he did not know Dulcinea's house, nor in all his life had he ever seen her, any more than his master; so that they were both uneasy, the one to see her, the other at not having seen her, and Sancho was at a loss to know what he was to do when his master sent him to El Toboso. In the end, Don Quixote made up his mind to enter the city at nightfall, and they waited until the time came among some oak trees that were near El Toboso; and when the moment they had agreed upon arrived, they made their entrance into the city, where something happened them that may fairly be called something.

'Twas at the very midnight hour — more or less — when Don Quixote and Sancho quitted the wood and entered El Toboso. The town was in deep silence, for all the inhabitants were asleep, and stretched on the broad of their backs, as the saying is. The night was darkish, though Sancho would have been glad had it been quite dark, so as to find in the darkness an excuse for his blundering. All over the place nothing was to be heard except the barking of dogs, which deafened the ears of Don Quixote and troubled the heart of Sancho. Now and then an ass brayed, pigs grunted, cats mewed, and the various noises they made seemed louder in the silence of the night; all which the enamoured knight took to be of evil omen; nevertheless he said to Sancho, "Sancho, my son, lead on to the palace of Dulcinea, it may be that we shall find her awake."

"Body of the sun! what palace am I to lead to," said Sancho, "when what I saw her highness in was only a very little house?"

"Most likely she had then withdrawn into some small apartment of her palace," said Don Quixote, "to amuse herself with her damsels, as great ladies and princesses are accustomed to do."

"Sir," said Sancho, "if your worship will have it in spite of me that the house of my lady Dulcinea is a palace, is this an hour, think you, to find the door open; and will it be right for us to go knocking till they hear us and open the door; making a disturbance and confusion all through the household?"

"Let us first of all find out the palace for certain," replied Don Quixote, "and then I will tell thee, Sancho, what we had best do; but look, Sancho, for either I see badly, or that great dark mass that one sees from here should be Dulcinea's palace."

"Then let your worship lead the way," said Sancho; perhaps it may be so; though I see it with my eyes and touch it with my hands, I'll believe it as much as I believe it is daylight now."

Don Quixote took the lead, and having gone a matter of two hundred paces he came upon the mass that produced the shade, and found it was a great tower, and then he perceived that the building in question was no palace, but the chief church of the town, and said he, "It's the church we have lit upon, Sancho."

"So I see," said Sancho, "and God grant we may not light upon our graves; it is no good sign to find one's self wandering in a graveyard at this time of night; and that, after my telling your worship, if I don't mistake, that the house of this lady will be in an alley without an outlet."

"What a blockhead thou art!" said Don Quixote; where hast thou ever heard of castles and royal palaces being built in alleys without an outlet?"

As a matter of fact the church tower of El Toboso is an unusually massive and conspicuous one.

"Sir," replied Sancho, "every country has a way of its own; perhaps here in El Toboso it is the way to build palaces and grand buildings in alleys; so I entreat your worship to let me search about among these streets or alleys before me, and perhaps, in some corner or other, I may stumble on this palace — and I wish I saw the dogs eating it for leading us such a dance."

"Speak respectfully of what belongs to my lady, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "let us keep the feast in peace, and not throw the rope after the bucket."

"I'll hold my tongue," said Sancho, "but how am I to take it patiently when your worship wants me, with only once seeing the house of our mistress, to know it always, and find it in the middle of the night, when your worship can't find it, who must have seen it thousands of times?"

"Thou wilt drive me to desperation, Sancho," said Don Quixote. "Look here, heretic, have I not told thee a thousand times that I have never once in my life seen the peerless Dulcinea or crossed the threshold of her palace, and that I am enamoured solely by hearsay and by the great reputation she bears for beauty and discretion?"

"I hear it now," returned Sancho; "and I may tell you that if you have not seen her, no more have I."

"That cannot be," said Don Quixote, "for, at any rate, thou saidst, on bringing back the answer to the letter I sent by thee, that thou sawest her sifting wheat."

"Don't mind that, sir," said Sancho, "I must tell you that my seeing her and the answer I brought you back were by hearsay too, for I can no more tell who the lady Dulcinea is than I can hit the sky."

"Sancho, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "there are times for jests, and times when jests are out of place; if I tell thee that I have neither seen nor spoken to the lady of my heart, it is no reason why thou shouldst say thou hast not spoken to her or seen her, when the contrary is the case, as thou well knowest."

While the two were engaged in this conversation, they perceived some one with a pair of mules approaching the spot

where they stood, and from the noise the plough made as it dragged along the ground they guessed him to be some laborer who had got up before daybreak to go to his work, and so it proved to be. He came along singing the ballad —

Ill did ye fare, ye men of France,
In Roncesvalles chase —

"May I die, Sancho," said Don Quixote, when he heard him, "if any good will come to us to-night! Dost thou not hear what that clown is singing?"

"I do," said Sancho, "but what has Roncesvalles chase to do with what we have in hand?"

By this time the laborer had come up, and Don Quixote asked him, "Can you tell me, worthy friend, and God speed you, whereabouts here is the palace of the peerless princess Lady Dulcinea del Toboso?"

"Sir," replied the lad, "I am a stranger, and I have been only a few days in the town, doing farm work for a rich farmer. In that house opposite there lives the curate of the village, and he will be able to give your worship some account of this lady princess, for they have a list of all the people of El Toboso; though it is my belief there is not a princess living in the whole of it; many ladies there are, of quality, and in her own house each of them may be a princess."

"Well, then, she I am inquiring for will be one of these, my friend," said Don Quixote.

"May be so," replied the lad; "God be with you, for here comes the daylight;" and without waiting for any more of his questions, he whipped on his mules.

Sancho, seeing his master downcast and somewhat dissatisfied, said to him, "Sir, daylight will be here before long, and it will not do for us to let the sun find us in the street; it will be better for us to quit the city, and for your worship to hide in some forest in the neighborhood, and I will come back in the daytime, and I won't leave a nook or corner of the whole village that I won't search for the house, castle, or palace, of my lady, and it will be hard luck for me if I don't find it; and

soon as I have found it I will speak to her grace, and tell r where and how your worship is waiting for her to arrange me plan for you to see her.

"Sancho," said Don Quixote, "I thank thee for the advice ou hast given me, and take it most gladly. Come, my son, us go look for some place where I may hide, while thou st return, as thou sayest, to seek, see, and speak with my ly, from whose discretion and courtesy I look for favors ›re than miraculous."

Sancho was in a fever to get his master out of the town, lest should discover the falsehood of the reply he had brought him in the Sierra Morena on behalf of Dulcinea; so he stened their departure, which they took at once; and two les out of the village they found a thicket wherein Don ıixote ensconced himself, while Sancho returned to the city speak to Dulcinea, in which embassy things befell him ich demand fresh attention and a new chapter.

CHAPTER V.

WHEREIN IS RELATED THE CRAFTY DEVICE SANCHO ADOPTED TO ENCHANT THE LADY DULCINEA, AND OTHER INCIDENTS AS LUDICROUS AS THEY ARE TRUE.

THE history relates that as soon as Don Quixote had ensconced himself in the wood near El Toboso, he bade Sancho return to the city, and not come into his presence again without having first spoken on his behalf to his lady, and begged of her that it might be her good pleasure to permit herself to be seen by her enslaved knight, and deign to bestow her blessing upon him, so that he might thereby hope for a happy issue in all his encounters and difficult enterprises. Sancho undertook to execute the task according to the instructions, and to bring back an answer as good as the one he brought back before.

"Go, my son," said Don Quixote, "and be not dazed when thou findest thyself exposed to the light of that sun of beauty thou art going to seek. Happy thou, above all the squires in the world! Bear in mind, and let it not escape thy memory, how she receives thee; if she changes color while thou art giving her my message; if she is agitated and disturbed at hearing my name; if she cannot rest upon her cushion, shouldst thou haply find her seated in the sumptuous state chamber proper to her rank; and should she be standing, observe if she poises herself now on one foot, now on the other; if she repeats two or three times the reply she gives thee; if she passes from gentleness to austerity, from asperity to tenderness; if she raises her hand to smooth her hair though it be not disarranged. In short, my son, observe all her actions and motions, for if thou wilt report them to me as they were, I will gather what she hides in the recesses of her heart as regards my love; for I would have thee know, Sancho,

if thou knowest it not, that with lovers the outward actions and motions they give way to when their loves are in question, are the faithful messengers that carry the news of what is going on in the depths of their hearts. Go, my friend, may better fortune than mine attend thee, and bring thee a happier issue than that which I await in dread in this dreary solitude."

"I will go and return quickly," said Sancho; "cheer up that little heart of yours, master mine, for at the present moment you seem to have got one no bigger than a hazel nut; remember what they say, that a stout heart breaks bad luck." With this, Sancho wheeled about and gave Dapple the stick, and Don Quixote remained behind, seated on his horse, resting in his stirrups and leaning on the end of his lance, filled with sad and troubled forebodings; and there we will leave him, and accompany Sancho, who went off no less serious and troubled than he left his master; so much so, that as soon as he had got out of the thicket, and looking round saw that Don Quixote was not within sight, he dismounted from his ass, and seating himself at the foot of a tree began to commune with himself, saying, "Now, brother Sancho, let us know where your worship is going. Are you going to look for some ass that has been lost? Not at all. Then what are you going to look for? I am going to look for a princess, that's all; and in her for the sun of beauty and the whole heaven at once. And where do you expect to find all this, Sancho? Where? Why, in the great city of El Toboso. Well, and for whom are you going to look for her? For the famous knight Don Quixote of La Mancha, who rights wrongs, gives food to those who thirst and drink to the hungry. That's all very well, but do you know her house, Sancho? My master says it will be some royal palace or grand castle. And have you ever seen her by any chance? Neither I nor my master ever saw her. And does it strike you that it would be just and right if the El Toboso people, finding out that you were here with the intention of going to tamper with their princesses and trouble their ladies, were to come and cudgel your ribs, and not leave a whole bone in you? They would, indeed, have very good reason, if they

did not see that I am under orders, and that 'you are a messenger, my friend, no blame belongs to you.' Don't you trust to that, Sancho, for the Manchegan folk are as hot-tempered as they are honest, and won't put up with liberties from anybody. If they get scent of you, it will be worse for you, I promise you. Be off, you scoundrel! Let the bolt fall. Why should I go looking for three feet on a cat, to please another man?

Such was the soliloquy Sancho held with himself, and all the conclusion he could come to was to say to himself again, "Well, there's a remedy for everything except death, under whose yoke we have all to pass, whether we like it or not, when life's finished. I have seen by a thousand signs that this master of mine is a madman fit to be tied, and for that matter, I, too, am not behind him; for I'm a greater fool than he is when I follow him and serve him, if there's any truth in the proverb that says, 'Tell me what company thou keepest, and I'll tell thee what thou art,' or in that other, 'Not with whom thou art bred, but with whom thou art fed.' Well then, if he be mad, as he is, and with a madness that mostly takes one thing for another, and white for black, and black for white, as was seen when he said the windmills were giants, and the monks' mules dromedaries, and the flocks of sheep armies of enemies, and much more to the same tune, it will not be very hard to make him believe that some country girl, the first I come across here, is the lady Dulcinea; and if he does not believe it, I'll swear it; and if he should swear, I'll swear again; and if he persists, I'll persist still more. Maybe, by holding out in this way, I may put a stop to his sending me on messages of this kind another time; or maybe he will think, as I suspect he will, that one of those wicked enchanters, who he says have a spite against him, has changed her form for the sake of doing him an ill turn and injuring him."

With this reflection Sancho made his mind easy, counting the business as good as settled, and staid there till the afternoon so as to make Don Quixote think he had time enough to go to El Toboso and return; and things turned out so luckily

Manchegan folk: people from the district of **La Mancha**.

ır him that as he got up to mount Dapple, he spied, coming om El Toboso towards the spot where he stood, three peas- ıt girls on three colts. The instant Sancho saw the peasant rls, he returned full speed to seek his master, and found him ghing and uttering a thousand passionate lamentations. 'hen Don Quixote saw him he exclaimed, "Bringest thou ›od news?"

"So good," replied Sancho, "that your worship has only to ›ur Rocinante and get out into the open field to see the lady ulcinea del Toboso, who, with two others, damsels of hers, is ›ming to see your worship."

"What art thou saying, Sancho, my friend?" exclaimed 'on Quixote. "Take care thou art not deceiving me, or :eking by false joy to cheer my real sadness."

"What could I get by deceiving your worship," returned ancho, "especially when it will so soon be shown whether I :ll the truth or not? Come, sir, push on, and you will see ıe princess our mistress coming, robed and adorned — in ıct, like what she is. Her damsels and she are all one glow f gold, all bunches of pearls, all diamonds, all rubies, all loth of brocade of more than ten borders; with their hair ›ose on their shoulders like so many sunbeams playing with ıe wind; and moreover, they come mounted on three piebald ıckneys, the finest sight ever you saw."

"Hackneys, you mean, Sancho," said Don Quixote.

"There is not much difference between cackneys and hack- eys," said Sancho; "but no matter what they come on, there ıey are, the finest ladies one could wish for, especially my .dy the princess Dulcinea, who staggers one's senses."

"Let us go, Sancho, my son," said Don Quixote, "and in ıerdon of this news, as unexpected as it is good, I bestow ›on thee the best spoil I shall win in the first adventure I ay have; or if that does not satisfy thee, I promise thee ree asses' colts."

"I'll take the colts," said Sancho; for it is not quite certain at the spoils of the first adventure will be good ones."

Oı only a triple border.

By this time they had cleared the wood, and saw the three village lasses close at hand. Don Quixote looked all along the road to El Toboso, and as he could see nobody except the three peasant girls, he was completely puzzled, and asked Sancho if it was outside the city he had left them.

"How outside the city?" returned Sancho. "Are your worship's eyes in the back of your head, that you can't see that they are these who are coming here, shining like the very sun at noonday?"

"I see nothing, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "but three country girls on three asses."

"Now, may God deliver me," returned Sancho, "and can it be that your worship takes three hackneys — or whatever they're called — as white as the driven snow, for asses? I could tear my beard if that was the case!"

"Well, I can only say, Sancho, my friend," said Don Quixote, that it is as plain they are asses as that I am Don Quixote, and thou Sancho Panza; at any rate they seem to me to be so."

"Hush, sir," said Sancho, "don't talk that way, but open your eyes, and come and pay your respects to the lady of your thoughts, who is close upon us now;" and with these words he advanced to receive the three village lasses, and dismounting from Dapple, caught hold of one of the asses of the three country girls by the halter, and dropping on both knees on the ground, he said, "Queen and princess and duchess of beauty, may it please your haughtiness and greatness to receive into your favor and good-will your captive knight who stands there turned into marble stone, and quite stupefied and benumbed at finding himself in your magnificent presence. I am Sancho Panza, his squire, and he the vagabond knight Don Quixote of La Mancha, otherwise called 'The Knight of the Rueful Countenance.'"

Don Quixote had by this time placed himself on his knees beside Sancho, and, with eyes starting out of his head and a puzzled gaze, was regarding her whom Sancho called queen and lady; and as he could see nothing in her except a village

lass, and not a very well-favored one, for she was platter-faced and snub-nosed, he was perplexed and bewildered, and did not venture to open his lips. The country girls, at the same time, were astonished to see these two men, so different in appearance, on their knees, preventing their companion from going on. She, however, who had been stopped, breaking silence, said angrily and testily, "Get out of the way, bad luck to you, and let us pass, for we are in a hurry."

To which Sancho returned, "Oh, princess and universal lady of El Toboso, is not your magnamimous heart softened by seeing the pillar and prop of knight-errantry on his knees before your sublimated presence?"

On hearing this, one of the others exclaimed, "See how the lordlings come to make game of the village girls now, as if we here could not chaff as well as themselves. Go your own way, and let us go ours, and it will be better for you."

"Get up, Sancho," said Don Quixote at this; "I see that fortune has taken possession of all the roads by which any comfort may reach this wretched soul that I carry in my flesh. And thou, O highest perfection of excellence that can be desired, utmost limit of grace in human shape, sole relief of this afflicted heart that adores thee, though the malign enchanter that persecutes me has brought clouds on my eyes, and to them, and them only, transformed thy beauty and changed thy features into those of a poor peasant girl, if so be he has not at the same time changed mine into those of some monster to render them loathsome in thy sight, refuse not to look upon me with tenderness and love; seeing in this submission that I make on my knees to thy transformed beauty, the humility with which my soul adores thee."

"Hey-day! My grandfather!" cried the girl; "much I care for your love-making! Get out of the way and let us pass, and we'll thank you."

Sancho stood aside and let her go, very well pleased to have got so well out of the hobble he was in. The instant the village lass who had done duty for Dulcinea found herself free, prodding her hackney with a spike she had at the end of a

stick, she set off at full speed across the field, and her damsels were no way behind her, for they all flew like the wind.

Don Quixote followed them with his eyes, and when they were no longer in sight, he turned to Sancho and said, "How now, Sancho? thou seest how I am hated by enchanters! And see to what a length the malice they bear me goes, when they seek to deprive me of the happiness it would give me to see my lady in her own proper form. The fact is, I was born to be an example of misfortune, and the target at which the arrows of adversity are aimed. Observe too, Sancho, that these traitors were not content with changing and transforming my Dulcinea, but they transformed and changed her into a shape as mean and ill-favored as that of the village girl yonder; and at the same time they robbed her of that which is such a peculiar property of ladies of distinction, that is to say, the sweet fragrance that comes of being always among perfumes and flowers."

"O scum of the earth!" cried Sancho at this, "O miserable, spiteful enchanters! O that I could see you all strung by the gills, like sardines on a twig! Ye know a great deal, ye can do a great deal, and ye do a great deal more. It ought to have been enough for you, ye scoundrels, to have changed the pearls, of my lady's eyes into oak galls, and her hair of purest gold into the bristles of a red ox's tail, and all her features from fair to foul!"

"And that I could not see all this, Sancho!" said Don Quixote; "once more I say, and will say a thousand times, I am the most unfortunate of men."

Sancho, the rogue, had enough to do to hide his laughter, at hearing the simplicity of the master he had so nicely befooled. At length, after a good deal more conversation had passed between them, they remounted their beasts, and followed the road to Saragossa, which they expected to reach in time to take part in a certain grand festival which is held every year in that illustrious city. But before they got there many things happened to them, as will be seen farther on.

CHAPTER VI.

STRANGE ADVENTURE WHICH THE VALIANT DON
TE HAD WITH THE CAR OR CART OF "THE COURT
ATH."

TED beyond measure Don Quixote pursued his jour-
ning over in his mind the cruel trick the enchanters
ed him in changing his lady Dulcinea into the vile
the village lass, nor could he think of any way of
her to her original form; and these reflections so
l him, that without being aware of it he let go
te's bridle, and he, perceiving the liberty that was
him, stopped at every step to crop the fresh grass with
e plain abounded.

o recalled him from his revery. "Melancholy, sir,"
"was made, not for beasts, but for men; but if men
to it overmuch they turn to beasts; control yourself,
ship; be yourself again; gather up Rocinante's reins;
, rouse yourself and show that gallant spirit that
rrant ought to have. Let evil fly away with all the
is in the world; for the well-being of a single knight-
of more consequence than all the enchantments and
nations on earth."

h, Sancho," said Don Quixote in a weak and faint
hush, I say, and utter no blasphemies against that
d lady; for I alone am to blame for her misfortune
l fate; her calamity has come of the hatred the wicked
"

ay I," returned Sancho; "his heart 'twould rend in
trow, who saw her once, to see her now."

ı mayest well say that, Sancho," replied Don Quixote,
ı sawest her in the full perfection of her beauty; for
antment does not go so far as to pervert thy vision or

hide her loveliness from thee; against me alone and against my eyes is the strength of its venom directed. Nevertheless, there is one thing which has occurred to me, and that is that thou didst ill describe her beauty to me, for, as well as I recollect, thou saidst that her eyes were pearls; but eyes that are like pearls are rather the eyes of a sea-bream than of a lady, and I am persuaded that Dulcinea's must be green emeralds, full and soft, with two rainbows for eyebrows; take away those pearls from her eyes and transfer them to her teeth; for beyond a doubt, Sancho, thou hast taken the one for the other, the eyes for the teeth."

"Very likely," said Sancho; "for her beauty bewildered me as much as her ugliness did your worship; but let us leave it all to God, who alone knows what is to happen in this vale of tears, in this evil world of ours, where there is hardly a thing to be found without some mixture of wickedness, roguery, and rascality. But one thing, sir, troubles me more than all the rest, and that is thinking what is to be done when your worship conquers some giant, or some other knight, and orders him to go and present himself before the beauty of the lady Dulcinea. Where is this poor giant, or this poor wretch of a vanquished knight, to find her? I think I can see them wandering all over El Toboso, looking like noddies, and asking for my lady Dulcinea; and even if they meet her in the middle of the street they won't know her any more than they would my father."

"Perhaps, Sancho," returned Don Quixote, "the enchantment does not go so far as to deprive conquered and presented giants and knights of the power of recognizing Dulcinea; we will try by experiment with one or two of the first I vanquish and send to her, whether they see her or not, by commanding them to return and give me an account of what happened to them in this respect."

"I declare, I think what your worship has proposed is excellent," said Sancho; "and that by this plan we shall find out what we want to know; and if it be that it is only from

Sea-bream: a fish.

your worship she is hidden, the misfortune will be more yours than hers; but so long as the lady Dulcinea is well and happy, we on our part will make the best of it, and get on as well as we can, seeking our adventures, and leaving Time to take his own course; for he is the best physician for these and greater ailments."

Don Quixote was about to reply to Sancho Panza, but he was prevented by a cart crossing the road full of the most diverse and strange personages and figures that could be imagined. He who led the mules and acted as carter was a hideous demon; the cart was open to the sky, without a tilt or cane roof, and the first figure that presented itself to Don Quixote's eyes was that of Death itself with a human face; next to it was an angel with large painted wings, and at one side an emperor, with a crown, to all appearance of gold, on his head. At the feet of Death was the god called Cupid, without his bandage, but with his bow, quiver, and arrows; there was also a knight in full armor, except that he had no morion or helmet, but only a hat decked with plumes of divers colors; and along with these there were others with a variety of costumes and faces. All this, unexpectedly encountered, took Don Quixote somewhat aback, and struck terror into the heart of Sancho; but the next instant Don Quixote was glad of it, believing that some new perilous adventure was presenting itself to him, and under this impression, and with a spirit prepared to face any danger, he planted himself in front of the cart, and in a loud and menacing tone, exclaimed, "Carter, or coachman, or whatever thou art, tell me at once who thou art, whither thou art going, and who these folk are thou carriest in thy wagon, which looks more like Charon's boat than an ordinary cart."

Tilt or cane roof: a framework of reeds or canes on which the covering of the country carts is stretched in Central and South Spain.

Mo′-ri-on: covering for the head, like a hat. See Part I. p. 3. The helmet had movable pieces for covering the face.

Charon (care′-on): the boatman who ferried spirits across the river Styx to the Elysian Fields.

To which the devil, stopping the cart, answered quietly, "Sir, we are players. We have been acting the play of 'The Court of Death' this morning in a village behind that hill, and we have to act it this afternoon in that village which you can see from this; and as it is so near, and to save the trouble of undressing and dressing again, we go in the costumes in which we perform. That lad there appears as Death, that other as an angel, that woman, the manager's wife, plays the queen, this one the soldier, that the emperor, and I the devil; and I am one of the principal characters of the play, for in this company I take the leading parts. If you want to know anything more about us, ask me and I will answer with the utmost exactitude, for as I am a devil I am up to everything."

"By the faith of a knight-errant," replied Don Quixote, "when I saw this cart I fancied some great adventure was presenting itself to me; but I declare one must touch with the hand what appears to the eye, if illusions are to be avoided. God speed you, good people; keep your festival, and remember, if you demand of me ought wherein I can render you a service, I will do it gladly and willingly, for from a child I was fond of the play, and in my youth a keen lover of the actor's art."

While they were talking, fate so willed it that one of the company in a mummer's dress with a great number of bells, and armed with three blown ox-bladders at the end of a stick, joined them, and this merry-andrew approaching Don Quixote, began flourishing his stick and banging the ground with the bladders and cutting capers with great jingling of the bells, which untoward apparition so startled Rocinante that, in spite of Don Quixote's efforts to hold him in, taking the bit between his teeth he set off across the plain with greater speed than the bones of his anatomy ever gave any promise of. Sancho,

Merry-andrew: a clown. The name comes from a physician to Henry VIII. who was very learned and eccentric. His name was Andrew Borde. He wished to instruct the people, and to catch their attention at fairs and public places adopted a droll manner; hence merry-andrew, one who makes fun.

who thought his master was in danger of being thrown, jumped off Dapple, and ran in all haste to help him; but by the time he reached him he was already on the ground, and beside him was Rocinante, who had come down with his master, the usual end and upshot of Rocinante's vivacity and high spirits. But the moment Sancho quitted his beast to go and help Don Quixote, the dancing devil with the bladders jumped up on Dapple, and beating him with them, more by the fright and the noise than by the pain of the blows, made him fly across the fields towards the village where they were going to hold their festival. Sancho witnessed Dapple's career and his master's fall, and did not know which of the two cases of need he should attend to first; but in the end, like a good squire and good servant, he let his love for his master prevail over his affection for his ass; though every time he saw the bladders rise in the air and come down on the hind quarters of his Dapple he felt the pains and terrors of death, and he would have rather had the blows fall on the apples of his own eyes than on the least hair of his ass's tail. In this trouble and perplexity he came to where Don Quixote lay in a far sorrier plight than he liked, and having helped him to mount Rocinante, he said to him, "Sir, the devil has carried off my Dapple."

"What devil?" asked Don Quixote.

"The one with the bladders," said Sancho.

"Then I will recover him," said Don Quixote. Follow me, Sancho, for the cart goes slowly, and with the mules of it I will make good the loss of Dapple."

"You need not take the trouble, sir," said Sancho; "keep cool, for as I now see, he has let Dapple go and he is coming back to his old quarters;" and so it turned out, for, having come down with Dapple, in imitation of Don Quixote and Rocinante, the fellow made off on foot to the town, and the ass came back to his master.

"For all that," said Don Quixote, "it will be well to visit this discourtesy upon some of those in the cart, even if it were the emperor himself."

"Don't think of it, your worship," returned Sancho; " my advice and never meddle with actors, for they are a fav class. Remember that, as they are merry folk who pleasure, every one favors and protects them, and helps makes much of them, above all when they are those of royal companies and under patent, all or most of whom in c and appearance look like princes."

"Still, for all that," said Don Quixote, "the player ı not go off boasting, even if the whole human race fa him."

So saying, he made for the cart, which was now very the town, shouting out as he went, "Stay! halt! ye m jovial crew! I want to teach you how to treat asses animals that serve the squires of knights-errant for steeds."

So loud were the shouts of Don Quixote, that those in cart heard and understood them, and, guessing by the w what the speaker's intention was, Death in an instant jun out of the cart, and the emperor, the carter, and the angel : him, nor did the queen or the god Cupid stay behind; an armed themselves with stones and formed in line, prepare receive Don Quixote on the points of their pebbles. Quixote, when he saw them drawn up in such a gallant a with uplifted arms ready for a mighty discharge of stc checked Rocinante and began to consider in what wa could attack them with the least danger to himself. A halted Sancho came up, and seeing him disposed to attack well-ordered squadron, said to him, "It would be the heig madness to attempt such an enterprise; remember, sir, against stones from the brook, and plenty of them, there i defensive armor in the world, except to stow one's self a under a brass bell; and besides, one should remember th is rashness, and not valor, for a single man to attack an a that has Death in it, and where emperors fight in person, angels, good and bad, to help them; and if this reflection not make you keep quiet, perhaps it will to know for ce

Actors: Cervantes here betrays his fondness for the players.

ıong all these, though they look like kings, princes, and rs, there is not a single knight-errant."

w indeed thou hast hit the point, Sancho," said Don ɜ, "which may and should turn me from the resolution lready formed. I cannot and must not draw sword, as many a time before told thee, against anyone who is lubbed knight; it is for thee, Sancho, if thou wilt, to ngeance for the wrong done to thy Dapple; and I will ee from here by shouts and salutary counsels."

ere is no occasion to take vengeance on anyone, sir," Sancho; "for it is not the part of good Christians to : wrongs; and besides, I will arrange it with my ass to is grievance to my good will and pleasure, and that is in peace as long as heaven grants me life."

ll," said Don Quixote, "if that be thy determination, ;ancho, sensible Sancho, Christian Sancho, honest , let us leave these phantoms alone and turn to the of better and worthier adventures; for, from what I his country, we cannot fail to find plenty of marvelous it."

t once wheeled about, Sancho ran to take possession of ɔple, Death and his whole flying squadron returned to art and pursued their journey, and thus the dread ɹre of the cart of Death ended happily, thanks to the ıdvice Sancho gave his master; who had, the following fresh adventure, of no less thrilling interest than the th an enamoured knight-errant.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE STRANGE ADVENTURE WHICH BEFELL THE VALIANT DON QUIXOTE WITH THE BOLD KNIGHT OF THE MIRRORS, TOGETHER WITH THE SENSIBLE, ORIGINAL, AND TRANQUIL COLLOQUY BETWEEN THE TWO SQUIRES.

THE night succeeding the day of the encounter with Death, Don Quixote and his squire passed under some tall shady trees, and Don Quixote at Sancho's persuasion ate a little from the store carried by Dapple, and over their supper Sancho said to his master, "Sir, what a fool I should have looked if I had chosen for my reward the spoils of the first adventure your worship achieved, instead of the asses' colts. After all, 'a sparrow in the hand is better than a vulture on the wing.'"

"At the same time, Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "if thou hadst let me attack them as I wanted, at the very least the emperor's gold crown and Cupid's painted wings would have fallen to thee as spoils, for I should have taken them by force and given them into thy hands."

"The scepters and crowns of those play-actor emperors," said Sancho, "were never yet pure gold, but only brass foil or tin."

"Thou art growing less doltish and more shrewd every day, Sancho," said Don Quixote.

"Ay," said Sancho; "it must be that some of your worship's shrewdness sticks to me; land that, of itself, is barren and dry will come to yield good fruit if you till it; what I mean is that your worship's conversation has fallen on the barren soil of my dry wit, and the time I have been in your service and society has been the tillage; and with the help of this I hope to yield fruit in abundance that will not fall away from those paths of good breeding that your worship has made in my parched understanding."

Don Quixote laughed at Sancho's affected language, and rceived that what he said about his improvement was true, : now and then he spoke in a way that surprised him; ɔugh always, or mostly, when Sancho tried to talk fine and :empted polite language, he wound up by toppling over from ͻ summit of his simplicity into the abyss of his ignorance; d where he showed his culture and his memory to the great-t advantage was in dragging in proverbs, no matter whether ey had any bearing or not upon the subject in hand, as may ve been seen already and will be noticed in the course of is history.

In conversation of this kind they passed a good part of the ght, but Sancho felt a desire to let down the curtains of his es, as he used to say when he wanted to go to sleep; and ripping Dapple he left him at liberty to graze his fill. He d not remove Rocinante's saddle, as his master's express ders were, that so long as they were in the field or not sleep-g under a roof Rocinante was not to be stripped—the cient usage established and observed by knights-errant being take off the bridle and hang it on the saddle-bow, but to move the saddle from the horse—never! Sancho acted cordingly, and gave him the same liberty he had given ıpple, between whom and Rocinante there was a friendship equaled and strong.

Sancho at last fell asleep at the foot of a cork tree, while ɔn Quixote dozed at that of a sturdy oak; but a short time ly had elapsed when a noise he heard behind him awoke m, and rising up startled, he listened and looked in the rection the noise came from, and perceived two men on rseback, one of whom, letting himself drop from the saddle, id to the other, "Dismount my friend, and take the bridles : the horses, for, so far as I can see, this place will furnish ass for them, and the solitude and silence my love-sick oughts have need of." As he said this he stretched him-lf upon the ground, and as he flung himself down, the armor which he was clad rattled, whereby Don Quixote perceived at he must be a knight-errant; and going over to Sancho,

who was asleep, he shook him by the arm and with no small difficulty brought him back to his senses, and said in a low voice to him, Brother Sancho, we have got an adventure."

"God send us a good one," said Sancho; "and where, si may her ladyship the adventure be?"

"Where, Sancho?" replied Don Quixote; "turn thine eye and look, and thou wilt see stretched there a knight-erran who, it strikes me, is not over and above happy, for I saw hi fling himself off his horse and throw himself on the groun with a certain air of dejection, and his armor rattled as h fell."

"Well," said Sancho, "how does your worship make o that to be an adventure?"

"I do not mean to say," returned Don Quixote, "that it is complete adventure, but that it is the beginning of one, for is in this way adventures begin. But listen, for it seems he tuning a lute or guitar, and from the way he is spitting a clearing his chest he must be getting ready to sing son thing."

"Faith, you are right," said Sancho, "and no doubt he some enamoured knight."

"There is no knight-errant that is not," said Don Quixot "but let us listen to him, for, if he sings, by that thread shall extract the ball of his thoughts; because out of t abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Sancho was about to reply to his master, but the Knight the Grove's voice, which was neither very bad nor very go stopped him, and listening attentively the pair heard h sing this

SONNET.

Your pleasure, prithee, lady mine, unfold;
  Declare the terms that I am to obey;
My will to yours submissively I mold,
  And from your law my feet shall never stray.
  Would you I die, to silent grief a prey?
Then count me even now as dead and cold;
  Would you I tell my woes in some new way?

Then shall my tale by love itself be told.
The unison of opposites to prove,
  Of the soft wax and diamond hard am I;
But still, obedient to the laws of love,
  Here, hard or soft, I offer you my breast,
  Whate'er you grave or stamp thereon shall rest
    Indelible for all eternity.

an "Ah me!" that seemed to be drawn from the inmost ses of his heart, the Knight of the Grove brought his lay end, and shortly afterwards exclaimed in a melancholy piteous voice, "O fairest and most ungrateful woman on ! What! can it be that thou wilt suffer this thy captive it to waste away and perish in ceaseless wanderings and ude and arduous toils? Is it not enough that I have com- d all the knights of Navarre, all the Leonese, all the lians, and finally all the knights of La Mancha, to con- hee the most beautiful in the world?"

[ot so," said Don Quixote at this, for I am of La Mancha, have never confessed anything of the sort, nor could I hould I confess a thing so much to the prejudice of my ; beauty; thou seest how this knight is raving, Sancho. et us listen, perhaps he will tell us more about himself."

'hat he will," returned Sancho, "for he seems in a mood wail himself for a month at a stretch."

t this was not the case, for the Knight of the Grove, hear- oices near him, instead of continuing his lamentation, up and exclaimed in a distinct but courteous tone, "Who there? What are you? Do you belong to the number e happy or of the miserable?"

'f the miserable," answered Don Quixote.

hen come to me," said he of the Grove, "and rest as- that it is to woe itself and affliction itself you come."

n Quixote, finding himself answered in such a soft and eous manner, went over to him, and so did Sancho.

e doleful knight took Don Quixote by the arm, saying, down here, sir knight; for that you are one, and of those

Navarre, Leon, Castile: provinces of Spain.

that profess knight-errantry, it is to me a sufficient proof to have found you in this place where solitude and night, the natural couch and proper retreat of knights-errant, keep you company." To which Don Quixote made answer, "A knight I am of the profession you mention; and though sorrows, misfortunes, and calamities have made my heart their abode, the compassion I feel for the misfortunes of others has not been thereby banished from it. From what you have just now sung I gather that yours spring from love, I mean from the love you bear that fair ingrate you named in your lament."

In the meantime, they had seated themselves together on the hard ground peaceably and socially, just as if, as soon as day broke, they were not going to break one another's heads.

"Are you, sir knight, in love perchance?" asked he of the Grove of Don Quixote.

"By mischance I am," replied Don Quixote; "though the ills arising from well-bestowed affections should be esteemed favors rather than misfortunes."

"That is true," returned he of the Grove, "if scorn did not unsettle our reason and understanding, for if it be excessive it looks like revenge."

"I was never scorned by my lady," said Don Quixote.

"Certainly not," said Sancho, who stood close by, "for my lady is as gentle as a lamb, and softer than a roll of butter."

"Is this your squire?" asked he of the Grove.

"He is," said Don Quixote.

"I never yet saw a squire," said he of the Grove, "who ventured to speak when his master was speaking; at least, there is mine, who is as big as his father, and it cannot be proved that he has ever opened his lips when I was speaking."

"By my faith, then," said Sancho, "I have spoken, and am fit to speak, in the presence of one as much, or even — but never mind — it only makes it worse to stir it."

The Squire of the Grove took Sancho by the arm, saying to him, "Let us two go where we can talk in squire style as much as we please, and leave these gentlemen our masters to fight it out over the story of their loves; and, depend upon it, day-

break will find them at it without having made an end of it."

"So be it by all means," said Sancho; "and I will tell your worship who I am, that you may see whether I am to be reckoned among the number of the most talkative squires."

With this the two squires withdrew to one side, and between them there passed a conversation as droll as that which passed between their masters was serious.

The knights and the squires made two parties, these telling the story of their lives, the others the story of their loves; but the history relates first of all the conversation of the servants, and afterwards takes up that of the masters; and it says that withdrawing a little from the others, he of the Grove said to Sancho, "A hard life it is we lead, sir, we that are squires to knights-errant; verily, we eat our bread in the sweat of our faces, which is one of the curses God laid on our first parents."

"It may be said, too," added Sancho, "that we eat it in the chill of our bodies; for who gets more heat and cold than the miserable squires of knight-errantry? Even so it would not be so bad if we had something to eat, for woes are lighter if there's bread; but sometimes we go a day or two without breaking our fast, except with the wind that blows."

"All that," said he of the Grove, "may be endured and put up with when we have hopes of reward; for, unless the knight-errant he serves is excessively unlucky, after a few turns the squire will at least find himself rewarded with a fine government of some island or some fair country.

"I," said Sancho, "have already told my master that I shall be content with the government of some island, and he is so noble and generous that he has promised it to me ever so many times."

"Well, then, you are wrong there," said he of the Grove; "for those island governments are not all satisfactory; the highest and choicest brings with it a heavy burden of cares and troubles which the unhappy wight to whose lot it has fallen bears upon his shoulders. Far better would it be for us who have adopted this accursed service, to go back to our own

houses, and there employ ourselves in pleasanter occupations — in hunting or fishing, for instance; for what squire in the world is there so poor as not to have a hack and a couple of greyhounds and a fishing-rod to amuse himself with in his own village?"

"I am not in want of any of those things," said Sancho; "to be sure, I have no hack, but I have an ass that is worth my master's horse twice over. You will laugh at the value I put on my Dapple — for dapple is the color of my beast. As to greyhounds, I can't want for them, for there are enough and to spare in my town; and, moreover, there is more pleasure in sport when it is at other people's expense."

"In truth and earnest, sir squire," said he of the Grove, "I have made up my mind and determined to have done with these drunken vagaries of these knights, and go back to my village, and bring up my children; for I have three, like three Oriental pearls."

"I have two," said Sancho, "that might be presented before the Pope himself, especially a girl whom I am breeding up for a countess, please God, though in spite of her mother."

"And how old is this lady that is being bred up for a countess?" asked he of the Grove.

"Fifteen, a couple of years more or less," answered Sancho; but she is as tall as a lance, and as fresh as an April morning, and as strong as a porter; and to see them again I pray God to deliver me from mortal sin, or, what comes to the same thing, to deliver me from this perilous calling of squire into which I have fallen a second time, decoyed and beguiled by a purse with a hundred ducats that I found one day in the heart of the Sierra Morena; and Satan is always putting a bag full of doubloons before my eyes, here, there, everywhere, until I fancy at every step I am putting my hand on it, and hugging it, and carrying it home with me, and making investments, and getting interest, and living like a prince; and so long as I think of this I make light of all the hardships I endure with this simpleton of a master of mine, who, I well know, is more of a madman than a knight."

Doubloon: a Spanish coin worth about $15.60.

"There's why they say that 'covetousness bursts the bag,'" said he of the Grove; "but if you come to talk of that sort, there is not a greater one in the world than my master, for he is one of those of whom they say, 'The cares of others kill the ass;' for, in order that another knight may recover the senses he has lost, he makes a madman of himself and goes looking for what, when found, may, for all I know, fly in his own face."

"And is he in love, now?" asked Sancho.

"He is," said he of the Grove, "with the best lady the whole world could produce."

"There's no road so smooth but it has some hole or hinderance in it," said Sancho; but if there be any truth in the common saying, that to have companions in trouble gives some relief, I may take consolation from you, inasmuch as you serve a master as crazy as my own."

"Crazy but valiant," replied he of the Grove, "and more roguish than crazy or valiant."

"Mine is not that," said Sancho; "I mean he has nothing of the rogue in him; on the contrary, he has the soul of a pitcher; he has no thought of doing harm to any one, only good to all, nor has he any malice whatever in him; a child might persuade him that it is night at noonday; and for this simplicity I love him as the core of my heart, and I can't bring myself to leave him, let him do ever such foolish things."

"For all that, brother," said he of the Grove, "if the blind lead the blind both are in danger of falling into the pit. It is better for us to beat a quiet retreat and get back to our own quarters; for those who seek adventures don't always find good ones."

"But," added the compassionate Squire of the Grove, "It seems to me that with all this talk of ours our tongues are sticking to the roofs of our mouths. I carry a better larder on my horse's croup than a general takes with him when he goes on a march."

Sancho ate without requiring to be pressed, and in the dark bolted mouthfuls, and said he, "You are a proper trusty squire,

Soul of a pitcher: to be simplicity itself. **C** : **haunch.**

one of the right sort, sumptuous and grand, as this banq shows, which, if it has not come here by magic art, at any ı has the look of it; not like me, unlucky beggar, that h nothing more in my saddle-bags than a scrap of cheese, so h that one might brain a giant with it, and, to keep it compa a few dozen filberts and walnuts; thanks to the austerit my master, and the idea he has and the rule he follows, t knights-errant must not sustain themselves on anything exc dried fruits and the herbs of the field."

"By my faith, brother," said he of the Grove, "my stom is not made for thistles, or wild pears, or roots out of woods; let our masters do as they like, with their chiva notions and laws, and eat what those enjoin; I carry basket and this bottle hanging to the saddle-bow, whate they may say.

"Therefore, I say, let us give up going in quest of adv ures, and as we have loaves let us not go looking for cal but return to our cribs, for God will find us there if it be will."

"Until my master reaches Saragossa," said Sancho, " remain in his service; after that we'll see."

The end of it was that the two squires talked so much a drank so much that sleep had to tie their tongues and mo ate their thirst, for to quench it was impossible; and so pair of them fell asleep; and there we will leave them for present, to relate what passed between the Knight of the Gr and him of the Rueful Countenance.

CHAPTER VIII.

WHEREIN IS CONTINUED THE ADVENTURES OF THE KNIGHT OF THE GROVE; AND WHO THE KNIGHT OF THE MIRRORS AND HIS SQUIRE WERE, IS MADE KNOWN.

AMONG the many things that passed between Don Quixote and the Knight of the Wood, the history tells us he of the Grove said to Don Quixote, "In fine, sir knight, I would have you know that my destiny, or, more properly speaking, my choice led me to fall in love with the peerless Casildea de Vandalia. I call her peerless because she has no peer, whether it be in bodily stature or in the supremacy of rank and beauty. This same Casildea, then, that I speak of, requited my honorable passion and gentle aspirations by compelling me to engage in many perils of various sorts, at the end of each promising me that, with the end of the next, the object of my hopes should be attained; but my labors have gone on increasing link by link until they are past counting. To be brief, last of all she has commanded me to go through all the provinces of Spain and compel all the knights-errant wandering therein to confess that she surpasses all women alive to-day in beauty, and that I am the most valiant and the most deeply enamoured knight on earth; in support of which claim I have already traveled over the greater part of Spain, and have there vanquished several knights who have dared to contradict me; but what I most plume and pride myself upon is having vanquished in single combat that so famous knight Don Quixote of La Mancha, and made him confess that my Casildea is more beautiful than his Dulcinea; and in this one victory I hold myself to have conquered all the knights in the world; for this Don Quixote that I speak of has vanquished them all, and I

having vanquished him, his glory, his fame, and his honor have passed and are transferred to my person; for

> The more the vanquished hath of fair renown,
> The greater glory gilds the victor's crown.

Thus the innumerable achievements of the said Don Quixote are now set down to my account and have become mine."

Don Quixote was amazed when he heard the Knight of the Grove, and was a thousand times on the point of telling him he lied, and had the lie direct already on the tip of his tongue; but he restrained himself as well as he could, in order to force him to confess the lie with his own lips; so he said to him quietly, "As to what you say, sir knight, about having vanquished most of the knights of Spain, or even of the whole world, I say nothing; but that you have vanquished Don Quixote of La Mancha I consider doubtful; it may have been some other that resembled him, although there are few like him."

"How! not vanquished?" said he of the Grove; "by the heaven that is above us I fought Don Quixote and overcame him and made him yield; and he is a man of tall stature, gaunt features, long, lank limbs, with hair turning gray, an aquiline nose rather hooked, and large black drooping mustaches; he does battle under the name of 'The Knight of the Rueful Countenance,' and he has for squire a peasant called Sancho Panza; he presses the loins and rules the reins of a famous steed called Rocinante; and lastly, he has for the mistress of his will a certain Dulcinea del Toboso. If all these tokens are not enough to vindicate the truth of what I say, here is my sword, that will compel incredulity itself to give credence to it."

"Calm yourself, sir knight," said Don Quixote, "and give ear to what I am about to say to you. I would have you know that this Don Quixote you speak of is the greatest friend I have in the world; so much so that I may say I regard him in the same light as my own person; and from the precise and clear indications you have given I cannot but think that he

must be the very one you have vanquished.' On the other hand, I see with my eyes and feel with my hands that it is impossible it can have been the same ; unless indeed it be that, as he has many enemies who are enchanters, and one in particular who is always persecuting him, some one of these may have taken his shape in order to allow himself to be vanquished, so as to defraud him of the fame that his exalted achievements as a knight have earned and acquired for him throughout the known world. And if all this does not suffice to convince you of the truth of what I say, here is Don Quixote himself, who will maintain it by arms, on foot or on horseback or in any way you please."

"And so saying he stood up and laid his hand on his sword, waiting to see what the Knight of the Grove would do, who in an equally calm voice said in reply, "Pledges don't distress a good paymaster ; he who has succeeded in vanquishing you once when transformed, Sir Don Quixote, may fairly hope to subdue you in your own proper shape ; but as it is not becoming for knights to perform their feats of arms in the dark, like highwaymen and bullies, let us wait till daylight, that the sun may behold our deeds ; and the conditions of our combat shall be that the vanquished shall be at the victor's disposal, to do all that he may enjoin, provided the injunction be such as shall be becoming a knight."

"I am more than satisfied with these conditions and terms," replied Don Quixote ; and so saying, they betook themselves to where their squires lay, and found them snoring, and in the same posture they were in when sleep fell upon them. They roused them up, and bade them get the horses ready, as at sunrise they were to engage in a bloody and arduous single combat ; at which intelligence Sancho was aghast and thunderstruck, trembling for the safety of his master because of the mighty deeds he had heard the Squire of the Grove ascribe to his ; but without a word the two squires went in quest of their cattle ; for by this time the three horses and the ass had smelt one another out, and were all together.

And now gay-plumaged birds of all sorts began to warble in the trees, and with their varied and gladsome notes seemed to salute the fresh morn that was beginning to show the beauty of her countenance at the gates of the east, shaking from her locks a profusion of liquid pearls ; in which dulcet moisture bathed, the plants, too, seemed to shed and shower down a pearly spray, the willows distilled sweet manna, the fountains laughed, the brooks babbled, the woods rejoiced, and the meadows arrayed themselves in all their glory at her coming. But hardly had the light of day made it possible to see and distinguish things, when the first object that presented itself to the eyes of Sancho Panza was the Squire of the Grove's nose, which was so big that it almost overshadowed his whole body. It is, in fact, stated, that it was of enormous size, hooked in the middle, covered with warts, and of a mulberry color like an egg-plant ; it hung down two fingers'-lengths below his mouth, and the size, the color, the warts, and the bend of it, made his face so hideous, that Sancho, as he looked at him, began to tremble hand and foot like a child in convulsions, and he vowed in his heart to let himself be given two hundred buffets, sooner than be provoked to fight that monster. Don Quixote examined his adversary, and found that he already had his helmet on and the visor lowered, so that he could not see his face ; he observed, however, that he was a sturdily built man, but not very tall in stature. Over his armor he wore a surcoat or cassock of what seemed to be the finest cloth of gold, all bespangled with glittering mirrors like little moons, which gave him an extremely gallant and splendid appearance ; above his helmet fluttered a great quantity of plumes, green, yellow, and white, and his lance, which was leaning against a tree, was very long and stout, and had a steel point more than a palm in length.

Don Quixote observed all, and took note of all, and from what he saw and observed he concluded that the said knight must be a man of great strength, but he did not for all that give way to fear, like Sancho Panza ; on the contrary, with a

Surcoat or Cassock: outside coat.

composed and dauntless air, he said to the Knight of the Mirrors, "If, sir knight, your great eagerness to fight has not banished your courtesy, by it I would entreat you to raise your visor a little, in order that I may see if the comeliness of your countenance corresponds with that of your equipment."

"Whether you come victorious or vanquished out of this emprise, sir knight," replied he of the Mirrors, "you will have more than enough time and leisure to see me; and if now I do not comply with your request, it is because it seems to me I should do a serious wrong to the fair Casildea de Vandalia in wasting time while I stopped to raise my visor before compelling you to confess what you are already aware I maintain."

"Well, then," said Don Quixote, "while we are mounting you can at least tell me if I am that Don Quixote whom you said you vanquished."

"To that we answer you," said he of the Mirrors, "that you are as like the very knight I vanquished as one egg is like another, but as you say enchanters persecute you, I will not venture to say positively whether you are the said person or not."

"That," said Don Quixote, "is enough to convince me that you are under a deception; however, entirely to relieve you of it, let our horses be brought, and in less time than it would take you to raise your visor, if God, my lady, and my arm stand me in good stead, I shall see your face, and you shall see that I am not the vanquished Don Quixote you take me to be."

With this, cutting short the colloquy, they mounted, and Don Quixote wheeled Rocinante round in order to take a proper distance to charge back upon his adversary, and he of the Mirrors did the same; but Don Quixote had not moved away twenty paces when he heard himself called by the other, and, each returning half-way, he of the Mirrors said to him, "Remember, sir knight, that the terms of our combat are, that the vanquished, as I said before, shall be at the victor's disposal."

"I am aware of it already," said Don Quixote; "provided what is commanded and imposed upon the vanquished be things that do not transgress the limits of chivalry."

"That is understood," replied he of the Mirrors.

At that moment the extraordinary nose of the squire presented itself to Don Quixote's view, and he was no less amazed than Sancho at the sight; insomuch that he set him down as a monster of some kind, or a human being of some new species or unearthly breed. Sancho, seeing his master retiring to run his course, did not like to be left alone with the nosey man, fearing that with one flap of that nose on his own the battle would be all over for him and he would be left stretched on the ground, either by the blow or with fright; so that he ran after his master, holding on to Rocinante's stirrup-leather, and when it seemed to him time to turn about, he said, "I implore of your worship, sir, before you turn to charge, to help me up into this cork tree, from which I will be able to witness the gallant encounter your worship is going to have with this knight, more to my taste and better than from the ground."

"It seems to me rather, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "that thou wouldst mount in order to see without danger."

"To tell the truth," returned Sancho, "the monstrous nose of that squire has filled me with fear and terror, and I dare not stay near him."

"It is," said Don Quixote, "such a one that were I not what I am it would terrify me, too; so, come, I will help thee up where thou wilt."

While Don Quixote waited for Sancho to mount into the cork tree, he of the Mirrors took as much ground as he considered requisite, and, supposing Don Quixote to have done the same, without waiting for any sound of trumpet or other signal to direct them, he wheeled his horse, which was not more agile or better looking than Rocinante, and at his top speed, which was an easy trot, he proceeded to charge his enemy; seeing him, however, engaged in putting Sancho up, he drew rein, and halted in mid career, for which his horse was very grateful, as he was already unable to go. Don

Quixote, fancying that his foe was coming down upon him flying, drove his spurs vigorously into Rocinante's lean flanks and made him scud along in such style that the history tells us that on this occasion only was he known to make something like running, for on all others it was a simple trot with him; and with this unparalleled fury he bore down where he of the Mirrors stood digging his spurs into his horse up to the buttons, without being able to make him stir a finger's length from the spot where he had come to a standstill in his course. At this lucky moment, Don Quixote came upon his adversary, in trouble with his horse, and embarrassed with his lance, which he either could not manage, or had no time to lay in rest. Don Quixote, however, paid no attention to these difficulties, and in perfect safety to himself and without any risk encountered him of the Mirrors with such force that he brought him to the ground in spite of himself over the haunches of his horse, and with so heavy a fall that he lay to all appearance dead, not stirring hand or foot. The instant Sancho saw him fall he slid down from the cork tree, and made all haste to where his master was, who, dismounting from Rocinante, went and stood over him of the Mirrors, and unlacing his helmet to see if he was dead, and to give him air if he should happen to be alive, he saw — who can say what he saw, without filling all who hear it with astonishment, wonder, and awe? He saw, the history says, the very countenance, the very face, the very look, the very physiognomy, the very effigy, the very image of the bachelor Samson Carrasco! As soon as he saw it he called out in a loud voice, "Make haste here, Sancho, and behold what thou art to see but not to believe; quick, my son, and learn what magic can do, and wizards and enchanters are capable of."

Sancho came up, and when he saw the countenance of the bachelor Carrasco, he fell to crossing himself a thousand times, and blessing himself as many more. All this time the prostrate knight showed no signs of life, and Sancho said to

The buttons: The old form of spur was a spike with a knob or button near the point to keep it from penetrati too far.

Don Quixote, "It is my opinion, sir, that in any case your worship should take and thrust your sword into the mouth of this one here that looks like the bachelor Samson Carrasco; perhaps in him you will kill one of your enemies, the enchanters."

"Thy advice is not bad," said Don Quixote, "for of enemies the fewer the better;" and he was drawing his sword to carry into effect Sancho's counsel and suggestion, when the Squire of the Mirrors came up, now without the nose which had made him so hideous, and cried out in a loud voice, "Mind what you are about, Don Quixote; that is your friend, the bachelor Samson Carrasco, you have at your feet, and I am his squire."

"And the nose?" said Sancho, seeing him without the hideous feature he had before; to which he replied, "I have it here in my pocket," and putting his hand into his right pocket, he pulled out a masquerade nose of varnished pasteboard of the make already described; and Sancho, examining him more and more closely, exclaimed aloud in a voice of amazement, "Holy Mary be good to me! Isn't it Tom Cecial, my neighbor and gossip?"

"Why, to be sure I am!" returned the now un-nosed squire; "Tom Cecial I am, gossip and friend Sancho Panza; and I'll tell you presently the falsehoods by which I have been brought here; but in the meantime, beg of your master not to slay the Knight of the Mirrors whom he has at his feet; because, beyond all dispute, it is the rash and ill-advised bachelor Samson Carrasco, our fellow townsman."

At this moment he of the Mirrors came to himself, and Don Quixote perceiving it, held the naked point of his sword over his face, and said to him, "You are a dead man, knight, unless you confess that the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso excels your Casildea de Vandalia in beauty; and in addition to this you must promise, if you should survive this encounter and fall, to go to the city of El Toboso and present yourself before her on my behalf, that she deal with you according to her good pleasure; and if she leaves you free to do yours, you are in like manner to return and seek me out (for the trail of my

ty deeds will serve you as a guide to lead you to where I be), and tell me what may have passed between you and –conditions which, in accordance with what we stipulated :e our combat, do not transgress the just limits of knight-ıtry."

. confess," said the fallen knight, "that the dirty tattered of the lady Dulcinea del Toboso is better than the ill-ɔed though clean hair of Casildea; and I promise to go to return from her presence to yours, and to give you a ınd particular account of all you demand of me."

You must also confess and believe," added Don Quixote, t the knight you vanquished was not and could not be Quixote of La Mancha, but some one else in his likeness, as I confess and believe that you, though you seem to be bachelor Samson Carrasco, are not so, but some other nbling him, whom my enemies have here put before me in shape, in order that I may restrain and moderate the mence of my wrath, and make a gentle use of the glory of ictory."

[confess, hold, and think everything to be as you believe, , and think it," replied the crippled knight; "let me rise, :reat you; if, indeed, the shock of my fall will allow me, : has left me in a sorry plight enough."

ɔn Quixote helped him to rise, with the assistance of his ·e Tom Cecial; from whom Sancho never took his eyes, to whom he put questions, the replies to which furnished proof that he was really and truly the Tom Cecial he ; but the impression made on Sancho's mind by what his er said about the enchanters having changed the face of Knight of the Mirrors into that of the bachelor Samson asco, would not permit him to believe what he saw with :yes. In fine, both master and man remained under the sion; and, down in the mouth, and out of luck, he of the ors and his squire parted from Don Quixote and Sancho, ıeaning to go to some village where he could plaster his

Don Quixote and Sancho resumed their journey to Sara-a, and on it the history leaves them in order that it may

tell who the Knight of the Mirrors and his long-nosed squire were.

Don Quixote went off elated in the highest degree at having won a victory over such a valiant knight as he fancied him of the Mirrors to be, and one from whose knightly word he expected to learn whether the enchantment of his lady still continued; inasmuch as the said vanquished knight was bound, under the penalty of ceasing to be one, to return and render him an account of what took place between him and her. But Don Quixote was of one mind, he of the Mirrors of another, for he just then had no thought of anything but finding some village where he could plaster himself, as has been said already.

The history goes on to say, then, that when the bachelor Samson Carrasco recommended Don Quixote to resume his knight-errantry which he had laid aside, it was in consequence of having been previously in conclave with the curate and the barber on the means to be adopted to induce Don Quixote to stay at home in peace and quite without worrying himself with his ill-starred adventures; at which consultation it was decided by the unanimous vote of all, and on the special advice of Carrasco, that Don Quixote should be allowed to go, as it seemed impossible to restrain him, and that Samson should sally forth to meet him as a knight-errant, and do battle with him, for there would be no difficulty about a cause, and vanquish him, that being looked upon as an easy matter; and that it should be agreed that the vanquished was to be at the mercy of the victor. Then, Don Quixote being vanquished, the bachelor knight was to command him to return to his village and his house, and not to quit it for two years, or until he received further orders from him; all which it was clear Don Quixote would unhesitatingly obey, rather than contravene laws of chivalry; and during the period of his seclusion he might perhaps forget his folly, or there might be an opportunity of discovering some ready remedy for his madness. Carrasco undertook the task, and Tom Cecial, a gossip and neighbor of Sancho Panza's, a lively, feather-headed fellow,

himself as his squire. So they followed the same route uixote took, and finally encountered them in the grove, all that the sagacious reader has been reading about ace.

Cecial, seeing how ill they had succeeded, and what a ıd their expedition had come to, said to the bachelor, enough, Mr. Samson Carrasco, we are served right; it enough to plan an enterprise, but it is often a difficult to come well out of it. Don Quixote a madman, and ; he goes off laughing, safe and sound, and you are e and sorry! I'd like to know now which is the , he who is so because he cannot help it, or he who is is own choice?"

hich Samson replied, "The difference between the two madmen is, that he who is so will he nill he, will be ays, while he who is so of his own accord can leave off ne whenever he likes."

that case," said Tom Cecial, "I was a madman of my cord when I volunteered to become your squire, and, of ı accord, I'll leave off being one and go home."

at's your affair," returned Samson, "but to suppose that oing home until I have given Don Quixote a thrashing rd; and it is not any wish that he may recover his that will make me hunt him out now, but a wish for ; for the sore pain I am in with my ribs won't let me in more charitable thoughts."

discoursing, the pair proceeded until they reached a here it was their good luck to find a bone-setter, with ıelp the unfortunate Samson was cured. Tom Cecial n and went home, while he stayed behind meditating ıce.

CHAPTER IX.

WHEREIN IS SHOWN THE FURTHEST AND HIGHEST POINT WHICH THE UNEXAMPLED COURAGE OF DON QUIXOTE COULD REACH; TOGETHER WITH THE HAPPILY ACHIEVED ADVENTURE OF THE LIONS.

Don Quixote pursued his journey in the high spirits already described, fancying himself the most valorous knight-errant of the age in the world because of his late victory. All the adventures that could befall him from that time forth he regarded as already done and brought to a happy issue; he made light of enchantments and enchanters; he thought no more of the countless drubbings that had been administered to him in the course of his knight-errantry, nor of the volley of stones that had leveled half his teeth, nor of the audacity of the Yanguesans and the shower of stakes that fell upon him; in short, he said to himself that could he discover any means of disenchanting his lady Dulcinea, he would not envy the highest fortune that the most fortunate knight-errant of yore ever reached or could reach.

He was going along entirely absorbed in these fancies, when Sancho said to him, "Isn't it odd, sir, that I have still before my eyes that monstrous enormous nose of my gossip, Tom Cecial?"

"And dost thou, then, believe, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "that the Knight of the Mirrors was the bachelor Carrasco, and his squire Tom Cecial, thy gossip!"

"I don't know what to say to that," replied Sancho; "all I know is that the tokens he gave me about my own house, wife and children, nobody else but himself could have given me; and the face, once the nose was off, was the very face of Tom Cecial, as I have seen it many a time in my town and next door to my own house; and the sound of the voice was just the same."

"Let us reason the matter, Sancho," said Don Quixote. Come now, by what process of thinking can it be supposed ıat Samson Carrasco would come as a knight-errant, in arms ffensive and defensive, to fight with me? Have I ever been y any chance his enemy? Have I ever given him any ccasion to owe me a grudge? Am I his rival, or does he pro-ːss arms, that he should envy the fame I have acquired in ıem?"

"Well, but what are we to say, sir," returned Sancho, "about ıat knight, whoever he is, being so like the bachelor Carrasco, nd his squire so like my gossip, Tom Cecial? And if that be nchantment, as your worship says, was there no other pair in he world for them to take the likeness of?"

"It is all," said Don Quixote, "a plot of the malignant ıagicians that persecute me, who, foreseeing that I was to be ictorious in the conflict, arranged that the vanquished knight hould display the countenance of my friend, in order that the riendship I bear him should interpose to stay the just wrath f my heart; so that he who sought to take my life by fraud nd falsehood should save his own."

As they were engaged in this conversation they were over-ıken by a man who was following the same road behind them, ıounted on a very handsome mare and dressed in a coat of fine reen cloth, with tawny velvet facings, and a montera of the ıme velvet. The trappings of the mare were of mulberry ɔlor and green. He carried a Moorish cutlass hanging from broad green and gold baldric; the buskins were of the same ıake as the baldric; the spurs were not gilt, but lacquered 'een, and so brightly polished that, matching as they did the ːst of his apparel, they looked better than if they had been of ıre gold.

Montera: a cap with falling flaps, a common headgear in Central ɔain.

Cutlass: a short, heavy, curving sword.

Baldric: a belt or sash, worn over one shoulder, across the breast and ıder the opposite arm.

Buskins: high shoes.

When the traveler came up with them he saluted them courteously, and spurring his mare was passing them without stopping, but Don Quixote called out to him, "Gallant sir, if so be your worship is going our road, and has no occasion for speed, it would be a pleasure to me if we were to join company."

The traveler drew rein, amazed at the trim and features of Don Quixote, who rode without his helmet, which Sancho carried like a valise in front of Dapple's pack-saddle.

Don Quixote saw very plainly the attention with which the traveler was regarding him, and read his curiosity in his astonishment; and courteous as he was and ready to please everybody, before the other could ask him any question he anticipated him by saying, "You will cease to wonder who I am when I tell you, that I am one of those knights who, go seeking adventures. I have left my home, I have mortgaged my estate, I have given up my comforts, and committed myself to the arms of Fortune, to bear me whithersoever she may please. My desire was to bring to life again knight-errantry, now dead. I have carried out a great portion of my design, succoring widows, protecting maidens, and giving aid to wives, orphans, and minors, the proper and natural duty of knights-errant; and, therefore, because of my many valiant and Christian achievements, I have been already found worthy to make my way in print to well nigh all, or most, of the nations of the earth. To sum up all in a few words, I may tell you I am Don Quixote of La Mancha, otherwise called 'The Knight of the Rueful Countenance;' for though self-praise is degrading, I must perforce sound my own sometimes, that is to say, when there is no one at hand to do it for me."

The man in green seemed to be at a loss for a reply; after a long pause, however, he said to him, "You are right when you saw curiosity in my amazement, sir knight; but you have not succeeded in removing the astonishment I feel at seeing you: for although you say, sir, that knowing who you are ought to remove it, it has not done so, on the contrary, now that I know, I am left more amazed and astonished than before."

But in the middle of the discourse, it being not very much to his taste, Sancho had turned aside out of the road to beg a little milk from some shepherds, who were milking their ewes hard by; and just as the gentleman, highly pleased with Don Quixote, was about to renew the conversation, Don Quixote, raising his head, perceived a cart covered with royal flags coming along the road they were traveling; and persuaded that this must be some new adventure, he called aloud to Sancho to come and bring him his helmet. Sancho, hearing himself called, quitted the shepherds, and, prodding Dapple vigorously, came up to his master, to whom there fell a terrific and desperate adventure. When Don Quixote called out to Sancho to bring him his helmet, Sancho was buying some curds the shepherds agreed to sell him, and flurried by the great haste his master was in did not know what to do with them or what to carry them in; so, not to lose them, for he had already paid for them, he thought it best to throw them into his master's helmet, and acting on this bright idea he went to see what his master wanted with him. He, as he approached, exclaimed to him, "Give me that helmet, my friend, for either I know little of adventures, or what I observe yonder is one that will, and does, call upon me to arm myself." And Sancho, as he had no time to take out the curds, had to give it just as it was. Don Quixote took it, and without perceiving what was in it thrust it down in hot haste upon his head; but as the curds were pressed and squeezed the whey began to run all over his face and beard, whereat he was so startled that he cried out to Sancho, "Sancho, what's this? I think my head is softening, or my brains are melting! If I am sweating it is not indeed from fear. I am convinced beyond a doubt that the adventure which is about to befall me is a terrible one. Give me something to wipe myself with, if thou hast it, for this profuse sweat is blinding me."

Sancho held his tongue, and gave him a cloth, and gave thanks at the same time that his master had not found out what was the matter. Don Quixote then wiped himself, and took off his helmet to see what it was that made his head feel

so cool, and seeing all that white mash inside his helmet he put it to his nose, and as soon as he had smelt it he exclaimed, "By the life of my lady Dulcinea del Toboso, but it is curds thou hast put here, thou treacherous, impudent, ill-mannered squire!"

To which, with great composure and pretended innocence, Sancho replied, "If they are curds let me have them, your worship. Faith, sir, it seems I must have enchanters, too, that persecute me as a creature and limb of your worship, and they must have put that stuff there in order to provoke your patience to anger, and make you baste my ribs as you are wont to do. Well, this time, indeed, they have missed their aim, for I trust to my master's good sense to see that I have got no curds or milk, or anything of the sort; and that if I had it is in my stomach I would put it and not in the helmet."

"May be so," said Don Quixote. All this the gentleman was observing, and with astonishment, more especially when, after having wiped himself clean, his head, face, beard, and helmet, Don Quixote put it on, and settling himself firmly in his stirrups, easing his sword in the scabbard, and grasping his lance, he cried, "Now, come who will, here am I, ready to try conclusions with Satan himself in person!"

By this time the cart with the flags had come up, unattended by any one except the carter on a mule, and a man sitting in front. Don Quixote planted himself before it and said, "Whither are you going, brothers? What cart is this? What have you got in it? What flags are those?"

To this the carter replied, "The cart is mine; what is in it is a pair of fine caged lions, which the governor of Oran is sending to court as a present to his Majesty; and the flags are our lord the King's, to show that what is here is his property."

"And are the lions large?" asked Don Quixote.

"So large," replied the man who sat at the door of the cart "that larger, or as large, have never crossed from Africa to

Oran: name of a province and a town of Algeria in the north of Africa

I am the keeper, and I have brought over others, but
ıny like these. They are male and female ; the male is
first cage and the female in the one behind, and they
ıgry now, for they have eaten nothing to-day, so let your
p stand aside, for we must make haste to the place
we are to feed them."

ɘupon, smiling slightly, Don Quixote exclaimed, "Lion-
to me! to me whelps of lions, and at such a time!
those gentlemen who send them here shall see if I am a
ɔ be frightened by lions. Get down, my good fellow,
you are the keeper open the cages, and turn me out
beasts, and in the midst of this plain I will let them
who Don Quixote of La Mancha is, in spite, and in the
ɔf the enchanters who send them to me."

, so," said the gentleman to himself at this; "our
knight has shown of what sort he is; the curds, no
have softened his skull and brought his brains to a

this instant Sancho came up to him, saying, "Sir, do
ıing to keep my master, Don Quixote, from tackling
lions; for if he does they'll tear us all to pieces

your master then so mad," asked the gentleman, "that
e afraid he will engage such fierce animals?"

ɘ is not mad," said Sancho, "but he is venturesome."

will prevent it," said the gentleman; and going over to
Quixote, who was insisting upon the keeper's opening the
he said to him, "Sir knight, knights-errant should
ɔt adventures which encourage the hope of a successful
not those which entirely withhold it; moreover, these
lo not come to oppose you; they are going as presents
Majesty, and it will not be right to stop them or delay
ourney."

ɘntle sir," replied Don Quixote, leave every one to
e his own business; this is mine, and I know whether
gentlemen the lions come to me or not;" and then turning
keeper he exclaimed, "By all that's good, sir scoundrel,

if you don't open the cages this very instant, I'll pin you to the cart with this lance."

The carter, seeing the determination of this apparition in armor, said to him, "Please your worship, for charity's sake, sir, let me unyoke the mules and place myself in safety along with them before the lions are turned out; for if they kill them on me I am ruined for life, for all I possess is this cart and mules."

"O man of little faith," replied Don Quixote, "get down and unyoke; you will soon see that you are exerting yourself for nothing, and that you might have spared yourself the trouble."

The carter got down and with all speed unyoked the mules, and the keeper called out at the top of his voice, "I call all here to witness that against my will and under compulsion I open the cages and let the lions loose, and that I warn this gentleman that he will be accountable for all the harm and mischief which these beasts may do, and for my salary and dues as well. You, gentleman, place yourselves in safety before I open, for I know they will do me no harm."

Once more the gentleman strove to persuade Don Quixote not to do such a mad thing as to engage in such a piece of folly. To this, Don Quixote replied that he knew what he was about. The gentleman in return entreated him to reflect, for he knew he was under a delusion.

"Well, sir," answered Don Quixote, "if you do not like to be a spectator of this tragedy, as in your opinion it will be, spur your mare, and place yourself in safety."

Hearing this, Sancho with tears in his eyes entreated him to give up an enterprise compared with which the one of the windmills, and the awful one of the fulling mills, and, in fact, all the feats he had attempted in the whole course of his life, were cakes and fancy bread. "Look ye, sir," said Sancho, "there's no enchantment here, nor anything of the sort, for between the bars and chinks of the cage I have seen the paw of a real lion, and judging by that I reckon the lion such a paw could belong to must be bigger than a mountain."

"Fear, at any rate," replied Don Quixote, "will make him look bigger to thee than half the world. Retire, Sancho, and leave me; and if I die here thou knowest our old compact; thou wilt repair to Dulcinea — I say no more." To these he added some further words that banished all hope of his giving up his insane project. He of the green coat would have offered resistance, but he found himself ill-matched as to arms, and did not think it prudent to come to blows with a madman, for such Don Quixote now showed himself to be in every respect; and the latter renewing his commands to the keeper and repeating his threats, gave warning to the gentleman to spur his mare, Sancho his Dapple, and the carter his mules, all striving to get away from the cart as far as they could before the lions broke loose. Sancho was weeping over his master's death, for this time he firmly believed it was in store for him from the claws of the lions; and he cursed his fate and called it an unlucky hour when he thought of taking service with him again; but with all his tears and lamentations he did not forget to thrash Dapple so as to put a good space between himself and the cart. The keeper, seeing that the fugitives were now some distance off, once more entreated and warned Don Quixote as he had entreated and warned him before; but he replied that he heard him, and that he need not trouble himself with any further warnings or entreaties, as they would be fruitless, and bade him make haste.

During the delay that occurred while the keeper was opening the first cage, Don Quixote was considering whether it would not be well to do battle on foot, instead of on horseback, and finally resolved to fight on foot, fearing that Rocinante might take fright at the sight of the lions; he therefore sprang off his horse, flung his lance aside, braced his buckler on his arm, and drawing his sword, advanced slowly with marvelous intrepidity and resolute courage, to plant himself in front of the cart, commending himself with all his heart, first to God, and then to his lady Dulcinea.

It is to be observed, that on coming to this passage, the author of this veracious history breaks out into exclamations.

"O doughty Don Quixote! high mettled past extolling! Mirror, wherein all the heroes of the world may see themselves! In what words shall I describe this dread exploit, by what language shall I make it credible to ages to come? On foot, alone, undaunted, high-souled, with but a simple sword, and a shield, there stoodst thou, biding and waiting the two fiercest lions that Afric's forest ever bred! Thy own deeds be thy praise, O valiant Manchegan, and here I leave them as they stand, wanting the words wherewith to glorify them!"

The keeper, seeing that Don Quixote had taken up his position, and that it was impossible for him to avoid letting out the male without incurring the enmity of the fiery and daring knight, flung open the doors of the first cage, containing, as has been said, the lion, which was now seen to be of enormous size, and of grim and hideous mien. The first thing he did was to turn round in the cage in which he lay, and protrude his claws, and stretch himself thoroughly; he next opened his mouth, and yawned very leisurely, and with near two palms'-length of tongue that he had thrust forth, he licked the dust out of his eyes and washed his face; having done this, he put his head out of the cage and looked all round with eyes like glowing coals, a spectacle and demeanor to strike terror into temerity itself. Don Quixote merely observed him steadily, longing for him to leap from the cart and come to close quarters with him, when he hoped to hew him in pieces.

So far did his unparalleled madness go; but the noble lion, more courteous than arrogant, not troubling himself about silly bravado, after having looked all round, as has been said, turned about and presented his hind-quarters to Don Quixote, and very coolly and tranquilly lay down again in the cage. Seeing this, Don Quixote ordered the keeper to take a stick to him and provoke him to make him come out.

"That I won't," said the keeper; "for if I anger him, the first he'll tear in pieces will be myself. Be satisfied, sir knight, with what you have done, which leaves nothing more to be said on the score of courage, and do not seek to tempt fortune a second time. The lion has the door open; he is free to

out or not to come out ; but as he has not come out
r, he will not come out to-day. The greatness of your
ip's courage has been fully manifested already ; no brave
pion, so it strikes me, is bound to do more than challenge
iemy and wait for him on the field ; if his adversary does
ome, on him lies the disgrace, and he who waits for him
s off the crown of victory."

hat is true," said Don Quixote ; close the door, my friend,
et me have, in the best form thou canst, what thou hast
me do, by way of certificate ; to wit, that thou didst open
e lion, that I waited for him, that he did not come out,
still waited for him, and that still he did not come out,
ay down again. I am not bound to do more ; enchant-
avaunt, and God uphold the right, the truth and true
ry ! Close the door as I bade thee, while I make signals
e fugitives that have left us, that they may learn this
t from thy lips."

e keeper obeyed, and Don Quixote, fixing on the point of
nce the cloth he had wiped his face with after the deluge
rds, proceeded to recall the others, who still continued to
oking back at every step, all in a body, the gentleman
ng up the rear. Sancho, however, happening to observe
gnal of the white cloth, exclaimed, "May I die, if my
r has not overcome the wild beasts, for he is calling to us."
ey all stopped, and perceived that it was Don Quixote who
iaking signals, and shaking off their fears to some extent,
pproached slowly until they were near enough to hear
ctly Don Quixote's voice calling to them. They returned
gth to the cart, and as they came up, Don Quixote said
carter, "Put your mules to once more, brother, and con-
your journey ; and do thou, Sancho, give him two gold
s for himself and the keeper, to compensate for the delay
iave incurred through me."

hat will I give with all my heart," said Sancho ; "but
has become of the lions ? Are they dead or alive ?"

e keeper then described the end of the contest, exalting
best of his power and ability the valor of Don Quixote,

at the sight of whom the lion quailed, and would not and dare not come out of the cage, although he had held the door ope ever so long; and showing how, in consequence of his havin represented to the knight that it was tempting God to provok the lion in order to force him out, which he wished to hav done, he very reluctantly, and altogether against his will, ha allowed the door to be closed.

"What dost thou think of this, Sancho?" said Don Quixot "Are there any enchantments that can prevail against tru valor? The enchanters may be able to rob me of good for une, but of fortitude and courage they cannot."

Sancho paid the crowns, the carter put to, the keeper kisse Don Quixote's hands for the bounty bestowed upon him, an promised to give an account of the valiant exploit to the Kin himself, as soon as he saw him at court.

"Then," said Don Quixote, "if his Majesty should happe to ask who performed it, you must say THE KNIGHT OF TH LIONS; for it is my desire that into this the name I hav hitherto borne of Knight of the Rueful Countenance be fro this time forward changed; and in this I follow the ancie usage of knights-errand, who changed their names when the pleased, or when it suited their purpose."

The cart went its way, and Don Quixote, Sancho, and he the green coat went theirs.

CHAPTER X.

IN WHICH IS RELATED THE ADVENTURE OF THE ENAMORED SHEPHERD AND AN ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF THE WEDDING OF CAMACHO THE RICH TOGETHER WITH THE INCIDENT OF BASILIO THE POOR.

DON QUIXOTE had gone but a short distance when he fell in with a couple of either priests or students, and a couple of peasants, mounted on four beasts of the ass kind. Both students and peasants were struck with the same amazement that everybody felt who saw Don Quixote for the first time, and were dying to know who this man, so different from ordinary men, could be. Don Quixote saluted them, and after ascertaining that their road was the same as his, made them an offer of his company, and begged them to slacken their pace, as their young asses traveled faster than his horse ; and then, to gratify them, he told them in a few words who he was and the calling and profession he followed, which was that of a knight-errant seeking adventures in all parts of the world. He informed them that his name was properly Don Quixote of La Mancha, and that he was called, by way of surname, the Knight of the Lions.

All this was Greek or gibberish to the peasants, but not so to the students, who very soon perceived the crack in Don Quixote's pate ; for all that, however, they regarded him with admiration and respect, and one of them said to him, "If you, sir knight, have no fixed road, as it is the way with those who seek adventures not to have any, let your worship come with us ; you will see one of the finest and richest weddings that up to this day have ever been celebrated in La Mancha, or for many a league round."

Students in the Universities of Spain were privileged characters throughout the country. With a guitar in hand and a wooden spoon in their hatbands, they could seek and obtain hospitality in any house.

Don Quixote asked him if it was some prince's that he spoke of it in this way. "Not at all," said the student; "it is the wedding of a farmer and a farmer's daughter, he the richest in all this country, and she the fairest mortal ever set eyes on. The display with which it is to be attended will be something rare and out of the common, for it will be celebrated in a meadow adjoining the town of the bride, who is called, Quiteria the fair, as the bridegroom is called Camacho the rich. She is eighteen, and he twenty-two, and they are fairly matched, though some knowing ones, who have all the pedigrees in the world by heart, will have it that the family of the fair Quiteria is better than Camacho's; but no one minds that now-a-days, for wealth can solder a great many flaws. At any rate, Camacho is free-handed, and it is his fancy to screen the whole meadow with boughs and cover it in overhead, so that the sun will have hard work if he tries to get in to reach the grass that covers the soil. He has provided dancers, too. But none of these things, nor of the many others I have omitted to mention, will do more to make this a memorable wedding than the part which I suspect the despairing Basilio will play in it. This Basilio is a youth of the same village as Quiteria, and he lived in the house next door to that of her parents, of which circumstance Love took advantage to reproduce to the world the long-forgotten loves of Pyramus and Thisbe; for Basilio loved Quiteria, from his earliest years, and she responded to his passion with countless modest proofs of affection, so that the loves of the two children, Basilio and Quiteria, were the talk and the amusement of the town. As

Pyramus and Thisbe (Pyr′-a-mus, This′-bë): Thisbe a beautiful girl of Babylon and the beloved of Pyramus. They lived in adjoining houses and their parents not sanctioning their friendship, they conversed secretly through a hole in the garden wall. They agreed to meet at the tomb of Ninus outside the city. Thisbe arrived first and met a lioness which had just killed an ox. Thisbe, frightened, fled, dropping a part of her clothing in the blood of the ox. Later, when Pyramus came and found the blood-stained garment and no living maiden, he killed himself under a mulberry tree which henceforth bore blood-red fruit. When Thisbe found the dead body of Pyramus she killed herself also.

y grew up, the father of Quiteria made up his mind to refuse silio his wonted freedom of access to the house,. and, to eve himself of constant doubts and suspicions, he arranged iatch for his daughter with the rich Camacho, as he did not prove of marrying her to Basilio, who had not so large a re of the gifts of fortune as of nature; for if the truth be l ungrudgingly, he is the most agile youth we know, a ghty thrower of the bar, a first-rate wrestler, and a great l-player; he runs like a deer, and leaps better than a goat, wls over the nine-pins as if by magic, sings like a lark, plays guitar so as to make it speak, and, above all, handles a ord as well as the best."

'For that excellence alone," said Don Quixote at this, "the ıth deserves to marry the fair Quiteria. I could say a great ıl more on this subject, were I not prevented by the anxiety eel to know if there is anything more to tell about the story Basilio."

To this the student replied, "I have nothing to say further, t that from the moment Basilio learned that the fair Quiteria ıs to be married to Camacho the rich, he has never been en to smile, or heard to utter a rational word, and he ways goes about moody and dejected, talking to himself in a ıy that shows plainly he is out of his senses. He eats little ıd sleeps little, and all he eats is fruit, and when he sleeps, he sleeps at all, it is in the field on the hard earth like a ute beast. Sometimes he gazes at the sky, at other times he es his eyes on the earth in such an abstracted way that he ight be taken for a clothed statue, with its drapery stirred by ıe wind. In short he shows such signs of a heart crushed y suffering, that all we who know him believe that when morrow the fair Quiteria says 'yes,' it will be his sentence death."

"God will guide it better," said Sancho, "for God who gives ıe wound gives the salve; nobody knows what will happen; ere are a good many hours between this and to-morrow, and ıy one of them, or any moment, the house may fall; I have en the rain coming down and the sun shining all at one

time; many a one goes to bed in good health who can't the next day. And tell me, is there anyone who can boast having driven a nail into the wheel of fortune? No, fai and between a woman's 'yes' and 'no' I wouldn't venture put the point of a pin, for there would not be room for it you tell me Quiteria loves Basilio heart and soul, then I'll g him a bag of good luck; for love, I have heard say, lo through spectacles that make copper seem gold, pov wealth, and blear eyes pearls."

"What art thou driving at, Sancho?" said Don Quixo "for when thou takest to stringing proverbs and sayings gether, no one can understand thee but Judas himself, an wish he had thee. Tell me, thou animal, what dost thou k about nails or wheels, or anything else?"

"Oh, if you don't understand me," replied Sancho, "it is wonder my words are taken for nonsense; but no matter understand myself, and I know I have not said anything foolish in what I have said; only your worship, sir, is alw graveling at everything I say, nay, everything I do."

"Caviling, not graveling," said Don Quixote, "thou varicator of honest language."

"Don't find fault with me, your worship," returned Sanc "for you know I have not been bred up at court or traine Salamanca, to know whether I am adding or dropping a le or so in my words.

It grew dark; but before they reached the town it seer to them all as if there was a heaven full of countless glitte stars in front of it. They heard, too, the pleasant ming notes of a variety of instruments, flutes, drums, psalter pipes, tabors, and timbrels, and as they drew near they ceived that the trees of a leafy arcade that had been c structed at the entrance of the town were filled with lig

Judas, as the betrayer of Christ, was regarded as second only to S himself.

Psalteries: perhaps Cervantes had in mind the psaltery mentione Psalms, a stringed instrument, but its form unknown.

Tabor: a small drum. **Timbrel**: a kind of tabor.

cted by the wind, for the breeze at the time was so gentle t had not power to stir the leaves on the trees. The ians were the life of the wedding, wandering through the nt grounds in separate bands; some dancing, others g, others playing the various instruments already men- . In short, it seemed as though mirth and gayety were ıg and gamboling all over the meadow. Several other ıs were engaged in erecting raised benches from which : might see the plays and dances that were to be per- d the next day. Don Quixote would not enter the village, gh the peasant as well as the student pressed him; he ɜd himself, however, saying that it was the custom of ts-errant to sleep in the fields and woods in preference to , even were it under gilded ceilings; and so he turned a little out of the road, very much against Sancho's will.

rce had the fair Aurora given bright Phœbus time to dry quid pearls upon her golden locks with the heat of his t rays, when Don Quixote, shaking off sloth from his sprang to his feet and called to his squire Sancho, who till snoring; seeing which Don Quixote ere he roused hus addressed him: "Happy thou, above all the dwell- ı the face of the earth, that, without envying or being l, sleepest with tranquil mind, and that neither enchanters :ute nor enchantments affright. Sleep, I say, and will hundred times, without any jealous thoughts of thy mis- o make thee keep ceaseless vigils, or any cares as to how ırt to pay the debts thou owest, or find to-morrow's food ıyself and thy needy little family, to interfere with thy :. Ambition breaks not thy rest, nor doth this world's pomp disturb thee, for the utmost reach of thy anxiety ɔrovide for thy ass, since upon my shoulders thou hast ıe support of thyself, the counterpoise and burden that : and custom have imposed upon masters. The servant and the master lies awake thinking how he is to feed

arce had the fair Aurora": such bombastic descriptions of nature e, which Cervantes occasionally indulges in, are travesties upon the l style affected by certain contemporary writers.

him, advance him, and reward him. The distress of seeing the sky turn brazen, and withhold its needful moisture from the earth, is not felt by the servant but by the master, who in time of scarcity and famine must support him who has served him in times of plenty and abundance."

To all this Sancho made no reply because he was asleep, nor would he have wakened up so soon as he did had not Don Quixote brought him to his senses with the butt of his lance. He awoke at last, drowsy and lazy, and casting his eyes about in every direction, observed, "There comes, if I don't mistake, from the quarter of that arcade a steam and a smell like fried rashers; a wedding that begins with smells like that, by my faith, ought to be plentiful and unstinting."

"Have done, thou glutton," said Don Quixote; "come, let us go and witness this bridal, and see what the rejected Basilio does. Come along; for the instruments we heard last night are already beginning to enliven the valleys again, and no doubt the marriage will take place in the cool of the morning, and not in the heat of the afternoon."

Sancho did as his master bade him, and putting the saddle on Rocinante and the pack-saddle on Dapple, they both mounted and at a leisurely pace entered the arcade. The first thing that presented itself to Sancho's eyes was a whole ox spitted on a whole elm tree, and in the fire at which it was to be roasted there was burning a middling-sized mountain of fagots, and six stewpots, that stood round the blaze, had not been made in the ordinary mould of common pots, for each was fit to hold the contents of a market. Countless were the hares ready skinned and the plucked fowls that hung on the trees for burial in the pots, numberless the wildfowl and game of various sorts suspended from the branches that the air might keep them cool. There were, besides, piles of the whitest bread, like the heaps of corn one sees on the threshing-floors. There was a wall made of cheeses arranged like open brick-work, and two caldrons full of oil, bigger than those of a dyer's shop,

Rashers: something hastily cooked, a thin slice of bacon.

:rved for cooking fritters, which when fried were taken out ith two mighty shovels, and plunged into another caldron of 'epared honey that stood close by. Of cooks and cook-maids ere were over fifty, all clean, brisk, and blithe. The spices different kinds did not seem to have been bought by the ›und but by the quarter, and all lay open to view in great chest. In short, all the preparations made for the :dding were in rustic style, but abundant enough to feed an my.

Sancho observed all, and everything won his heart. Unable bear it any longer, he approached one of the busy cooks and villy but hungrily begged permission to soak a scrap of bread one of the pots ; to which the cook made answer, "Brother, is is not a day on which hunger is to have any sway, thanks the rich Camacho ; get down and look about for a ladle and :im off a hen or two, and much good may they do you."

"I don't see one," said Sancho.

"Wait a bit," said the cook ; how particular and bashful you 'e !" and so saying, he seized a bucket and plunging it into ıe of the half jars took up three hens and a couple of geese, ıd said to Sancho, "Fall to, friend, and take the edge off ›ur appetite with these skimmings until dinner-time comes."

"I have nothing to put them in," said Sancho.

"Well, then," said the cook, "take spoon and all ; for amacho's wealth and happiness furnish everything."

While Sancho fared thus, Don Quixote was watching the ıtrance, at one end of the arcade, of some twelve peasants, all ı holiday and gala dress, mounted on twelve beautiful mares ith rich, handsome field trappings and a number of little bells :tached to their petrals, who, marshaled in regular order, ran ɔt one but several courses over the meadow, with jubilant ıouts and cries of "Long live Camacho and Quiteria ! he as ch as she is fair, and she the fairest on earth !"

Hearing this, Don Quixote said to himself, "It is easy to see ıese folk have never seen my Dulcinea del Toboso ; for if ıey had they would be more moderate in their praises of this !uiteria of theirs."

Following these there came an artistic dance of the sort they call "speaking dances." It was composed of eight nymphs in two files, with the god Cupid leading one and Interest the other, the former furnished with wings, bow, quiver, and arrows, the latter in a rich dress of gold and silk of divers colors. The nymphs that followed Love bore their names written on white parchment in large letters on their backs. "Poetry" was the name of the first, "Wit" of the second, "Birth" of the third, and "Valor" of the fourth. Those that followed Interest were distinguished in the same way; the badge of the first announced "Liberality," that of the second "Largess," the third "Treasure," and the fourth "Peaceful Possession." In front of them all came a wooden castle drawn by four wild men, all clad in ivy and hemp stained green, and looking so natural that they nearly terrified Sancho. On the front of the castle and on each of the four sides of its frame it bore the inscription "Castle of Caution." Four skilful tabor and flute players accompanied them, and the dance having been opened, Cupid, after executing two figures, raised his eyes and bent his bow against a damsel who stood between the turrets of the castle, and thus addressed her:

I am the mighty God whose sway
  Is potent over land and sea.
The heavens above us own me; nay,
  The shades below acknowledge me.
I know not fear, I have my will,
  Whate'er my whim or fancy be;
For me there's no impossible,
  I order, bind, forbid, set free.

Having concluded the stanza he discharged an arrow at the top of the castle, and went back to his place. Interest then came forward and went through two more figures, and as soon as the tabors ceased, he said:

But mightier than Love am I,
  Though Love it be that leads me on,

Interest: here the spirit of worldliness, self-interest.
Largess: this seems merely a repetition of **Liberality**.
Cupid: son of Venus and god of Love.

Than mine no lineage is more high,
  Or older, underneath the sun.
To use me rightly few know how,
  To act without me fewer still,
For I am Interest, and I vow
  For evermore to do thy will.

:he same manner all the characters of the two bands :ed and retired, and each executed its figures, and ·ed its verses, some of them graceful, some burlesque. en mingled together, forming chains and breaking off with graceful, unconstrained gayety; and whenever)assed in front of the castle he shot his arrows up at it, Interest broke gilded pellets against it. At length, after ad danced a good while, Interest drew out a great purse, of the skin of a large brindled cat and to all appearance money, and flung it at the castle, and with the force of ow the boards fell asunder and tumbled down, leaving msel exposed and unprotected. Interest and the charac- his band advanced, and throwing a great chain of gold ier neck, pretended to take her and lead her away e, on seeing which, Love and his supporters made as 1 they would release her, the whole action being to the paniment of the tabors and in the form of a regular The wild men made peace between them, and with dexterity re-adjusted the boards of the castle, and the l once more ensconced herself within; and with this nce wound up, to the great enjoyment of the beholders. Quixote asked one of the nymphs who it was that had sed and arranged it. She replied that it was a young f the town who had a nice taste in devising things of the

will lay a wager," said Don Quixote, "that he is a greater of Camacho's than of Basilio's, for he has introduced complishments of Basilio and the riches of Camacho eatly into the dance."

cho Panza, who was listening to all this, exclaimed, "I o Camacho."

"It is easy to see thou art a clown, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "and one of that sort that cry 'Long life to the conqueror.'"

"I don't know of what sort I am," returned Sancho, "but I know very well I'll never get such elegant skimmings off Basilio's pots as these I have got off Camacho's;" and he showed him the bucketful of geese and hens, and seizing one, began to eat with great gayety and appetite, saying, "A fig for the accomplishments of Basilio! As much as thou hast, so much art thou worth, and as much as thou art worth, so much hast thou. As a grandmother of mine used to say, there are only two families in the world, the Haves and the Haven'ts, and she stuck to the Haves; and to this day, Sir Don Quixote, people would sooner feel the pulse of 'Have,' than of 'Know;' an ass covered with gold looks better than a horse with a pack-saddle. So once more I say I stick to Camacho, the bountiful skimmings of whose pots are geese and hens, hares and rabbits; but of Basilio's, if any ever come to hand, or even to foot, they'll be only rinsings."

"Hast thou finished thy harangue, Sancho?" said Don Quixote.

"Of course I have finished it," replied Sancho, "because I see your worship takes offense at it; but if it was not for that there was work enough cut out for three days."

"God grant that I may see thee dumb before I die, Sancho," said Don Quixote.

Rinsings: properly, a vile kind of wine made from the refuse and washings of the wine-press.

CHAPTER XI.

I WHICH CAMACHO'S WEDDING IS CONTINUED, WITH OTHER DELIGHTFUL INCIDENTS.

WHILE Don Quixote and Sancho were engaged in the dis- ission set forth in the last chapter they heard loud shouts and great noise, which were uttered by the men on the mares as ey went at full gallop, shouting, to receive the bride and idegroom, who were approaching with musical instruments ıd pageantry of all sorts around them, and accompanied by e priest and the relatives of both, and all the most dis- ıguished people of the surrounding villages. When Sancho w the bride, he exclaimed, "By my faith, she is not dressed ce a country girl, but like some fine court lady. As well as can make out, she wears rich coral, and her green stuff is irty-pile velvet; and then the white linen trimming — by my ıth, but it's satin! Look at her hands — rings on them! ay I never have luck if they're not gold rings, and real gold, ıd set with pearls as white as curdled milk, and every one them worth an eye of one's head! What hair she has! never saw longer or brighter all the days of my life. See how avely she bears herself!"

Don Quixote laughed at Sancho's boorish eulogies, and ought that, saving his lady Dulcinea del Toboso, he had never en a fairer woman. The wedding party advanced towards a eater that stood on one side of the meadow decked with rpets and boughs, where they were to plight their troth, and om which they were to behold the dances and plays; but at e moment of their arrival at the spot they heard a loud ıtcry behind them, and a voice exclaiming, "Wait a little, ye, inconsiderate as ye are hasty!" At these words all turned und, and perceived that the speaker was a man clad in what emed to be a loose black coat garnished with crimson patches

The richest ordinary velvet being three-pile.

like flames. He was crowned (as was presently seen) with a crown of gloomy cypress, and in his hand he held a long staff. As he approached he was recognized by every one as the gay Basilio, and all waited anxiously to see what would come of his words, in dread of some catastrophe in consequence of his appearance at such a moment. He came up at last weary and breathless, and planting himself in front of the bridal pair, drove his staff, which had a steel spike at the end, into the ground, and with a pale face and eyes fixed on Quiteria, he thus addressed her in a hoarse, trembling voice; "Well dost thou know, ungrateful Quiteria, that according to the holy law we acknowledge, so long as I live thou canst take no husband; nor art thou ignorant either that, in my hopes that time and my own exertions would improve my fortunes, I have never failed to observe the respect due to thy honor; but thou, casting behind thee all thou owest to my true love, wouldst surrender what is mine to another whose wealth serves to bring him not only good fortune but supreme happiness; and now to complete it (not that I think he deserves it, but inasmuch as heaven is pleased to bestow it upon him), I will, with my own hands, do away with the obstacle that may interfere with it, and remove myself from between you. Long live the rich Camacho! many a happy year may he live with the ungrateful Quiteria! and let the poor Basilio die, Basilio whose poverty clipped the wings of his happiness, and brought him to the grave!" and so saying, he seized the staff he had driven into the ground, and leaving one half of it fixed there, showed it to be a sheath that concealed a tolerably long rapier; and, what may be called its hilt being planted in the ground, he swiftly, coolly and deliberately threw himself upon it, and in an instant the bloody point and half the steel blade appeared at his back, the unhappy man falling to the earth bathed in his blood, and transfixed by his own weapon.

His friends at once ran to his aid, filled with grief at his misery and sad fate, and Don Quixote, dismounting from

Gloomy Cypress: its foliage is dense and dark and it is associated with tombs and churchyards.

ocinante, hastened to support him, and took him in his arms, id found he had not yet ceased to breathe. They were about draw out the rapier, but the priest who was standing by ›jected to its being withdrawn before he had confessed him, ; the instant of its withdrawal would be that of his death. asilio, however, reviving slightly, said in a weak voice, as iough in pain, "If thou wouldst consent, cruel Quiteria, to ve me thy hand as my bride in this last fatal moment, I iight still hope that my rashness would find pardon, as by its ieans I attained the bliss of being thine."

Hearing this the priest bade him think of the welfare of his oul rather than of the cravings of the body, and in all earnestness nplore God's pardon for his sins and for his rash resolve; to 'hich Basilio replied that he was determined not to confess nless Quiteria first gave him her hand in marriage, for that appiness would compose his mind and give him courage to iake his confession.

Don Quixote, hearing the wounded man's entreaty, exclaimed loud that what Basilio asked was just and reasonable, and ioreover a request that might be easily complied with; and hat it would be as much to Sir Camacho's honor to receive the ady Quiteria as the widow of the brave Basilio as if he eceived her direct from her father.

Camacho was listening to all this, perplexed and bewildered nd not knowing what to say or do; but so urgent were the ntreaties of Basilio's friends, imploring him to allow Quiteria o give him her hand, so that his soul, quitting this life in iespair, should not be lost, that they moved, nay, forced him, o say that if Quiteria were willing to give it he was satisfied, s it was only putting off the fulfilment of his wishes for a noment. At once all assailed Quiteria and pressed her, some vith prayers, and others with tears, and others with persuasive irguments, to give her hand to poor Basilio; but she, harder han marble and more unmoved than any statue, seemed inable or unwilling to utter a word, nor would she have given iny reply had not the priest bade her decide quickly what she neant to do, as Basilio now had his soul at his teeth, and there was no time for hesitation.

On this the fair Quiteria, to all appearance distressed, grieved, and repentant, advanced without a word to where Basilio lay, his eyes already turned in his head, his breathing short and painful, murmuring the name of Quiteria between his teeth, and apparently about to die. Quiteria approached him, and kneeling, demanded his hand by signs without speaking. Basilio opened his eyes and gazing fixedly at her said, "O Quiteria, why hast thou turned compassionate at a moment when thy compassion will serve as a dagger to rob me of life, for I have not now the strength left either to bear the happiness thou givest me in accepting me as thine, or to suppress the pain that is rapidly drawing the dread shadow of death over my eyes? What I entreat of thee, O thou fatal star to me, is that the hand thou demandest of me and wouldst give me, be not given out of complaisance or to deceive me afresh, but that thou confess and declare that without any constraint upon thy will thou givest it to me as to thy lawful husband; for it is not meet that thou shouldst trifle with me at such a moment as this, or have recourse to falsehoods with one who has dealt so truly by thee."

While uttering these words he showed such weakness that the by-standers expected each return of faintness would take his life with it. Then Quiteria, overcome with modesty and shame, holding in her right hand the hand of Basilio, said, "No force would bend my will; as freely, therefore, as it is possible for me to do so, I give thee the hand of a lawful wife, and take thine if thou givest it to me of thine own free will, untroubled and unaffected by the calamity thy hasty act has brought upon thee."

"Yes, I give it," said Basilio, "not agitated or distracted, but with the unclouded reason that heaven is pleased to grant me, thus do I give myself to be thy husband."

"And I give myself to be thy wife," said Quiteria, "whether thou livest many years, or they carry thee from my arms to the grave."

"For one so badly wounded," observed Sancho at this point, "this young man has a great deal to say; they should make

him leave off billing and cooing, and attend to his soul; for to my thinking he has it more on his tongue than at his teeth."

Basilio and Quiteria having thus joined hands, the priest, deeply moved and with tears in his eyes, pronounced the blessing upon them, and implored heaven to grant an easy passage to the soul of the newly wedded man, who, the instant he received the blessing, started nimbly to his feet and with unparalleled effrontery pulled out the rapier that had been sheathed in his body. All the by-standers were astounded, and some, more simple than inquiring, began shouting, "A miracle, a miracle!" But Basilio replied, "No miracle, no miracle; only a trick, a trick!" The priest, perplexed and amazed, made haste to examine the wound with both hands, and found that the blade had passed, not through Basilio's flesh and ribs, but through a hollow iron tube full of blood, which he had adroitly fixed at the place, the blood, as was afterwards ascertained, having been so prepared as not to congeal. In short, the priest and Camacho and most of those present saw they were tricked and made fools of. The bride showed no signs of displeasure at the deception; on the contrary, hearing them say that the marriage, being fraudulent, would not be valid, she said that she confirmed it afresh, whence they all concluded that the affair had been planned by agreement and understanding between the pair, whereat Camacho and his supporters were so mortified that they proceeded to revenge themselves by violence, and a great number of them drawing their swords attacked Basilio, in whose protection as many more swords were in an instant unsheathed, while Don Quixote taking the lead on horseback, with his lance over his arm and well covered with his shield, made all give way before him. Sancho, who never found any pleasure or enjoyment in such doings, retreated to the wine-jars from which he had taken his delectable skimmings, considering that, as a holy place, that spot would be respected. "Hold, sirs, hold!" cried Don Quixote in a loud voice; "we have no right to take vengeance for wrongs that love may do to us: remember love and war are the same thing, and as in war it is allowable and com-

mon to make use of wiles and stratagems to overcome the enemy, so in the contests and rivalries of love the tricks and devices employed to attain the desired end are justifiable, provided they be not to the discredit or dishonor of the loved object. Quiteria belonged to Basilio and Basilio to Quiteria by the just and beneficent disposal of heaven. Camacho is rich, and can purchase his pleasure when, where, and as it pleases him. Basilio has but this ewe-lamb, and no one, however powerful he may be, shall take her from him ; these two whom God hath joined man cannot separate ; and he who attempts it must first pass the point of this lance ;" and so saying he brandished it so stoutly and dexterously that he overawed all who did not know him.

But so deep an impression had the rejection of Quiteria made on Camacho's mind that it banished her at once from his thoughts ; and so the counsels of the priest, who was a wise and kindly disposed man, prevailed with him, and by their means he and his partisans were pacified and tranquilized, and to prove it put up their swords again, inveighing against the pliancy of Quiteria rather than the craftiness of Basilio; Camacho maintaining that, if Quiteria as a maiden had such a love for Basilio, she would have loved him, too, as a married woman, and that he ought to thank heaven more for having taken her than for having given her.

Camacho and those of his following, therefore, being consoled and pacified, those on Basilio's side were appeased ; and the rich Camacho, to show that he felt no resentment for the trick, and did not care about it, desired the festival to go on just as if he were married in reality. Neither Basilio, however, nor his bride, nor their followers would take any part in them, and they withdrew to Basilio's village ; for the poor, if they are persons of virtue and good sense, have those who follow, honor, and uphold them, just as the rich have those who flatter and dance attendance on them. With them they carried Don Quixote, regarding him as a man of worth and a stout one. Sancho alone had a cloud on his soul, for he found himself debarred from waiting for Camacho's splendid feast and

festival, which lasted until night; and thus dragged away, he moodily followed his master, who accompanied Basilio's party, and left behind him the flesh-pots of Egypt; though in his heart he took them with him, and their now nearly finished skimmings that he carried in the bucket conjured up visions before his eyes of the glory and abundance of the good cheer he was losing. And so, vexed and dejected though not hungry, without dismounting from Dapple he followed in the footsteps of Rocinante.

Many and great were the attentions shown to Don Quixote by the newly married couple, who felt themselves under an obligation to him for coming forward in defense of their cause. Worthy Sancho enjoyed himself for three days at the expense of the pair, from whom they learned that the sham wound was not a scheme arranged with the fair Quiteria, but a device of Basilio's who counted on exactly the result they had seen; he confessed, it is true, that he had confided his idea to some of his friends, so that at the proper time they might aid him in his purpose and insure the success of the deception.

"That," said Don Quixote, "is not and ought not to be called deception which aims at virtuous ends;" and the marriage of lovers he maintained to be a most excellent end, reminding them, however, that love has no greater enemy than hunger and constant want; for love is all gayety, enjoyment, and happiness, especially when the lover is in the possession of the object of his love, and poverty and want are the declared enemies of all these; which he said to urge Mr. Basilio to abandon the practice of those accomplishments he was skilled in, for though they brought him fame, they brought him no money, and apply himself to the acquisition of wealth by legitimate industry, which will never fail those who are prudent and persevering. The poor man who is a man of honor has a jewel when he has a fair wife, and if she is taken from him, his honor is taken from him and slain. The fair woman who is a woman of honor, and whose husband is poor, deserves to be crowned with the laurels and crowns of victory and triumph. "Remember, O prudent Basilio," added Don Quixote, "it was

the opinion of a certain sage, I know not whom, that there was not more than one good woman in the whole world; and his advice was that each one should think and believe that this one good woman was his own wife, and in this way he would live happy."

Sancho, listened to all this, said to himself, "This master of mine, when I say anything that has weight and substance, says I might take a pulpit in hand, and go about the world preaching fine sermons; but I say of him that, when he begins stringing maxims together and giving advice, not only might he take a pulpit in hand, but two on each finger, and go into the market-places to his heart's content. Plague take you for a knight-errant, what a lot of things you know! I used to think in my heart that the only thing he knew was what belonged to his chivalry; but there is nothing he won't have a finger in."

They remained three days with the newly married couple, by whom they were entertained and treated like kings. The fourth day Sancho saddled Rocinante, got Dapple ready, and stocked his saddle-bags; and so, commending themselves to God and bidding farewell to all, they set out once more.

That night they put up at a small hamlet and next day about two in the afternoon they saw approaching the spot where they stood a man on foot, proceeding at a rapid pace, and beating a mule loaded with lances and halberds. When he came up to them, he saluted them and passed on without stopping. Don Quixote called to him, "Stay, good fellow; you seem to be making more haste than suits that mule."

"I cannot stop, sir," answered the man; for the arms you see I carry here, are to be used to-morrow, so I must not delay; God be with you. But if you want to know what I am carrying them for, I mean to lodge to-night at the inn that is beyond the hermitage, and if you be going the same road you will find me there, and I will tell you some curious things; once more God be with you;" and he urged on his mule at such a pace that Don Quixote had no time to ask him what these curious things were that he meant to tell them; and as he was

Halberds: ancient long-handled weapon, with irregular axe-shaped head.

somewhat inquisitive, and always tortured by his anxiety to learn something new, he decided to set out at once, and go and pass the night at the inn instead of stopping at the hermitage. Accordingly they mounted and took the direct road for the inn, which they reached a little before nightfall.

It was not without satisfaction that Sancho perceived his master took it for a real inn, and not for a castle as usual. The instant they entered Don Quixote asked the landlord after the man with the lances and halberds, and was told that he was in the stable seeing to his mule; which was what Sancho did for his beasts, giving the best manger and the best place in the stable to Rocinante.

CHAPTER XII.

WHEREIN IS SET DOWN THE BRAYING ADVENTURE, AND THE DROLL ONE OF THE PUPPET-SHOWMAN, TOGETHER WITH THE MEMORABLE DIVINATIONS OF THE DIVINING APE.

Don Quixote's bread would not bake, as the common saying is, until he had heard and learned the curious things promised by the man who carried the arms. He went to seek him where the innkeeper said he was, and having found him, bade him say now at any rate what he had to say in answer to the question he had asked him on the road. "The tale of my wonders must be taken more leisurely and not standing," said the man; "let me finish foddering my beast, good sir; and then I'll tell you things that will astonish you."

"Don't wait for that," said Don Quixote; "I'll help you in everything," and so he did, sifting the barley for him and cleaning out the manger; a degree of humility which made the other feel bound to tell him with a good grace what he had asked; so seating himself on a bench, with Don Quixote beside him, Sancho Panza, and the landlord, for an audience, he began his story in this way:

"You must know that in a village four leagues and a half from this inn, it so happened that one of the regidors, by the tricks and roguery of a servant girl of his (it's too long a tale to tell), lost an ass; and though he did all he possibly could to find it, it was all to no purpose. A fortnight might have gone by, so the story goes, since the ass had been missing, when, as the regidor who had lost it was standing in the village square, another regidor of the same town said to him, 'Pay me for good news, gossip; your ass has turned up.' 'That I will

Bread would not bake: a proverbial phrase expressive of extreme impatience.

Regidors: officers who have charge of the expenses of the town.

and well, gossip,' said the other; 'but tell us, where has he turned up?' 'In the forest,' said the finder; 'I saw him this morning without pack-saddle or harness of any sort, and so lean that it went to one's heart to see him. I tried to drive him before me and bring him to you, but he is already so wild and shy that when I went near him he made off into the thickest part of the forest. If you have a mind that we two should go back and look for him, let me put up this ass at my house and I'll be back at once.' 'You will be doing me a great kindness,' said the owner of the ass, 'and I'll try to pay it back in the same coin.' It is with all these circumstances, and in the very same way I am telling it now, that those who know all about the matter tell the story. Well then, the two regidors set off on foot, arm in arm for the forest, and coming to the place where they hoped to find the ass, they could not find him, nor was he to be seen anywhere about, search as they might. Seeing, then, that there was no sign of him, the regidor who had seen him said to the other, 'Look here, gossip: a plan has occurred to me, by which, beyond a doubt, we shall manage to discover the animal, even if he is stowed away in the bowels of the earth, not to say the forest. Here it is. I can bray to perfection, and if you can, ever so little, the thing's as good as done.' 'Ever so little, did you say, gossip?' said the other; 'I'll not give in to anybody, not even to the asses themselves.' 'We'll soon see,' said the second regidor, 'for my plan is, that you should go one side of the forest, and I the other, so as to go all round about it; and every now and then you will bray and I will bray; and it cannot be but that the ass will hear us, and answer us if he is in the forest.' To which the owner of the ass replied, 'It's an excellent plan, I declare, gossip, and worthy of your great genius:' and the two separating as agreed, it so fell out that they brayed almost at the same moment, and each, deceived by the braying of the other, ran to look, fancying the ass had turned up at last. When they came in sight of one another, said the loser, 'Is it possible, gossip, that it was not my ass that brayed?' 'No, it was I,' sa the other. 'Well then, I

can tell you, gossip,' said the ass's owner, 'that between you and an ass there's not an atom of difference as far as braying goes, for I never in all my life saw or heard anything more natural.' 'Those praises and compliments belong to you more justly than to me, gossip,' said the inventor of the plan; 'for you might give a couple of brays odds to the best and most finished brayer in the world; the tone you have is deep, your voice is well kept up as to time and pitch, and your finishing notes come thick and fast; in fact, I own myself beaten, and yield the palm to you, and give in to you in this rare accomplishment.' 'Well then,' said the owner, 'I'll set a higher value on myself for the future, and consider that I know something, as I have an excellence of some sort; for though I always thought I brayed well, I never supposed I came up to the pitch of perfection you say.' 'And I say, too,' said the second, 'that there are rare gifts going to loss in the world, and that they are ill bestowed upon those who don't know how to make use of them.' So saying they separated, and took to their braying once more, but every instant they were deceiving one another, and coming to meet one another again, until they arranged by way of countersign, so as to know that it was they and not the ass, to give two brays, one after the other. In this way, doubling the brays at every step, they made the complete circuit of the forest, but the lost ass never gave them an answer or even the sign of one. How could the poor ill-starred brute have answered, when, in the thickest part of the forest, they found him devoured by wolves? As soon as he saw him, his owner said, 'I was wondering he did not answer, for if he wasn't dead he'd have brayed when he heard us, or he'd have been no ass; but for the sake of having heard you bray to such perfection, gossip, I count the trouble I have taken to look for him well bestowed, even though I have found him dead.' So they returned disconsolate and hoarse to their village, where they told their friends, neighbors, and acquaintances what had befallen them in their search for the ass, each crying up the other's perfection in braying. The whole story came to be known and spread abroad through the villages of

the neighborhood; and the devil, who never sleeps, with his love for sowing dissensions and scattering discord everywhere, blowing mischief about and making quarrels out of nothing, contrived to make the people of the other towns fall to braying whenever they saw anyone from our village, as if to throw the braying of our regidors in our teeth. Then the boys took to it, and braying spread from one town to another in such a way that the men of the braying town are as easy to be known as blacks are to be known from whites, and the unlucky joke has gone so far that several times the scoffed have come out in arms and in a body to do battle with the scoffers, and neither king nor rook, fear nor shame, can mend matters. To-morrow or the day after, I believe, the men of my town, that is, of the braying town, are going to take the field against another village two leagues away from ours, one of those that persecute us most; and that we may turn out well prepared I have bought these lances and halberds you have seen."

Just at this moment there came in at the gate of the inn a man entirely clad in chamois leather, hose, breeches, and doublet, who said in a loud voice, "Mr. Host, have you room? Here's the divining ape and the show of the Release of Melisendra just coming."

"Ods body!" said the landlord, "why, it's Master Peter! We're in for a grand night!"

I forgot to mention that the said Master Peter had his left eye and nearly half his cheek covered with a patch of green taffety, showing that something ailed all that side.

"Your worship is welcome, Master Peter," continued the landlord; "but where are the ape and the show, for I don't see them?"

"They are close at hand," said he in the chamois leather, "but I came on first to know if there was any room."

"I'd make the Duke of Alva himself clear out to make room for Master Peter," said the landlord; "bring in the ape and the show; there's company in the inn to-night that will pay to see that and the cleverness of the ape."

Chamois (sham'my): **a species of antelope found in the Alps, Pyrenees, etc.**

"So be it by all means," said the man with the patch; "I'll lower the price, and be well satisfied if I only pay my expenses; and now I'll go back and hurry on the cart with the ape and the show," and with this he went out of the inn.

Don Quixote at once asked the landlord what this Master Peter was, and what was the show and what was the ape he had with him: to which the landlord replied, "This is a famous puppet-showman, who for some time past has been going about exhibiting a show. He has also with him an ape with the most extraordinary gift ever seen in an ape or imagined in a human being; for if you ask him anything, he listens attentively to the question, and then jumps on his master's shoulder, and pressing close to his ear tells him the answer, which Master Peter then delivers. He says a great deal more about things past than about things to come; and though he does not always hit the truth in every case, most times he is not far wrong. He gets two reals for every question if the ape answers; I mean if his master answers for him after he has whispered into his ear; and so it is believed that this same Master Peter is very rich. He is a 'gallant man' as they say in Italy, and good company, and leads the finest life in the world; and all by his tongue, and his ape, and his show."

Master Peter now came back, and in a cart followed the show and the ape — a big one, without a tail, but not vicious-looking. As soon as Don Quixote saw him, he asked him, "Can you tell me, sir fortune-teller, what fish do we catch, and how will it be with us? See, here are my two reals," and he bade Sancho give them to Master Peter; but he answered for the ape and said, "Sir, this animal does not give any answer or information touching things that are to come; of things past he knows something, and more or less of things present."

"My," said Sancho, "I would not give a farthing to be told what's past with me, for who knows that better than I do myself? And to pay for being told what I know would be mighty foolish. But as you know things present, here are my two reals, and tell me, most excellent sir ape, what is my wife

Teresa Panza doing now, and what is she diverting herself with?"

Master Peter refused to take the money, saying, "I will not receive payment in advance or until the service has been first rendered;" and then with his right hand he gave a couple of slaps on his left shoulder, and with one spring the ape perched himself upon it, and putting his mouth to his master's ear began chattering his teeth rapidly; and having kept this up a minute, with another spring he brought himself to the ground, and the same instant Master Peter ran in great haste and fell upon his knees before Don Quixote, and embracing his legs exclaimed, "These legs do I embrace as I would embrace the two pillars of Hercules, O, illustrious reviver of knight-errantry, so long consigned to oblivion! O, never yet duly extolled knight, Don Quixote of La Mancha, courage of the faint-hearted, prop of the tottering, arm of the fallen, staff and counsel of all who are unfortunate!"

Don Quixote was thunderstruck, Sancho astounded, the cousin staggered, the page astonished, the man from the braying town agape, the landlord in perplexity, and, in short, every one amazed at the words of the puppet-showman, who went on to say, "And thou, worthy Sancho Panza, the best squire and squire to the best knight in the world! Be of good cheer, for thy good wife Teresa is well, and she is at this moment hackling a pound of flax; and more by token she has at her left hand a jug with a broken spout with which she solaces herself at her work."

"That I can well believe," said Sancho. "She is a lucky one! My Teresa is one of those that won't let themselves want for anything, though their heirs may have to pay for it."

"Now I declare," said Don Quixote, "he who reads much and travels much sees and knows a great deal. I say so be-

Pillars of Hercules: two promontories at the Strait of Gibraltar, one in Spain and the other in Africa. The giant Hercules tore them apart to reach Cadiz. The ancients called them Cal'pe and Ab'yla. Now they are called Rock of Gibraltar and Mount Hacho.

Hackling: to separate the coarse and fine part of hemp or flax by drawing it through the teeth of a hackle or comb for the purpose.

cause what amount of persuasion could have persuaded me that there are apes in the world that can divine as I have seen now with my own eyes? For I am that very Don Quixote of La Mancha this worthy animal refers to, though he has gone rather too far in my praise; but whatever I may be, I thank heaven that it has endowed me with a tender and compassionate heart, always disposed to do good to all and harm to none."

Master Peter, who had by this time risen from Don Quixote's feet, said, "to oblige Sir Don Quixote, here present, I would give up all the profits in the world. And now, because I have promised it, and to afford him pleasure, I will set up my show and offer entertainment to all who are in the inn, without any charge whatever." As soon as he heard this, the landlord, delighted beyond measure, pointed out a place where the show might be fixed, which was done at once.

Don Quixote was not very well satisfied with the divinations of the ape, as he did not think it proper that an ape should divine anything, either past or future; so while Master Peter was arranging the show, he retired with Sancho into a corner of the stable, where, without being overheard by any one, he said to him, "Look here, Sancho, I have been seriously thinking over this ape's extraordinary gift, and have come to the conclusion that beyond doubt this Master Peter, his master, must have made some compact with Satan to infuse this power into the ape, that he may get his living, and after he has grown rich he will give him his soul, which is what the enemy of mankind wants; this I am led to believe by observing that the ape only answers about things past or present, and Satan's knowledge extends no further; for the future he knows only by guesswork, and that not always; for it is reserved for God alone to know the times and the seasons, and for him there is neither past nor future; all is present. This being as it is, it is clear that this ape speaks by the spirit of Satan. The course of events will tell, Sancho; time, that discloses all things, leaves nothing that it does not drag into the light of day, though it be buried in the bosom of the earth. But enough of that for the present

let us go and see Master Peter's show, for I am sure there must be something novel in it."

Don Quixote and Sancho went to where the show was already put up, set all around with lighted wax tapers which made it look splendid and bright. When they came to it Master Peter ensconced himself inside it, for it was he who had to work the puppets, and a boy, a servant of his, posted himself outside to act as showman and explain the mysteries of the exhibition, having a wand in his hand to point to the figures as they came out. And so, all who were in the inn being arranged in front of the show, some of them standing, and Don Quixote and Sancho accommodated with the best places, the interpreter began to say what he will see who reads the next chapter.

CHAPTER XIII.

WHEREIN IS CONTINUED THE DROLL ADVENTURE OF THE PUPPET-SHOWMAN, TOGETHER WITH OTHER THINGS IN TRUTH RIGHT GOOD.

ALL were silent, Tyrians and Trojans ; I mean all who were watching the show were hanging on the lips of the interpreter of its wonders. when drums and trumpets were heard to sound inside it and cannon to go off. The noise was soon over, and then the boy lifted up his voice and said, "This true story which is here represented to your worships is taken word for word from the French chronicles and from the Spanish ballads that are in everybody's mouth. Its subject is the release by Sir Don Gaiferos of his wife Melisendra, when a captive in Spain at the hands of the Moors in the city which is now called Saragossa ; and there you may see how Don Gaiferos is playing at the tables, just as they sing it—

> At tables playing Don Gaiferos sits,
> For Melisendra is forgotten now.

And that personage who appears there with a crown on his head and a scepter in his hand is the emperor Charlemagne, the supposed father of Melisendra, who, angered to see his son-in-law's inaction and unconcern, comes in to chide him ; and observe with what vehemence and energy he chides him, so that you would fancy he was going to give him half a dozen raps with his scepter ; and indeed there are authors who say he

"All were silent, etc." : Cervantes seems to be thinking of his Virgil. Of the opening of Book II. of the Æneid where Æneas begins relating his story to Dido, the Tyrian queen of Carthage.

Charlemagne : (d. 814), Charles the Great, reigned 46 years over a large part of western Europe and aided much in strengthening the temporal power of the popes.

did give them, and sound ones, too; and after having said a great deal to him about imperiling his honor by not effecting the release of his wife, he said, so the tale runs,

Enough I've said, see to it now.

Observe, too, how the emperor turns away, and leaves Don Gaiferos fuming; and you see now how, in a burst of anger, he flings the table and the board far from him and calls in haste for his armor, and asks his cousin Don Roland for the loan of his sword, Durindana, and how Don Roland refuses to lend it, offering him his company in the difficult enterprise he is undertaking; but he, in his valor and anger, will not accept it, and says that he alone will suffice to rescue his wife, even though she were imprisoned deep in the center of the earth, and with this he retires to arm himself and set out on his journey at once. Now let your worships turn your eyes to that tower that appears there, which is supposed to be one of the towers of Saragossa; that lady who appears on that balcony dressed in Moorish fashion is the peerless Melisendra, for many a time she used to gaze from thence upon the road to France, and seek consolation in her captivity by thinking of Paris and her husband. Observe, too, that Moor, who silently and stealthily, with his finger on his lip, approaches Melisendra from behind? Observe now he prints a kiss upon her lips, and what a hurry she is in to wipe them with the white sleeve of her smock, and how she bewails herself, and tears her fair hair as though it were to blame for the wrong. Observe, too, that the stately Moor who is in that corridor is King Marsilio of Saragossa, who having seen the Moor's insolence, at once orders him (though his kinsman and a great favorite of his) to be seized and given two hundred lashes, while carried through the streets of the city according to custom, with criers going

Don Roland: (see Part I., p. 100), Roland is the French form of the Italian name, Orlando.

Durindana or **Durandana**: his sword, is the Italian form of the name which is in French Durindal or Durandal. It was said to have once belonged to Hector and was made by the fairies.

before him and officers of justice behind; and here you see them come out to execute the sentence, although the offense has been scarcely committed, for among the Moors there are no indictments nor remands as with us. This figure that you see here on horseback, covered with a Gascon cloak, is Don Gaiferos himself, whom his wife, now avenged of the insult of the Moor, and taking her stand on the balcony of the tower with a more tranquil countenance, has perceived without recognizing him; and she addresses her husband, supposing him to be some traveler. Observe how Don Gaiferos discovers himself, and by her joyful gestures Melisendra shows us she has recognized him; and what is more, we now see she lowers herself from the balcony to place herself on the haunches of her good husband's horse. But ah! unhappy lady, the edge of her petticoat has caught on one of the bars of the balcony, and she is left hanging in the air, unable to reach the ground. But you see how compassionate heaven sends aid in our sorest need; Don Gaiferos advances, and without minding whether the rich petticoat is torn or not, he seizes her and by force brings her to the ground, and then with one jerk places her on the haunches of his horse, and bids her hold on tight and clasp her arms around his neck, crossing them on his breast so as not to fall, for the lady Melisendra was not used to that style of riding. You see, too, how the neighing of the horse shows his satisfaction with the gallant and beautiful burden he bears in his lord and lady. You see how they wheel round and quit the city, and in joy and gladness take the road to Paris. But there was no want of idle eyes, to see Melisendra come down and mount, and word was brought to King Marsilio, who at once gave orders to sound the alarm; and see what a stir there is. See what a numerous and glittering crowd of horsemen issues from the city in pursuit of the two faithful lovers, what a blowing of trumpets there is, what sounding of horns, what beating of drums and tabors; I fear me they will overtake them and bring them back tied to the tail of their own horse, which would be a dreadful sight."

Don Quixote, however, seeing such a swarm of Moors and hearing such a din, thought it would be right to aid the fugitives, and standing up he exclaimed in a loud voice, "Never, while I live, will I permit foul play to be practised in my presence on such a famous knight and fearless lover as Don Gaiferos. Halt! ill-born rabble, follow him not nor pursue him, or ye will have to reckon with me in battle!" And suiting the action to the word, he drew his sword, and with one bound placed himself close to the show, and with unexampled rapidity and fury began to shower down blows on the puppet troop of Moors, knocking over some, decapitating others, maiming this one and demolishing that; and among many more he delivered one down-stroke which, if Master Peter had not ducked and got out of the way, would have sliced off his head as easily as if it had been made of almond-paste. Master Peter kept shouting, "Hold hard! Sir Don Quixote! can't you see they're not real Moors you're knocking down and killing and destroying, but only little pasteboard figures! Look—sinner that I am!—how you're wrecking and ruining all that I'm worth!" But in spite of this, Don Quixote did not leave off discharging a continuous rain of cuts, slashes, downstrokes, and backstrokes, and at length, in less than two minutes, he brought the whole show to the ground, with all its fittings and figures shivered and knocked to pieces, King Marsilio badly wounded, and the Emperor Charlemagne with his crown and head split in two. The whole audience was thrown into confusion, the ape fled to the roof of the inn, and even Sancho Panza himself was in mighty fear, for, he said after the storm was over, he had never seen his master in such a furious passion.

The complete destruction of the show being thus accomplished, Don Quixote became a little calmer, and said, "I wish I had here before me now all those who do not or will not believe how useful knights-errant are in the world; just think, if I had not been here present, what would have become of the brave Don Gaiferos and the fair Melisendra! Depend upon it, by this time those dogs would have overtaken them and in-

flicted some outrage upon them. So, then, long live knight-errantry beyond everything living on earth this day!"

"Let it live, and welcome," said Master Peter at this in a feeble voice, "and let me die, for I am so unfortunate that I can say with King Don Rodrigo—

> Yesterday was I lord of Spain—
>
> . . . .
>
> To-day I've not a turret left
> That I may call mine own.

Not half an hour, nay, barely a minute ago, I saw myself lord of kings and emperors, with my stables filled with countless horses, and my trunks and bags with gay dresses unnumbered; and now I find myself ruined and laid low, destitute and a beggar, and above all without my ape, for, by my faith, my teeth will have to sweat for it before I have him caught; and all through the reckless fury of sir knight here, who, they say, protects the fatherless, and rights wrongs, and does other charitable deeds; but whose generous intentions have been found wanting in my case only, blessed and praised be the highest heavens! Verily, knight of the rueful figure he must be to have disfigured mine."

Sancho Panza was touched by Master Peter's words, and said to him, "Don't weep and lament, Master Peter; you break my heart; let me tell you my master, Don Quixote, is so catholic and scrupulous a Christian that, if he can make out that he has done you any wrong, he will own it, and be willing to pay for it and make it good, and something over and above."

"Only let Sir Don Quixote pay me for some part of the work he has destroyed," said Master Peter, "and I would be content, and his worship would ease his conscience, for he cannot be saved who keeps what is another's against the owner's will, and makes no restitution."

Yesterday was I: from the ballad on the rout of King Roderick's army at the battle of the Guadalete.

Γhat is true," said Don Quixote ; "but at present I am aware that I have got anything of yours, Master Peter." What!" returned Master Peter ; "and these relics lying on the bare hard ground—what scattered and shattered ı but the invincible strength of that mighty arm! And se were the bodies they belonged to but mine? And : did I get my living by but them?"

Now am I fully convinced," said Don Quixote, "of what d many a time before believed ; that the enchanters who ecute me do nothing more than put figures like these be- my eyes, and then change and turn them into what they se. In truth and earnest, I assure you gentlemen who hear me, that to me everything that has taken place here ıed to take place literally, that Melisendra was Melisendra, Gaiferos Don Gaiferos, Marsilio Marsilio, and Charle- ne Charlemagne. That was why my anger was roused ; to be faithful to my calling as a knight-errant I sought to aid and protection to those who fled, and with this good ıtion I did what you have seen. If the result has been opposite of what I intended, it is no fault of mine, but of e wicked beings that persecute me ; but, for all that, I am ng to condemn myself in costs for this error of mine, gh it did not proceed from malice ; let Master Peter see : he wants for the spoiled figures, for I agree to pay it at : in good and current money of Castile."

aster Peter made him a bow, saying, "I expected no less he rare Christianity of the valiant Don Quixote of La cha, true helper and protector of all destitute and needy .bonds : master landlord here and the great Sancho Panza l be the arbitrators and appraisers between your worship me of what these dilapidated figures may be worth."

ı short, the puppet-show storm passed off, and all supped eace and good fellowship at Don Quixote's expense, for he the height of generosity. Before it was daylight the man the lances and halberds took his departure. Master r did not care to engage in any more palaver with Don cote, whom he knew right well ; so he rose before the sun,

and having got together the remains of his show and caught his ape, he, too, went off to seek his adventures. The landlord, who did not know Don Quixote, was as much astonished at his mad freaks as at his generosity. To conclude, Sancho, by his master's orders, paid him very liberally, and taking leave of him they quitted the inn at about eight in the morning and took to the road, where we will leave them to pursue their journey, for this is necessary in order to allow certain other matters to be set forth, which are required to clear up this famous history.

CHAPTER XIV.

REIN IT IS SHOWN WHO MASTER PEDRO AND HIS APE ERE, TOGETHER WITH THE MISHAP DON QUIXOTE HAD IN IE BRAYING ADVENTURE, WHICH HE DID NOT CONCLUDE ; HE WOULD HAVE LIKED OR AS HE HAD EXPECTED.

ID HAMET, the chronicler of this great history, says, that vho has read the First Part of this history will remember enough the Gines de Pasamonte who stole Dapple from cho Panza ; but, as has been told, Sancho afterwards re-red his ass. This Gines, then, afraid of being caught by officers of justice, who were looking for him to punish him his numberless rascalities and offenses, resolved to shift quarters, and cover up his left eye, and take up the trade puppet-show-man ; for this, as well as juggling, he knew to practise to perfection. From some released Christians rning from Barbary, it so happened, he bought the ape, h he taught to mount upon his shoulder on his making a ain sign, and to whisper, or seem to do so, in his ear. s prepared, before entering any village whither he was id with his show and his ape, he used to inform himself at nearest village, or from the most likely person he could , as to what particular things had happened there, and to m ; and bearing them well in mind, the first thing he did to exhibit his show, sometimes one story, sometimes ther, but all lively, amusing, and familiar. As soon as the ibition was over he brought forward the accomplishments his ape, assuring the public that he divined all the past and present, but as to the future he had no skill. In this way acquired a prodigious name and all ran after him ; on other

Released Christians returning from Barbary": Barbary States in north of Africa. "Released Christians," those who had been captured he Turkish pirates and then ransomed by their own countrymen.

occasions, being very crafty, he would answer in such a way that the answers suited the questions; and as no one cross-questioned him or pressed him to tell how his ape divined, he made fools of them all and filled his pouch. The instant he entered the inn he knew Don Quixote and Sancho, and with that knowledge it was easy for him to astonish them and all who were there; but it would have cost him dear had Don Quixote brought down his hand a little lower when he cut off King Marsilio's head and destroyed all his horsemen, as related in the preceding chapter.

So much for Master Peter and his ape; and now to return to Don Quixote of La Mancha,—after he had left the inn he determined to visit, first of all, the banks of the Ebro and that neighborhood, before entering the city of Saragossa, for there was still time to spare before the jousts. With this object in view he followed the road and traveled along it for two days, without meeting any adventure worth committing to writing, until on the third day, as he was ascending a hill, he heard a great noise of drums, trumpets, and musket-shot. At first he imagined some regiment of soldiers was passing that way, and to see them he spurred Rocinante and mounted the hill. On reaching the top he saw at the foot of it over two hundred men, as it seemed to him, armed with weapons of various sorts, lances, cross-bows, partisans, halberds, and pikes, and a few muskets and a great many bucklers. He descended the slope and approached the band near enough to see distinctly the flags, make out the colors and distinguish the devices they bore, especially one on a standard or ensign of white satin, on which there was painted in a very life-like style an ass, with its head up, its mouth open and its tongue out, as if it were in

Ebro: the only large Spanish river emptying into the Mediterranean.

Saragossa: (a corruption of the old Latin name Caesar Augustus) on the Ebro.

Jousts (justs).

Partisans: name given to a body of light troops engaged in making forays and harassing the enemy. Hence a weapon carried by a member of the company; it might be a pike or staff.

Halberds: see p. 94.

the act of braying; and around it were inscribed in large characters these two lines—

> They did not bray in vain,
> Our alcaldes twain.

From this device Don Quixote concluded that these people must be from the braying town, and he said so to Sancho, explaining to him what was written on the standard. They perceived clearly that the town which had been twitted had turned out to do battle with some other that had jeered it more than was fair or neighborly.

Don Quixote proceeded to join them, not a little to Sancho's uneasiness, for he never relished mixing himself up in expeditions of that sort. The members of the troop received him into the midst of them, taking him to be some one who was on their side. Don Quixote, putting up his visor, advanced with an easy bearing to the standard with the ass, and all the chief men of the army gathered round him, staring at him with the usual amazement that everybody felt on seeing him for the first time. Don Quixote, seeing them examining him so attentively, and that none of them spoke to him or put any question to him, determined to take advantage of their silence; so, breaking his own, he lifted up his voice and said, "Worthy sirs, I entreat you as earnestly as I can not to interrupt an argument I wish to address to you, until you find it displeases or wearies you; and if that comes to pass, on the slightest hint you give me I will put a seal upon my lips and a gag upon my tongue."

They all bade him say what he liked, for they would listen to him willingly.

With this permission Don Quixote went on to say, "I, sirs, am a knight-errant whose calling is that of arms, and whose profession is to protect those who require protection, and give help to such as stand in need of it. Some days ago I became acquainted with your misfortune and the cause which impels you to take up arms again and again to revenge yourselves upon your enemies; and having many times thought over your

Alcaldes: or regidors.

business in my mind, I find that, according to the laws of combat, you are mistaken in holding yourselves insulted; for a private individual cannot insult an entire community; unless it be by defying it collectively as a traitor, because he cannot tell who in particular is guilty of the treason for which he defies it. There are four things for which sensible men and well-ordered States ought to take up arms, draw their swords, and risk their persons, lives, and properties. The first is to defend the Catholic faith; the second, to defend one's life, which is in accordance with natural and divine law; the third, in defense of one's honor, family, and property; the fourth, in the service of one's King in a just war; and if to these we choose to add a fifth (which may be included in the second), in defense of one's country. But to take them up for trifles and things to laugh at and be amused by rather than offended, looks as though he who did so was altogether wanting in common sense. Moreover, to take an unjust revenge (and there cannot be any just one) is directly opposed to the sacred law that we acknowledge, wherein we are commanded to do good to our enemies and to love them that hate us. Thus, sirs, you are bound to keep quiet by human and divine law."

"Wonderful," said Sancho to himself at this, "but this master of mine is a tologian; or, if not, faith, he's as like one as one egg is like another."

Don Quixote stopped to take breath, and, observing that silence was still preserved, had a mind to continue his discourse, and would have done so had not Sancho interposed with his smartness; for he, seeing his master pause, took the lead, saying, "My Lord Don Quixote of La Mancha, who once was called The Knight of the Rueful Countenance, but now is called the Knight of the Lions, is a gentleman of great discretion who knows Latin and his mother tongue like a bachelor, and in everything that he deals with or advises proceeds like a good soldier, and has all the laws and ordinances of what they call combat at his fingers' ends; so you have nothing to do but to let yourselves be guided by what he says, and on my

"Tologian": Sancho means theologian; a priest or minister.

head be it if it is wrong. Besides which, you have been told that it is folly to take offense at merely hearing a bray. I remember when I was a boy I brayed as often as I had a fancy, without any one hindering me, and so elegantly and naturally that when I brayed all the asses in the town would bray; but I was none the less for that the son of my parents, who were greatly respected; and though I was envied because of the gift by more than one of the high and mighty ones of the town, I did not care two farthings for it; and that you may see I am telling the truth, wait a bit and listen, for this art, like swimming, once learnt is never forgotten;" and then, taking hold of his nose, he began to bray so vigorously that all the valleys around rang again.

One of those, however, that stood near him, fancying he was mocking them, lifted up a long staff he had in his hand and smote him such a blow with it that Sancho dropped helpless to the ground. Don Quixote, seeing him so roughly handled, attacked the man who had struck him lance in hand, but so many thrust themselves between them that he could not avenge him. Far from it, finding a shower of stones rained upon him, and crossbows and muskets unnumbered leveled at him, he wheeled Rocinante round and, as fast as, his best gallop could take him, fled from the midst of them commending himself to God with all his heart to deliver him out of this peril, in dread every step of some ball coming in at his back and coming out at his breast, and every minute drawing his breath to see whether it had gone from him. The members of the band, however, were satisfied with seeing him take to flight, and did not fire on him. They put up Sancho, scarcely restored to his senses, on his ass, and let him go after his master; not that he was sufficiently in his wits to guide the beast, but Dapple followed the footsteps of Rocinante, from whom he could not remain a moment separated. Don Quixote having got some way off looked back, and seeing Sancho coming waited for him, as he perceived that no one followed him. The men of the troop stood their ground till night, and as the enemy did not come out to battle, they returned to their town

in high spirits and exulting; and had they been aware of the ancient custom of the Greeks, they would have erected a trophy on the spot.

When the brave man flees, treachery is manifest, and it is for wise men to reserve themselves for better occasions. This proved to be the case with Don Quixote, who, giving way before the fury of the townsfolk and the hostile intentions of the angry troop, took to flight and, without a thought of Sancho or the danger in which he was leaving him, retreated to such a distance as he thought made him safe. Sancho, lying across his ass, followed him, as has been said, and at length came up, having by this time recovered his senses, and on joining him let himself drop off Dapple at Rocinante's feet, sore, bruised, and belabored. Don Quixote dismounted to examine his wounds, but finding him whole from head to foot, he said to him, angrily enough, "In an evil hour didst thou take to braying, Sancho! Where hast thou learned that it is well done to mention the rope in the house of the man that has been hanged? To the music of brays what harmonies couldst thou expect to get but cudgels? Give thanks to God, Sancho, that they signed the cross on thee just now with a stick, and did not mark thee with a cutlass."

"I'm not equal to answering," said Sancho, "for I feel as if I was speaking through my shoulders; let us mount and get away from this; I'll keep from braying, but not from saying that knights-errant fly and leave their good squires to be pounded and made meal of at the hands of their enemies."

"He does not fly who retires," returned Don Quixote; "for I would have thee know, Sancho, that the valor which is not based upon a foundation of prudence is called rashness, and the exploits of the rash man are to be attributed rather to good fortune than to courage; and so I own that I retired, but not that I fled; and therein I have followed the example of many valiant men who have reserved themselves for better times; the histories are full of instances of this, but as it would not be any good to thee or pleasure to me, I will not recount them to thee now."

Sancho was by this time mounted with the help of Don uixote, who then himself mounted Rocinante, and at a isurely pace they proceeded to take shelter in a grove which hich was in sight about a quarter of a league off. Every ow and then Sancho gave vent to deep sighs and dismal oans, and on Don Quixote asking him what caused such ute suffering, he replied that, from the end of his backbone to the nape of his neck, he was so sore that it nearly drove m out of his senses.

"The cause of that soreness," said Don Quixote, "will be, doubt, that the staff wherewith they smote thee being a very ng one, it caught thee all down the back, where all the parts at are sore are situated, and had it reached any further thou ouldst be sorer still."

"Truly," said Sancho, "your worship has relieved me of a reat doubt, and cleared up the point for me in elegant style! ody o' me! is the cause of my soreness such a mystery that ere's any need to tell me I am sore everywhere the staff hit e? By my faith, master mine, every day I am discovering ore and more how little I have to hope for from keeping ompany with your worship; for if this time you have allowed e to be drubbed, the next time, or a hundred times more, e'll have the blanketings of the other day over again, and all e other pranks which, if they have fallen on my shoulders ow, will be thrown in my teeth by-and-by. I would do a reat deal better to go home to my wife and children and support them and bring them up on what God may please to give e, instead of following your worship along roads that lead owhere and paths that are none at all, with little to drink and ss to eat. And then when it comes to sleeping! Measure ut seven feet on the earth, brother squire, and if that's not nough for you, take as many more, for you may have it all our own way and stretch yourself to your heart's content. h that I could see burnt and turned to ashes the first man at meddled with knight-errantry, or at any rate the first who hose to be squire to such fools as all the knights-errant of ast times must have been! Of those of the present day I

say nothing, because as your worship is one of them, I respect them."

"I would lay a good wager with you, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "that now that you are talking on without any one to stop you, you don't feel a pain in your whole body. Talk away, my son, say whatever comes into your head or mouth, for so long as you feel no pain, the irritation your impertinences give me will be a pleasure to me; and if you are so anxious to go home to your wife and children, God forbid that I should prevent you; you have money of mine; see how long it is since we have left our village this third time, and how much you can and ought to earn every month, and pay yourself out of your own hand."

"When I worked for Tom Carrasco, the father of Samson Carrasco that your worship knows," replied Sancho, "I used to earn two ducats a month besides my food; I can't tell what I can earn with your worship, though I know a knight-errant's squire has harder times of it than he who works for a farmer; for after all, we who work for farmers, however much we toil all day, at the worst, at night, we have our supper and sleep in a bed, which I have not slept in since I have been in your worship's service, if it wasn't the short time we were in Basilio's house; all the rest of the time I have been sleeping on the hard ground under the open sky, exposed to what they call the inclemencies of heaven, keeping life in me with scraps of cheese and crusts of bread, and drinking water either from the brooks or from the springs we come to on these by-paths we travel."

"I own, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "that all thou sayest is true; how much, thinkest thou, ought I to give thee over and above what Tom Carrasco gave thee?"

"I think," said Sancho, "that if your worship was to add on two reals a month I'd consider myself well paid; that is, as far as the wages of my labor go; but to make up to me for your worship's pledge and promise to me to give me the

This third time: Don Quixote forgets that Sancho was not with him the first time he left home.

government of an island, it would be fair to add six reals more, making thirty in all."

"Very good," said Don Quixote; "it is twenty-five days since we left our village, so reckon up, Sancho, according to the wages you have made out for yourself, and see how much I owe you in proportion, and pay yourself, as I said before, out of your own hand."

"O body o' me!" said Sancho, "but your worship is very much out in that reckoning; for when it comes to the promise of the island we must count from the day your worship promised it to me to this present hour we are at now."

"Well, how long is it, Sancho, since I promised it to you?" said Don Quixote.

"If I remember rightly," said Sancho, "it must be over twenty years, three days more or less."

Don Quixote gave himself a great slap on the forehead and began to laugh heartily, and said he, "Why, I have not been wandering, either in the Sierra Morena or in the whole course of our sallies, but barely two months, and thou sayest, Sancho, that it is twenty years since I promised thee the island. I believe now thou wouldst have all the money thou hast of mine go in thy wages. If so, and if that be thy pleasure, I give it to thee now, once and for all, and much good may it do thee, for so long as I see myself rid of such a good-for-nothing squire I'll be glad to be left a pauper without a rap. But tell me, thou perverter of the squirely rules of knight-errantry, where hast thou ever seen or read that any knight-errant's squire made terms with his lord, 'you must give me so much a month for serving you'? Turn the rein of thy Dapple, and begone home; for one single step further thou shalt not make in my company. O bread thanklessly received! O promises ill-bestowed! O man more beast than human being! Now, when I was about to raise thee to such a position that they would call thee 'my lord.' thou art leaving me? Thou art going now when I had a fixed intention of making thee lord of the best island in the world? Well, as thou thyself hast said before now, honey is not for the mouth of the ass. Ass thou

art, ass thou wilt be, and ass thou wilt end when the course of thy life is run; for I know it will come to its close before thou dost perceive or discern that thou art a beast."

Sancho regarded Don Quixote earnestly while he was giving him this rating, and was so touched by remorse that the tears came to his eyes, and in a piteous and broken voice he said to him, "Master mine, I confess that, to be a complete ass, all I want is a tail; if your worship will only fix one on to me, I'll look on it as rightly placed, and I'll serve you as an ass all the remaining days of my life. Forgive me and have pity on my folly, and remember I know but little, and, if I talk much, it's more from infirmity than malice; but he who sins and mends commends himself to God."

"I should have been surprised, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "if thou hadst not introduced some bit of a proverb into thy speech. Well, well, I'll forgive thee, provided thou dost mend and not show thyself in future so fond of thine own interest, but try to be of good cheer and take heart, and encourage thyself to look forward to the fulfilment of my promises, which, by being delayed, does not become impossible."

Sancho said he would do so, and keep up his heart as best he could. They then entered the grove, and Don Quixote settled himself at the foot of an elm, and Sancho at that of a beech, for trees of this kind and others like them always have feet but no hands. Sancho passed the night in pain, for with the evening dews the blow of the staff made itself felt all the more. Don Quixote passed it in his never-failing meditations; but, for all that, they had some winks of sleep, and with the appearance of daylight they pursued their journey in quest of the banks of the famous Ebro, where that befell them which will be told in the following chapter.

CHAPTER XV.

OF THE FAMOUS ADVENTURE OF THE ENCHANTED BARK.

By stages as already described or left undescribed, two ıys after quitting the grove Don Quixote and Sancho reached e river Ebro, and the sight of it was a great delight to Don uixote as he gazed upon the charms of its banks, the clear:ss of its stream, the gentleness of its current and the ›undance of its crystal waters; and the pleasant view revived thousand tender thoughts in his mind.

As they were thus proceeding, they discovered a small boat, thout oars or any other gear, that lay at the water's edge tied the stem of a tree growing on the bank. Don Quixote oked all round, and seeing nobody, at once, without more lo, dismounted from Rocinante and bade Sancho get down ›m Dapple and tie both beasts securely to the trunk of a ›plar or willow that stood there. Sancho asked him the ason of this sudden dismounting and tying. Don Quixote ade answer, "Thou must know, Sancho, that this bark here plainly, and without the possibility of any alternative, calling ıd inviting me to enter it, and in it go to give aid to some ıight or other person of distinction in need of it, who is no ›ubt in some sore strait; for this is the way of the books of ıivalry and of the enchanters who figure and speak in them. 'hen a knight is involved in some difficulty from which he ınnot be delivered save by the hand of another knight, ough they may be at a distance of two or three thousand agues or more one from the other, they either take him up ı a cloud, or they provide a bark for him to get into, and in ss than the twinkling of an eye they carry him where they ill and where his help is required; and so Sancho, this bark placed here for the same purpose; this is as true as that it is ›w day, and ere this one passes tie Dapple and Rocinante

together, and then in God's hand be it to guide us; for I would not hold back from embarking, though bare-footed friars were to beg me."

"As that's the case," said Sancho, "and your worship chooses to give in to these — I don't know if I may call them absurdities — at every turn, there's nothing for it but to obey and bow the head, bearing in mind the problem, 'Do as thy master bids thee, and sit down to table with him;' but for all that, for the sake of easing my conscience, I want to warn your worship that it is my opinion this bark is no enchanted one, but belongs to some of the fishermen of the river, for they catch the best shad in the world here."

As Sancho said this, he tied the beasts, leaving them to the care and protection of the enchanters with sorrow enough in his heart. Don Quixote bade him not be uneasy about deserting the animals, for he who would carry themselves over such long roads would take care to feed them.

"Now they are tied," said Sancho; "What are we to do next?"

"What?" said Don Quixote, "cross ourselves and weigh anchor; I mean, embark and cut the moorings by which the bark is held;" and jumping into it, followed by Sancho, he cut the rope, and the bark began to drift away slowly from the bank. But when Sancho saw himself somewhere about two yards out in the river, he began to tremble and give himself up for lost: but nothing distressed him more than hearing Dapple bray and seeing Rocinante struggling to get loose, and said he to his master, "Dapple is braying in grief at our leaving him, and Rocinante is trying to escape and plunge in after us. O dear friends, peace be with you, and may this madness that is taking us away from you, turned into sober sense, bring us back to you." And with this he fell weeping so bitterly, that Don Quixote said to him, sharply and angrily, "What art thou afraid of, cowardly creature? What art thou weeping at, heart of butter-paste? Who pursues or molests thee, thou soul of a tame mouse? What dost thou want, unsatisfied in the very heart of abundance? Art thou perchance, tramping barefoot

nountains, instead of being seated on a bench like an
on the tranquil stream of this pleasant river, from
ı short space we shall come out upon the broad sea?
ust have already emerged and gone seven hundred or
dred leagues; and if I had here an astrolabe to take
de of the pole, I could tell thee how many we have
though either I know little, or we have already
r shall shortly cross the equinoctial line which parts
pposite poles midway."

when we come to that lane your worship speaks of,"
ho, "how far shall we have gone?"

ar," said Don Quixote, "for of the three hundred and
ees that this terraqueous globe contains, as computed
ny, the greatest geographer known, we shall have
ne-half when we come to the line I spoke of."

't believe a bit of it," said Sancho, "for I can see
wn eyes that we have not moved five yards away from
or shifted two yards from where the animals stand,
are Rocinante and Dapple in the very same place
left them; and watching a point, as I do now, I
ıll that's good, we are not moving at much more than
of an ant;" and shaking his fingers he washed his
e river along which the boat was quietly gliding in mid-
ɔt moved by any occult intelligence or invisible en-
ut simply by the current, just there smooth and gentle.
ow came in sight of some large water mills that stood
ldle of the river, and the instant Don Quixote saw

:: an instrument for determining the position of the stars.
d.

ous: Terra, land and aqueous (aqua) water.

a celebrated astronomer of Egypt of the 11th century. His
iven to the system that taught that the earth is the center of the
n and that the heavens revolved about it from east to west
the heavenly bodies with them. This system was commonly
l replaced by the present or Copernican system, which makes
center of our system of planets.

idden.

mills. moored in mid-stream, are common on the Ebro.

them he cried out to Sancho, "Seest thou there, my friend? there stands the city, castle, or fortress, where there is, no doubt, some knight in durance, or ill-used queen, or princess, in aid of whom I am brought hither."

"What city, fortress, or castle is your worship talking about," said Sancho; "don't you see that those are mills that stand in the river to grind corn?"

"Hold thy peace, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "though they look like mills they are not so; I have already told thee that enchantments transform things and change their proper shapes; I do not mean to say they really change them from one form into another, but that it seems as though they did, as experience proved in the transformation of Dulcinea, sole refuge of my hopes."

By this time, the boat, having reached the middle of the stream, began to move less slowly than hitherto. The millers belonging to the mills, when they saw the boat coming down the river, and on the point of being sucked in by the draught of the wheels, ran out in haste, several of them, with long poles to stop it, and being all mealy, with faces and garments covered with flour, they presented a sinister appearance. They raised loud shouts, crying, "Foolish men, where are you going to? Are you mad? Do you want to drown yourselves, or dash yourselves to pieces among these wheels?"

"Did I not tell thee, Sancho," said Don Quixote at this, "that we had reached the place where I am to show what the might of my arm can do? See what ruffians and villians come out against me; see what monsters oppose me; see what hideous countenances come to frighten us! You shall soon see, scoundrels!" And then standing up in the boat he began in a loud voice to hurl threats at the millers, exclaiming, "Ill-conditioned and worse-counseled rabble, restore to liberty and freedom the person ye hold in durance in this your fortress or prison, high or low or of whatever rank or quality he be, for I am Don Quixote of La Mancha, otherwise called the Knight of the Lions, for whom, by the disposition of heaven above, it is reserved to give a happy issue to this adventure;" and so

ying he drew his sword and began making passes in the air the millers, who, hearing but not understanding all this ınsense, strove to stop the boat, which was now getting into e rushing channel of the wheels. Sancho fell upon his knees voutly appealing to heaven to deliver him from such imminent ril; which it did by the activity and quickness of the millers, ıo, pushing against the boat with their poles, stopped it, not, wever, without upsetting it and throwing Don Quixote and ncho into the water; and lucky it was for Don Quixote that could swim like a goose, though the weight of his armor rried him twice to the bottom; and had it not been for the llers, who plunged in and hoisted them both out, all would ve been over with the pair of them. As soon as, more enched than thirsty, they were landed, Sancho went down on ; knees and with clasped hands and eyes raised to heaven, ıyed a long and fervent prayer to God to deliver him ever-)re from the rash projects and attempts of his master. The hermen, the owners of the boat, which the mill-wheels had ocked to pieces, now came up, and seeing it smashed they)ceeded to strip Sancho and to demand payment for it from)n Quixote; but he with great calmness, just as if nothing d happened him, told the millers and fishermen that he would y for the bark most cheerfully, on condition that they livered up to him, free and unhurt, the person or persons ıt were in durance in that castle of theirs.

"What persons or what castle art thou talking of, madman!" d one of the millers; "art thou for carrying off the people o come to grind corn in these mills?"

"That's enough," said Don Quixote to himself, "it would preaching in the desert to attempt by entreaties to induce s rabble to do any virtuous action. In this adventure two ghty enchanters must have encountered one another, and one ıstrates what the other attempts; one provided the bark for :, and the other upset me; God help us, this world is all ıchinations and schemes at cross purposes one with the other. :an do no more." And then turning towards the mills he d aloud, "Friends, whoe'er ye be that are immured in that

prison, forgive me that, to my misfortune and yours, I cannot deliver you from your misery; this adventure is doubtless reserved and destined for some other knight."

So saying he settled with the fishermen, and paid fifty reals for the boat, which Sancho handed to them very much against the grain, saying, "With a couple more bark businesses like this we shall have sunk our whole capital."

The fishermen and the millers stood staring in amazement at the two figures, so very different to all appearance from ordinary men, and were wholly unable to make out the drift of the observations and questions Don Quixote addressed to them; and coming to the conclusion that they were madmen, they left them and betook themselves, the millers to their mills and the fishermen to their huts. Don Quixote and Sancho returned to their beasts, and to their life of beasts, and this was the end of the adventure of the enchanted bark.



CHAPTER XVI.

OF DON QUIXOTE'S ADVENTURE WITH A FAIR HUNTRESS.

ΓHEY reached their beasts in low spirits and bad humoı ›ugh, knight and squire, Sancho particularly, for with him at touched the stock of money touched his heart, and when r was taken from him he felt as if he was robbed of the ›les of his eyes. In fine, without exchanging a word, they unted and quitted the famous river, Don Quixote absorbed thoughts of his love, Sancho in thinking of his advancement, ich just then, it seemed to him, he was very far from uring; for, fool as he was, he saw clearly enough that his ster's acts were all or most of them utterly senseless; and began to cast about for an opportunity of retiring from his vice and going home some day, without entering into any ›lanations or taking any farewell of him. Fortune, however, lered matters after a fashion very much the opposite of at he contemplated.

[t so happened that the next day towards sunset, on coming : of a wood, Don Quixote cast his eyes over a green meadow, l at the far end of it observed some people, and as he drew ırer saw that it was a hawking party. Coming closer, he tinguished among them a lady of graceful mien, on a pure ite palfrey or hackney caparisoned with green trappings and ilver-mounted side-saddle. The lady was also in green, and richly and splendidly dressed that splendor itself seemed 'sonified in her. On her left hand she bore a hawk, a proot Don Quixote's mind that she must be some great lady and : mistress of the whole hunting party, which was the fact; he said to Sancho, "Run, Sancho, my son, and say to that ly on the palfrey with the hawk that I, the Knight of the ›ns, kiss the hands of her exalted beauty, and if her excel- ıce will grant me leave I will go and kiss them in person

and place myselt at her service for aught that may be in my power and her highness may command; and mind, Sancho, how thou speakest, and take care not to thrust in any of thy proverbs into thy message"

"You've got a likely one here to thrust any in!" said Sancho: "leave me alone for that! Why, this is not the first time in my life I have carried messages to high and exalted ladies."

"Except that thou didst carry to the lady Dulcinea," said Don Quixote, "I know not that thou hast carried any other, at least in my service."

"That is true," replied Sancho; "but pledges don't distress a good paymaster, and in a house where there's plenty supper is soon cooked; I mean there's no need of telling or warning me about anything; for I'm ready for everything and know a little of everything."

"That I believe," said Don Quixote; "go and good luck to thee, and God speed thee."

Sancho went off at top speed, forcing Dapple out of his regular pace, and came to where the fair huntress was standing, and dismounting knelt before her and said, "Fair lady, that knight that you see there, the Knight of the Lions by name, is my master, and I am a squire of his, and at home they call me Sancho Panza. This same Knight of the Lions, who was called not long since the Knight of the Rueful Countenance, sends by me to say may it please your highness to give him leave that, with your permission, approbation, and consent, he may come and carry out his wishes, which are, as he says and I believe, to serve your exalted loftiness and beauty; and if you give it, your ladyship will do a thing which will redound to your honor, and he will receive a most distinguished favor and happiness."

"You have indeed, worthy squire," said the lady, "delivered your message with all the formalities such messages require; rise up, for it is not right that the squire of a knight so great as he of the Rueful Countenance, of whom we have already heard a great deal here, should remain on his knees; rise, my

friend, and bid your master welcome to the services of myself and the duke, my husband, in a country house we have here."

Sancho got up, charmed as much by the beauty of the good lady as by her high-bred air and her courtesy, but, above all, by what she had said about having heard of his master, the Knight of the Rueful Countenance; for if she did not call him Knight of the Lions it was no doubt because he had so lately taken the name. "Tell me, brother squire," asked the duchess, "this master of yours, is he not one of whom there is a history extant in print, called 'The Ingenious Gentleman, Don Quixote of La Mancha,' who has for the lady of his heart a certain Dulcinea del Toboso?"

"He is the same, lady," replied Sancho; "and that squire of his who figures, or ought to figure, in the said history under the name of Sancho Panza, is myself, unless they have changed me in the cradle, I mean in the press."

"I am rejoiced at all this," said the duchess; "go, brother Panza, and tell your master that he is welcome to my estate, and that nothing could happen me that could give me greater pleasure."

Sancho returned to his master mightily pleased with this gratifying answer, and told him all the great lady had said to him, lauding to the skies, in his rustic phrase, her rare beauty, her graceful gayety, and her courtesy. Don Quixote drew himself up briskly in his saddle, fixed himself in his stirrups, settled his visor, gave Rocinante the spur, and with an easy bearing advanced to kiss the hands of the duchess, who, having sent to summon the duke her husband, told him while Don Quixote was approaching all about the message; and as both of them had read the First Part of this history, and from it were aware of Don Quixote's crazy turn, they awaited him with the greatest delight and anxiety to make his acquaintance, meaning to fall in with his humor and agree with everything he said, and, so long as he staid with them, to treat him as a knight-errant, with all the ceremonies usual in the books of chivalry they had read, for they themselves were very fond of them.

Don Quixote now came up with his visor raised, and as he seemed about to dismount Sancho made haste to go and hold his stirrup for him; but in getting down off Dapple he was so unlucky as to hitch his foot in one of the ropes of the pack-saddle in such a way that he was unable to free it, and was left hanging by it with his face and breast on the ground. Don Quixote, who was not used to dismount without having the stirrup held, fancying that Sancho had by this time come to hold it for him, threw himself off with a lurch and brought Rocinante's saddle after him, which was no doubt badly girthed, and saddle and he both came to the ground; not without discomfiture to him and abundant curses muttered between his teeth against the unlucky Sancho, who had his foot still in the shackles. The duke ordered his huntsmen to go to the help of knight and squire, and they raised Don Quixote, sorely shaken by his fall; and he, limping, advanced as best he could to kneel before the noble pair. This, however, the duke would by no means permit; on the contrary, dismounting from his horse, he went and embraced Don Quixote, saying, "I am grieved, Sir Knight of the Rueful Countenance, that your first experience on my ground should have been such an unfortunate one as we have seen; but the carelessness of squires is often the cause of worse accidents."

"That which has happened me in meeting you, mighty prince," replied Don Quixote, "cannot be unfortunate, even if my fall had not stopped short of the depths of the bottomless pit, for the glory of having seen you would have lifted me up and delivered me from it. My squire is better at unloosing his tongue in talking impertinence than in tightening the girths of a saddle to keep it steady; but however I may be, fallen or raised up, on foot or on horseback, I shall always be at your service and that of my lady the duchess, your worthy consort, worthy queen of beauty and paramount princess of courtesy."

"Gently, Sir Don Quixote of La Mancha," said the duke; "where my lady Dulcinea del Toboso is, it is not right that other beauties should be praised."

Paramount: superior, chief, having the highest record.

Sancho, by this time released from his entanglement, was nding by, and before his master could answer he said, 'here is no denying, and it must be maintained, that my lady lcinea del Toboso is very beautiful ; but the hare jumps up ere one least expects it ; and I have heard say that what we l nature is like a potter that makes vessels of clay, and he o makes one fair vessel can as well make two, or three, or a ndred ; I say so because, by my faith, my lady the duchess in no way behind my mistress the lady Dulcinea del oso."

Don Quixote turned to the duchess and said, "Your highs may conceive that never had knight-errant in this world a re talkative or a droller squire than I have, and he will ve the truth of what I say, if your highness is pleased to ept of my services for a few days."

To which the duchess made answer, "That worthy Sancho lroll I consider a very good thing, because it is a sign that is shrewd ; for drollery and sprightliness, Sir Don Quixote, you very well know, do not take up their abode with dull ; and as good Sancho is droll and sprightly I here set him m as shrewd."

And talkative," added Don Quixote.

So much the better," said the duke, "for many droll things not be said in few words ; but not to lose time in talking, ne, great Knight of the Rueful Countenance"—

Of the Lions, your highness must say," said Sancho, "for e is no Rueful Countenance nor any such character now."

He of the Lions be it," continued the duke ; "I say let Knight of the Lions come to a castle of mine close by, re he shall be given that reception which is due to so ted a personage, and which the duchess and I are wont to to all knights-errant who come there."

y this time Sancho had fixed and girthed Rocinante's lle, and Don Quixote having got on his back and the duke nted a fine horse, they placed the duchess in the middle set out for the castle. The duchess desired Sancho to e to her side, for she found infinite enjoyment in listening

to his shrewd remarks. Sancho required no pressing, but pushed himself in between them and made a fourth in the conversation, to the great amusement of the duchess and the duke, who thought it rare good fortune to receive such a knight-errant and such a homely squire in their castle.

CHAPTER XVII.

WHICH TREATS OF MANY AND GREAT MATTERS TOGETHER WITH THE DELECTABLE DISCOURSE WHICH THE DUCHESS AND HER DAMSELS HELD WITH SANCHO PANZA.

SUPREME was the satisfaction that Sancho felt at seeing himself, as it seemed, an established favorite with the duchess. He was always fond of good living, and always seized by the orelock any opportunity of feasting himself whenever it presented itself. Before they reached the country house or castle, he duke went on in advance and instructed all his servants how they were to treat Don Quixote ; and so the instant he came up to the castle gates with the duchess, two lackeys, clad n what they call morning gowns of fine crimson satin reaching o their feet, hastened out, and catching Don Quixote in their arms before he saw or heard them, said to him, "Your highness hould go and take my lady, the duchess, off her horse." Don Quixote obeyed, and great bandying of compliments followed etween the two over the matter ; but in the end the duchess's etermination carried the day, and she refused to get down or ismount from her palfrey except in the arms of the duke, aying she did not consider herself worthy to impose so unnecessary a burden on so great a knight. At length the duke ame out to take her down, and as they entered a spacious court wo fair damsels came forward and threw over Don Quixote's houlders a large mantle of the finest scarlet cloth, and at the ame instant all the galleries of the court were lined with the en-servants and women-servants of the household, crying, "Welcome, flower and cream of knight-errantry!" while all or ost of them flung pellets filled with scented water over Don uixote and the duke and duchess ; at all which Don Quixote as greatly astonished, and this was the first time that he horoughly felt and believed himself to be a knight-errant in

reality and not merely in fancy, now that he saw himself treated in the same way as he had read of such knights being treated in days of yore.

They ascended the staircase and ushered Don Quixote into a chamber hung with rich cloth of gold and brocade; six damsels relieved him of his armor and waited on him like pages, all of them instructed by the duke and duchess as to what they were to do, and how they were to treat Don Quixote, so that he might see and believe they were treating him like a knight-errant.

Don Quixote dressed himself, put on his baldric with his sword, threw the scarlet mantle over his shoulders, placed on his head a montera of green satin that the damsel had given him, and thus arrayed passed out into the large room, where he found the damsels drawn up in double file, the same number on each side, all with the appliances for washing the hands, which they presented to him with profuse obeisances and ceremonies. Then came twelve pages, together with the seneschal, to lead him to dinner, as his hosts were already waiting for him. They placed him in the midst of them, and with much pomp and stateliness they conducted him into another room, where there was a sumptuous table laid with but four covers. The duchess and the duke came out to the door of the room to receive him, and with them a grave ecclesiastic, one of those who rule noblemen's houses.

A vast number of polite speeches were exchanged, and at length, taking Don Quixote between them, they proceed to sit down to table. The duke pressed Don Quixote to take the head of the table, and, though he refused, the entreaties of the duke were so urgent that he had to accept it.

The ecclesiastic took his seat opposite to him, and the duke and duchess those at the sides. All this time Sancho stood by, gaping with amazement at the honor he saw shown to his

Baldric and Montera: see p. 170, Part I.

Seneschal (Sen-e-shal): an officer who took charge of the great feasts, a steward.

Ecclesiastic: the family priest and confessor.

master by these illustrious persons; and observing all the ceremonious pressing that had passed between the duke and Don Quixote to induce him to take his seat at the head of the table, he said, "If your worship will give me leave I will tell you a story of what happened in my village about this matter of seats."

The moment Sancho said this Don Quixote trembled, making sure that he was about to say something foolish.

"Well then, sirs, I say," continued Sancho, "a certain gentleman, whom I know as well as I do my own hands, for it's not a bow-shot from my house to his, invited a poor but respectable laborer to sup with him. Well then, it so happened, that as the pair of them were going to sit down to table — and I think I can see them now plainer than ever, — as the pair of them were going to sit down to table, as I said, the laborer insisted upon the gentleman's taking the head of the table, and the gentleman insisted upon the laborer's taking it, as his orders should be obeyed in his own house; but the laborer, who plumed himself on his politeness and good-breeding, would not on any account, until the gentleman, out of patience, putting his hands on his shoulders, compelled him by force to sit down, saying, 'Sit down, you stupid lout, for wherever I sit will be the head to you;' and that's the story, and, troth, I think it hasn't been brought in amiss here."

Don Quixote turned all colors, which, on his sun-burnt face, mottled it till it looked like jasper. The duke and duchess suppressed their laughter so as not altogether to mortify Don Quixote, for they saw through Sancho's impertinence; and to change the conversation, and keep Sancho from uttering more absurdities, the duchess asked Don Quixote what news he had of the lady Dulcinea, and if he had sent her any presents of giants or miscreants lately, for he could not but have vanquished a good many.

To which Don Quixote replied, "Gracious lady, my misfortunes, though they had a beginning, will never have an end. I have vanquished giants and I have sent her caitiffs and

Troth: faith.

miscreants; but where are they to find her if she is enchanted and turned into the most ill-favored peasant wench that can be imagined?"

"I don't know," said Sancho Panza; "to me she seems the fairest creature in the world; at any rate, in nimbleness and jumping she won't give in to a tumbler; by my faith, gracious duchess, she leaps from the ground on to the back of an ass like a cat."

"Have you seen her enchanted, Sancho?" asked the duke.

"What, seen her!" said Sancho; why, who was it but myself that first thought of the enchantment business? She is as much enchanted as my father."

"Perhaps, brother," said the ecclesiastic, "you are that Sancho Panza that is mentioned, to whom your master has promised an island?"

"Yes, I am," said Sancho, "and what's more, I am one who deserves it as much as any one; I am one of the sort—'Attach thyself to the good, and thou wilt be one of them,' and of those, 'Not with whom thou art bred, but with whom thou art fed,' and of those 'Who leans against a good tree, a good shade covers him;' I have leant upon a good master, and I have been for months going about with him, and please God I shall be just such another; long life to him and long life to me, for neither will he be in any want of empires to rule, or I of islands to govern."

"No, Sancho my friend, certainly not," said the duke, "for in the name of Sir Don Quixote I confer upon you the government of one of no small importance that I have at my disposal."

"Go down on thy knees, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "and kiss the feet of his excellence for the favor he has bestowed upon thee."

Sancho obeyed, and the duchess, as she listened to Sancho, was ready to die with laughter, and in her own mind she set him down as droller and madder than his master; and there were a good many just then who were of the same opinion.

Finally dinner came to an end, the cloth was removed, and

"What seen her!" etc.: is, of course, an aside to the duke.

the seneschal went away to dinner taking Sancho along with him, while the duke and duchess and Don Quixote remained at table discussing a great variety of things, but all bearing on the calling of arms and knight-errantry.

Thus the conversation at length came to an end, and Don Quixote retired to take his midday sleep; but the duchess had begged Sancho before he went to dinner, unless he had a very great desire to go to sleep, to come and spend the afternoon with her and her damsels in a very cool chamber. Sancho replied that, though he certainly had the habit of sleeping four or five hours in the heat of the day in summer, to serve her excellence he would try with all his might not to sleep even one that day, and that he would come in obedience to her command, and with that he went off. The duke gave fresh orders with respect to treating Don Quixote as a knight-errant, without departing in the smallest particular from the style in which, as the stories tell us, they used to treat the knights of old.

Sancho came back before he had well done dinner, to visit the duchess, who, finding enjoyment in listening to him, made him sit down beside her on a low seat, though Sancho, out of pure good breeding, wanted not to sit down; the duchess, however, told him he was to sit down as governor and talk as squire, as in both respects he was worthy of even the chair of the Cid Campeador. Sancho shrugged his shoulders, obeyed and sat down, and all the duchess's ladies gathered round him, waiting in profound silence to hear what he would say. It was the duchess, however, who spoke first, saying, "Now that we are alone, and that there is nobody here to overhear us, I should be glad if you, sir governor, would relieve me of certain doubts I have, rising out of the history of the great

The Chair: the magnificent chair in which, according to the poem and the ballads, the Cid took his seat at the Court of Toledo.

The Cid Campeador (Ruy Diaz): The great national hero of Spain, born near Burgos in the 11th century, died at Valencia, whence his body mounted on his famous war steed Bavieca was brought back to Burgos.

Campeador: conqueror.

Don Quixote that is now in print. One is: inasmuch as worthy Sancho never saw the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, nor took Don Quixote's letter to her, for it was left in the memorandum book in the Sierra Morena, how did he dare to invent the answer and all that about finding her sifting wheat, the whole story being a falsehood, and so much to the prejudice of the peerless Dulcinea's good name, a thing that is not at all becoming the character and fidelity of a good squire?"

At these words, Sancho, without uttering one in reply, got up from his chair, and with noiseless steps, with his body bent and his finger on his lips, went all round the room lifting up the hangings; and this done, he came back to his seat and said, "Now, lady, that I have seen that there is no one except the bystanders listening to us on the sly, I will answer what you have asked me, and all you may ask me, without fear or dread. And the first thing I have got to say is, that for my own part I hold my master Don Quixote to be stark mad, though sometimes he says things that, to my mind, and indeed everybody's that listens to him, are so wise, and run in such a straight furrow, that Satan himself could not have said them better; but for all that, really, and beyond all question, it's my firm belief he is cracked. Well, then, as this is clear to my mind, I can venture to make him believe things that have neither head nor tail, like that affair of the answer to the letter, and that other of six or eight days ago, which is not yet in history, that is to say, the affair of the enchantment of my lady Dulcinea; for I made him believe she is enchanted, though there's no truth in it."

The duchess begged him to tell her about the enchantment or deception, so Sancho told the whole story exactly as it had happened, and his hearers were not a little amused by it; and then resuming, the duchess said, "In consequence of what worthy Sancho has told me, a doubt starts up in my mind, 'If Don Quixote be mad, crazy, and cracked, and Sancho Panza his squire knows it, and, notwithstanding, serves and follows him, and goes trusting to his empty promises, there

"If Don Quixote": the duchess is talking to herself here.

ιo doubt he must be still madder and sillier than his
and that being so, it will be cast in your teeth, lady
if you give the said Sancho an island to govern ; for
he who does not know how to govern himself know
overn others ? ' "

ım," said Sancho, "that doubt comes timely; but
:e may say it out, and speak plainly, or as you like ;
ιw what you say is true, and if I were wise I should
my master long ago ; but this was my fate, this was
uck ; I cant't help it, I must follow him ; we're from
village, I have eaten his bread, I'm fond of him, I'm
he gave me his ass-colts, and above all I'm faithful ; so
: impossible for anything to separate us, except the
and shovel. And if your highness does not like to
the government you promised, God made me without
ιaybe your not giving it to me will be all the better
›nscience, for fool as I am I know the proverb, 'to her
ant got wings,' and it may be that Sancho the squire
:o heaven sooner than Sancho the governor. 'They
good bread here as in France,' and 'by night all cats
' and 'a hard case enough his, who hasn't broken his
'o in the afternoon,' and 'there's no stomach a hand's
›igger than another,' and the same can be filled 'with
hay,' as the saying is, and 'the little birds of the field
l for their purveyor and caterer,' and 'when we quit
l and are put underground the prince travels by as
path as the journeyman,' and 'the Pope's body does
up more feet of earth than the sacristan's,' for all
one is higher than the other ; for when we go to our
: all pack ourselves up and make ourselves small, or
:y pack us up and make us small in spite of us, and
ɔod night to us. And I say once more, if your lady-
, not like to give me the island because I'm a fool, like
ın I will take care to give myself no trouble about it."

ıchess could not help wondering at the language and
of Sancho, to whom she said, "Worthy Sancho knows

ke and Shovel: the grave. **Sacristan**: s

very well that when once a knight has made a promise he strives to keep it, though it should cost him his life. My lord and husband the duke, though not one of the errant sort, is none the less a knight for that reason, and will keep his word about the promised island, in spite of the envy and malice of the world. Let Sancho be of good cheer; for when he leasts expects it he will find himself seated on the throne of his island and seat of dignity. The charge I give him is to be careful how he governs his vassals, bearing in mind that they are all loyal and well-born."

"As to governing them well," said Sancho, "there's no need of charging me to do that, for I'm kind-hearted by nature, and full of compassion for the poor. I can be wide awake if need be, and I don't let clouds come before my eyes, for I know where the shoe pinches me; I say so, because with me the good will have support and protection, and the bad neither footing nor access. And it seems to me that, in governments, to make a beginning is everything; and maybe, after having been governor a fortnight, I'll take kindly to the work and know more about it than the field labor I have been brought up to."

"You are right, Sancho," said the duchess, "for no one is born ready taught, and the bishops are made out of men and not out of stones. But to return to the subject we were discussing just now, the enchantment of the lady Dulcinea, I look upon it as certain that Sancho's idea of practising a deception upon his master, making him believe that the peasant girl was Dulcinea and that if he did not recognize her it must be because she was enchanted, was all a device of one of the enchanters that persecute Don Quixote; and that worthy Sancho, though he fancies himself the deceiver, is the one that is deceived; and that there is no more reason to doubt the truth of this, than of anything else we never saw. Mr. Sancho Panza must know that we, too, have enchanters here that are well disposed to us, and tell us what goes on in the world, plainly and without deception; and believe me, Sancho, that agile country lass was and is Dulcinea del Toboso, who is enchanted; and

ıen we least expect it, we shall see her in her own proper :m, and then Sancho will be disabused of the error he is der at present."

"All that's very possible," said Sancho Panza. It must be exactly the other way, as your ladyship says; because it is possible to suppose that out of my poor wit such a cunning ck could be concocted in a moment, nor do I think my ıster is so mad that by my weak and feeble persuasion he uld be made to believe a thing so out of all reason. But, ly, your excellence must not therefore think me ill-disposed, · a dolt like me is not bound to see into the thoughts and ɔts of those vile enchanters. I invented all that to escape ʳ master's scolding, and not with any intention of hurting n; and if it has turned out differently, there is a God in aven who judges our hearts."

"So I say," if my lady Dulcinea is enchanted, so much the rse for her, and I'm not going to pick a quarrel with my ıster's enemies, who seem to be many and spiteful. The ıth is that the one I saw was a country wench; and I set her wn to be a country wench; and if that was Dulcinea it must t be laid at my door, nor should I be called to answer for it take the consequences. So there's no occasion for anybody quarrel with me; and then I have a good character, and, as ıave heard my master say, 'a good name is better than great hes;' let them only stick me into this government and :y'll see wonders, for one who has been a good squire will be ;ood governor."

"So I believe," said the duchess; "and now let Sancho go d take his sleep, and we will talk by-and-by at greater length, d settle how he may soon go and stick himself into the ʋernment, as he says."

Sancho once more kissed the duchess's hand, and entreated : to be so kind as to let good care be taken of his Dapple, he was the light of his eyes.

"What is Dapple?" said the duchess.

"My ass," said Sancho, "which I'm accustomed to call pple."

"That will do," said the duchess; "let Mr. Panza rest easy and leave the treatment of Dapple in my charge." And dismissing him to sleep she went away to tell the duke the conversation she had had with him, and between them they plotted and arranged to play a joke upon Don Quixote that was to be a rare one and entirely in knight-errantry style, and in that same style they practised several upon him, so much in keeping and so clever that they form the best adventures this great history contains.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WHICH RELATES HOW THEY LEARNED THE WAY IN WHICH THEY WERE TO DISENCHANT THE PEERLESS DULCINEA DEL TOBOSO, WHICH IS ONE OF THE RAREST ADVENTURES IN THIS BOOK.

GREAT was the pleasure the duke and duchess took in the conversation of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza; and more bent than ever upon the plan they had of practising some jokes upon them that should have the look and appearance of adventures. But what the duchess marveled at above all was that Sancho's simplicity could be so great as to make him believe as absolute truth that Dulcinea had been enchanted, when it was he himself who had been the enchanter and trickster in in the business. Having, therefore, instructed their servants in everything they were to do, six days afterwards they took him out to hunt, with as great a retinue of huntsmen and beaters as a crowned king could take.

They presented Don Quixote with a hunting suit, and Sancho with another of the finest green cloth; but Don Quixote declined to put his on, saying that he must soon return to the hard pursuit of arms, and could not carry wardrobes or stores with him. Sancho, however, took what they gave him, meaning to sell it the first opportunity he had.

The appointed day having arrived, Don Quixote armed himself, and Sancho arrayed himself, and mounted on his Dapple (for he would not give him up though they offered him a horse), he placed himself in the midst of the troop of huntsmen. The duchess came out splendidly attired, and Don Quixote, in pure courtesy and politeness, held the rein of her palfrey, though the duke wanted not to allow him. At last t y reached a wood that lay between two high mount re, after distributing the party in different p

began with great noise, so that, between the baying of the hounds and the blowing of the horns, they could not hear one another. The duchess dismounted, and with a sharp boar-spear in her hand posted herself where she knew the wild boars were in the habit of passing. The duke and Don Quixote likewise dismounted and placed themselves one at each side of her. Sancho took up a position in the rear of all without dismounting from Dapple, whom he dared not desert lest some mischief should befall him. Scarcely had they taken their stand in a line with several of their servants, when they saw a huge boar, closely pressed by the hounds and followed by the huntsmen, making towards them, grinding his teeth and tusks, and scattering foam from his mouth. As soon as he saw him Don Quixote, bracing his shield on his arm, and drawing his sword, advanced to meet him; the duke with his boar-spear did the same; but the duchess would have gone in front of them all had not the duke prevented her. Sancho alone, deserting Dapple at the sight of the mighty beast, took to his heels as hard as he could and strove in vain to mount a tall oak. As he was clinging to a branch, however, half-way up in his struggle to reach the top, the bough, such was his ill-luck and hard fate, gave way, and caught in his fall by a broken limb of the oak, he hung suspended in the air unable to reach the ground. Finding himself in this position, and that the green coat was beginning to tear, and reflecting that if the fierce animal came that way he might be able to get at him, he began to utter such cries, and call for help so earnestly, that all who heard him and did not see him felt sure he must be in the teeth of some wild beast. In the end the tusked boar fell pierced by the blades of the many spears they held in front of him; and Don Quixote, turning round at the cries of Sancho, saw him hanging from the oak head downwards, with Dapple, who did not forsake him in his distress, close beside him; and Cid Hamet observes that he seldom saw Sancho Panza without seeing Dapple, or Dapple without seeing Sancho Panza; such was their attachment and loyalty one to the other. Don Quixote went over and unhooked Sancho, who, as soon as he

ound himself released, looked at the rent in his hunting-coat ınd was grieved to the heart, for he thought he had a ıatrimonial estate in that suit.

Meanwhile they had slung the mighty boar across the back ıf a mule, and having covered it with sprigs of rosemary and ıranches of myrtle, they bore it away as the spoils of victory o some large field-tents which had been pitched in the middle f the wood, where they found the tables laid and dinner erved, in such grand and sumptuous style that it was easy to ee the rank and magnificence of those who had provided it.

They passed out of the tent into the wood, and the day was pent in visiting some of the posts and hiding-places, and then ight closed in, not, however, as brilliantly or tranquilly as ıight have been expected at the season, for it was then mid-ummer; but bringing with it a kind of haze that greatly aided he project of the duke and duchess; and thus, as night began to ıll, suddenly, the whole wood on all four sides seemed to be on re, and shortly after, here, there, on all sides, a vast number of rumpets and other military instruments were heard, as if eyeral troops of cavalry were passing through the wood. The laze of the fire and the noise of the warlike instruments lmost blinded the eyes and deafened the ears of those that tood by, and indeed of all who were in the wood. Trumpets nd clarions brayed, drums beat, fifes played, so unceasingly nd so fast that he could not have had any senses who did ot lose them with the confused din of so many instruments. 'he duke was astounded, the duchess amazed, Don Quixote ondering, Sancho Panza trembling, and indeed, even they ho were aware of the cause were frightened. In their fear, ilence fell upon them, and a postilion, in the guise of a demon, assed in front of them, blowing, in lieu of a bugle, a huge ollow horn that gave out a horrible hoarse note.

"Ho there! brother courier," cried the duke, "who are you? Vhere are you going? What troops are these that seem to be assing through the wood?"

To which the courier replied in a harsh, discordant voice, "I m in search of Don Quixote of La Mancha; those who are

coming this way are six troops of enchanters, who are bringing on a triumphal car the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso; she comes under enchantment, together with the gallant Frenchman Montesinos, to give instructions to Don Quixote as to how she, the said lady, may be disenchanted."

Without dismounting, the demon then turned to Don Quixote and said, "The unfortunate but valiant knight Montesinos sends me to thee, the Knight of the Lions, bidding me tell thee to wait for him wherever I may find thee, as he brings with him her whom they call Dulcinea del Toboso, that he may show thee what is needful in order to disenchant her; and as I came for no more I need stay no longer;" and so saying he blew his huge horn, turned about and went off without waiting for a reply from any one.

They all felt fresh wonder, but particularly Sancho and Don Quixote. Night now closed in more completely, and many lights began to flit through the wood; a frightful noise, too, was heard, like that made by the solid wheels the ox-carts usually have, by the harsh, ceaseless creaking of which, they say, the bears and wolves are put to flight, if there happen to be any where they are passing. In addition to all this commotion, there came a further disturbance to increase the tumult, for now it seemed as if in truth, on all four sides of the wood, four encounters or battles were going on at the same time; in one quarter resounded the dull noise of a terrible cannonade, in another numberless muskets were being discharged, the shouts of the combatants sounded almost close at hand, and farther away war cries were raised again and again. In a word, the bugles, the horns, the clarions, the trumpets, the drums, the canon, the musketry, and above all the tremendous noise of the carts, all made up together a din so confused and terrific that Don Quixote had need to summon up all his courage to brave it; but Sancho's gave way, and he fell fainting on the

Solid Wheels: in the carts described wheels and axle are all in one piece. They are in use to this day in the Asturias, and their creaking may be heard on a still evening miles away. The country folk there maintain it has the effect Cervantes mentions.

f the duchess's robe, who let him lie there and promptly hem throw water in his face. This was done, and he o himself by the time one of the carts with the creaking reached the spot. It was drawn by four plodding oxen ered with black housings; on each horn they had fixed lighted wax taper, and on the top of the cart was cond a raised seat, on which sat a venerable old man with d whiter than the very snow, and so long that it fell his waist; he was dressed in a long robe of black buckfor as the cart was thickly set with a multitude of s it was easy to make out everything that was on it. ıg it were two hideous demons, also clad in buckram, ›untenances so frightful that Sancho, having once seen ;hut his eyes so as not to see them again. Behind it another of the same form, with another aged man ned. Then another cart came by at the same pace, but cupant of the throne was not old like the others, but a talwart and robust, and of a forbidding countenance. ; gone a short distance the three carts halted and the ›nous noise of their wheels ceased, and soon after they another, not noise, but sound of sweet, harmonious of which Sancho was glad, taking it to be a good sign; id he to the duchess, from whom he did not stir a step, , where there's music there can't be mischief."

ır where there are lights and it is bright," said the s; to which Sancho replied, "Fire gives light, and it's where there are bonfires, as we see by those that are all us, and perhaps may burn us; but music is a sign of ınd merry-making."

ıat remains to be seen," said Don Quixote, who was ıg to all that passed.

ý saw advancing towards them, to the sound of this g music a triumphal car, drawn by six gray mules with inen housings, on each of which was mounted a man, ılso in white, with a large lighted wax taper in his hand.

am: buckram used formerly to be a very different material from v so called buckram, which is stiff and coarse like tailor's canvas.

Housings: trappings.

The car was twice or, perhaps, three times as large as the former ones, and in front and on the sides stood twelve more men, all as white as snow and all with lighted tapers, a spectacle to excite fear as well as wonder; and on a raised throne was seated a nymph draped in a multitude of silver-tissue veils with an embroidery of countless gold spangles glittering all over them, that made her appear, if not richly, at least brilliantly, appareled. She had her face covered with a thin transparent veil, the texture of which did not prevent the fair features of a maiden from being distinguished, while the numerous lights made it possible to judge of her beauty and of her years, which seemed to be not less than seventeen but not to have yet reached twenty. Beside her was a figure in a robe of state reaching to the feet, while the head was covered with a black veil. But the instant the car was opposite the duke and duchess and Don Quixote the music ceased, and then the figure in the robe rose up, and flinging it apart and removing the veil from its face, disclosed to their eyes a shape fleshless and hideous, at which sight Don Quixote felt uneasy, Sancho frightened, and the duke and duchess displayed a certain trepidation. Having risen to its feet, this living skeleton, in a sleepy voice and with a tongue hardly awake, held forth as follows:

"I am Merlin, the great magician. I declare to thee, Don Quixote, wise knight and brave, that thy esquire, Sancho Panza by name, shall give himself, freely and of his own will three thousand and three hundred lashes, taking care that they smart and hurt and sting him well; and when he has accomplished all these blows, the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso will regain her own fair form and wonted beauty."

"By all that's good," exclaimed Sancho at this, "I'll just as soon give myself three stabs with a dagger as three, not to say three thousand, lashes. Plague take such a way of disenchanting! I don't see what my back has got to do with enchantments. If Sir Merlin has not found out some other way of disenchanting the lady Dulcinea del Toboso, she may go to her grave enchanted."

Merlin: Merlin, Prince of Enchanters. See Bulfinch's [illegible]; Tennyson's Idylls of the King.

" But I'll take you, Don Clown stuffed with garlic," said Don uixote, "and tie you to a tree and give you, not to say three ousand three hundred, but six thousand six hundred lashes, ıd so well laid on that they won't be got rid of if you try ree thousand three hundred times."

On hearing this Merlin said, "That will not do, for the lashes orthy Sancho has to receive must be given of his own free ill and not by force, and at whatever time he pleases, for there no fixed limit assigned to him; but it is permitted him, if he es to commute by half the pain of this whipping, to let them given by the hand of another, though it may be somewhat eighty."

"Not a hand, my own or anybody else's, weighty or weigh- le, shall touch me," said Sancho. "My master, indeed, at's a part of lady Dulcinea — for he's always calling her 'my e' and 'my soul,' and his stay and prop — may and ought to ıip himself for her and take all the trouble required for her senchantment. But for me to whip myself! No thank u!"

As soon as Sancho had done speaking the nymph in silver at was at the side of Merlin's ghost stood up, and removing e thin veil from her face disclosed one that seemed to all mething more than exceedingly beautiful; and with a mascu- ıe freedom from embarrassment and in a voice not very like lady's, addressing Sancho directly, said, "Thou wretched uire, soul of a pitcher, heart of a cork tree, to make a piece work about three thousand three hundred lashes, what every or little charity-boy gets every month — it is enough to ıaze, astonish, astound all who hear it, nay, all who come to ar it in the course of time. Let it move thee, to see my oming youth — still in its teens, for I am not yet twenty — sting and withering away beneath the husk of a rude peasant nch; and if I do not appear in that shape now, it is a special vor Sir Merlin here has granted me, to the sole end that my auty may soften thee. And if thou wilt not relent or come reason for me, do so for the sake of that poor knight thou st beside thee; thy master I mean."

"What say you to this, Sancho?" said the duchess.

"I say, lady," returned Sancho, "what I said before; as for the lashes, no thank you!"

"Well then, the fact is, friend Sancho," said the duke, "that unless you become softer than a ripe fig to this request, you shall not get hold of the government. It would be a nice thing for me to send my islanders a cruel governor, who won't yield to the tears of afflicted damsels or to the prayers of ancient enchanters and sages. In short, Sancho, either you must be whipped by yourself, or they must whip you, or you shan't be governor."

"Sir," said Sancho, "won't two days' grace be given me to consider what is best for me?"

"No, certainly not," said Merlin; "here, this minute, and on the spot, the matter must be settled; either Dulcinea will return to her former condition of peasant wench, or else in her present form shall be carried to the Elysian fields, where she will remain waiting until the number of stripes is completed."

"Now then, Sancho!" said the duchess, "show courage, and gratitude for your master Don Quixote's bread that you have eaten; we are all bound to oblige and please him for his benevolent disposition and lofty chivalry. Consent to this whipping, my son; leave fear to milksops, for 'a stout heart breaks bad luck,' as you very well know."

To which Merlin added, "Friend Sancho, make up your mind to consent to this penance, and believe me it will be very good for you, for soul as well as for body — for your soul because of the charity with which you perform it, for your body because I know that you are of a sanguine habit and it will do you no harm to draw a little blood."

"Even the enchanters are doctors," said Sancho; "however, as everybody tells me the same thing — though I can't see it myself — I say I am willing to give myself the three thousand three hundred lashes, provided I am to lay them on whenever I like, without any fixing of days or times; and I'll try and

Elysian Fields or **Elysium**: the Paradise of the Greek poets.
Sanguine: full-blooded.

get out of debt as quickly as I can, that the world may enjoy he beauty of the lady Dulcinea del Toboso; as it seems, ontrary to what I thought, that she is beautiful after all. It nust be a condition, too, that I am not to be bound to draw lood with the scourge, and that if any of the lashes happen o be fly-flappers they are to count. Item, that, in case I hould make any mistake in the reckoning, Sir Merlin, as he nows everything, is to keep count, and let me know how nany are still wanting or over the number."

"There will be no need to let you know of any over," said Merlin, "because, when you reach the full number, the lady Dulcinea will at once, and that very instant, be disenchanted, nd will come in her gratitude to seek out the worthy Sancho, nd thank him, and even reward him for the good work. So ou have no cause to be uneasy about stripes too many or too ew; heaven forbid I should cheat any one of even a hair of is head."

"Well then, in God's hands be it," said Sancho; "in the ard case I'm in I give in; I say I accept the penance on the onditions laid down."

The instant Sancho uttered these last words the music of he clarions struck up once more, and again a host of muskets ere discharged, and Don Quixote hung on Sancho's neck issing him again and again on the forehead and cheeks. The uchess and the duke and all who stood by expressed the reatest satisfaction, the car began to move on, and as it assed the fair Dulcinea bowed to the duke and duchess and nade a low courtesy to Sancho.

And now bright smiling dawn came on apace; the flowers of he field, raised up their heads, and the crystal waters of the rooks murmuring over the gray and white pebbles, hastened o pay their tribute to the expectant rivers; the glad earth, he unclouded sky, the fresh breeze, the clear light, each and ll showed that the day that came treading on the skirts of norning would be calm and bright. The duke and duchess, leased with their hunt and at having carried out their plans so uccessfully, returned to their castle.

CHAPTER XIX.

WHEREIN IS RELATED THE STRANGE AND UNDREAMPT-OF ADVENTURE OF THE DISTRESSED COUNTESS TRIFALDI, TOGETHER WITH A LETTER WHICH SANCHO PANZA WROTE TO HIS WIFE, TERESA PANZA.

The duke had a steward of a very sportive turn, and he it was that played the part of Merlin, made all the arrangements for the late adventure and got a page to represent Dulcinea; and now, with the assistance of his master and mistress, he got up another of the drollest contrivance that can be imagined.

The duchess asked Sancho the next day if he had made a beginning with his penance task which he had to perform for the disenchantment of Dulcinea. He said he had given himself five lashes overnight.

The duchess asked him what he had given them with.

He said with his hand.

"That," said the duchess, "is more like giving one's self slaps than lashes; I am sure the sage Merlin will not be satisfied with such tenderness; worthy Sancho must make a scourge that will make itself felt. The release of so great a lady as Dulcinea will not be granted cheaply; and remember, Sancho, that works of charity done in a half-hearted way are without merit."

To which Sancho replied, "If your ladyship will give me a proper scourge or cord, I'll lay on with it, provided it does not hurt too much; for you must know, boor as I am, my flesh is more cotton than hemp, and it won't do for me to destroy myself for the good of anybody else."

"So be it by all means," said the duchess; "to-morrow I'll give you a scourge that will be just the thing for you, and will accommodate itself to the tenderness of your flesh, as if it was its own sister."

Then Sancho said, "Your highness must know, dear lady of ny soul, that I have a letter written to my wife, Teresa Panza, ;iving her an account of all that has happened me since I left ıer; I have it here in my bosom, and there's nothing wanting ›ut to put the address to it; I'd be glad if you would read it, or I think it runs in the governor style; I mean the way ;overnors ought to write."

"And who dictated it?" asked the duchess.

"Who should have dictated it but myself, sinner as I am?" aid Sancho.

"And did you write it yourself?" said the duchess.

"That I didn't," said Sancho; "for I can neither read nor vrite, though I can sign my name."

"Let us see it," said the duchess, "for never fear but ou display in it the quality and quantity of your wit."

Sancho drew out an open letter from his bosom, and the uchess taking it, found it ran in this fashion:

SANCHO PANZA'S LETTER TO HIS WIFE, TERESA PANZA.

"If I was well whipped I went mounted like a gentleman; I have got a good government it is at the cost of a good 'hipping. Thou wilt not understand this just now, my 'eresa; by-and-by thou wilt know what it means. Thou art a overnor's wife; take care that nobody speaks evil of thee ehind thy back. I send thee here a green hunting suit that ıy lady the duchess gave me; alter it so as to make a petti- oat and bodice for our daughter. Don Quixote, my master, I am to believe what I hear in these parts, is a madman of ome sense, and a droll blockhead, and I am no way behind im. The sage Merlin has laid hold of me for the disenchant- ıent of Dulcinea del Toboso. With three thousand three undred lashes, less five, that I'm to give myself, she will be :ft entirely disenchanted. Say nothing of this to anyone. I hall leave in a few days for my government, to which I am

"**If I was well whipped:**" a proverb that evidently had its origin in ıe words of some philosophical culprit after having been whipped through ıe streets mounted on an ass, according to custom.

going with a mighty great desire to make money, for they tell me all new governors set out with the same desire; I will feel the pulse of it and will let thee know if thou art to come and live with me or not. Dapple is well and sends many remembrances to thee; I am not going to leave him behind though they took me away to be Grand Turk. My lady the duchess kisses thy hands a thousand times; do thou make a return with two thousand, for, as my master says, nothing costs less or is cheaper than civility. God has not been pleased to provide another valise for me with another hundred crowns, like the one the other day; but never mind, my Teresa, one way or another thou wilt be rich and in luck. God give it to thee as he can, and keep me to serve thee. From this castle, the 20th of July, 1614.

Thy husband, the governor,

"SANCHO PANZA."

When she had done reading the letter the duchess said, "I wish the duke to see this letter."

With this they betook themselves to a garden where they were to dine, and the duchess showed Sancho's letter to the duke, who was highly delighted with it. They dined, and after the cloth had been removed and they had amused themselves for a while with Sancho's rich conversation, the melancholy sound of a fife and harsh discordant drum made itself heard. All seemed somewhat put out by this dull, confused, martial harmony, especially Don Quixote, who could not keep his seat from pure disquietude; as to Sancho, it is needless to say that fear drove him to his usual refuge, the side of the duchess; and in truth the sound they heard was a most doleful one. While they were still in uncertainty they saw advancing towards them through the garden two men clad in mourning robes. As they marched they beat two great drums which were likewise draped in black, and beside them came the fife player, black and somber like the others. Following these there came a person of gigantic stature enveloped in a gown of

20th of July, 1614: this date is obviously the date at which Cervantes was writing.

ıe deepest black, the skirt of which was of prodigious dimen-
ions. Over the gown, he had a broad, black baldric, from
hich hung a huge cimeter. He had his face covered with a
ansparent black veil, through which might be described a
ery long beard as white as snow. He came on keeping step
the sound of the drums with great gravity and dignity.
Vith this measured pace, he advanced to kneel before the
uke, who, with the others, awaited him standing. The duke,
owever, would not on any account allow him to speak until
e had risen. The terrific object obeyed, and standing up,
emoved the veil from his face and disclosed the longest, the
hitest and the thickest beard that human eyes ever beheld;
nd then fetching up a grave, sonorous voice from the depths
f his broad chest, and fixing his eyes on the duke, he said,
Most high and mighty sir, my name is Trifaldin of the White
eard; I am squire to the Countess Trifaldi, on whose behalf
bear a message to your highness, which is that your magnifi-
ence will be pleased to grant her permission to come and tell
ou her trouble, which is one of the strangest that the mind
ould have imagined; but first she desires to know if the
aliant and never vanquished knight, Don Quixote of La Man-
ha, is in your castle, for she has come in quest of him on foot
nd without breaking her fast from the kingdom of Kandy to
our realms here; a thing which may be set down to enchant-
ıent; she is even now at the gate of this fortress, and only
aits for your permission to enter. I have spoken." And
ith that he coughed, and stroked down his beard with both
is hands, and stood very tranquilly waiting for the response
f the duke, which was to this effect: "Many days ago, worthy
quire Trifaldin of the White Beard, we heard of the misfortune
f my lady the Countess Trifaldi, whom the enchanters have
aused to be called the 'Distressed One.' Bid her enter, O
upendous squire, and tell her that the valiant knight Don
uixote of La Mancha is here, and from his generous disposi-
on she may safely promise herself every protection and

Trifaldin, Trifaldi: *tres faldas*, or three-skirts; the Countess of the
hree-Skirts.

assistance; and you may tell her, too, that if my aid be necessary it will not be withheld, for I am bound to give it to her by my quality of knight, which involves the protection of women of all sorts, especially widowed, wronged, and distressed dames, such as her ladyship seems to be."

On hearing this Trifaldin bent the knee to the ground, and making a sign to the fifer and drummers to strike up, he turned and marched out of the garden, leaving them all amazed at his bearing and solemnity. Turning to Don Quixote, the duke said, "After all, renowned knight, the mists of malice and ignorance are unable to hide or obscure the light of valor and virtue. I say so, because your excellence has been barely six days in this castle, and already the unhappy and the afflicted come in quest of you from lands far distant, on foot and fasting, confident that in that mighty arm they will find a cure for their sorrows and troubles; thanks to your great achievements, which are circulated all over the known earth."

"I wish, sir duke," replied Don Quixote, "that all who show ill-will and bitter spite against knights-errant, were here now to see with their own eyes whether knights of the sort are needed in the world. Relief in distress, help in need, protection for damsels, consolation for widows, are to be found in no sort of persons better than in knights-errant; and I give unceasing thanks to heaven that I am one, and regard any misfortune or or suffering that may befall me in the pursuit of so honorable a calling as endured to good purpose. Let this lady come and ask what she will, for I will effect her relief by the might of my arm and the dauntless resolution of my bold heart."

Presently they heard the notes of the fife and drums once more, from which they concluded that the Distressed One was making her entrance.

Following the melancholy musicians there filed into the garden as many as twelve ladies, in two lines, dressed in ample mourning robes. Behind them came the Countess Trifaldi, the squire Trifaldin of the White Beard leading her by the hand, clad in the finest black baize.

They all came on at procession pace, their faces covered

ith black veils, so thick that they allowed nothing to be seen ırough them. As soon as the band was fully in sight, the ıe duke, the duchess, and Don Quixote stood up, as well as l who were watching the slow-moving procession. The velve ladies halted and formed a lane, along which the istressed One advanced, Trifaldin still holding her hand. n seeing this the duke, the duchess, and Don Quixote went ›me twelve paces forward to meet her. She then, kneeling, ıid in a voice hoarse and rough, rather than fine and delicate, May it please your highnesses not to offer such courtesies › this your handmaid, for I am in such distress that I shall ›ver be able to make a proper return, because my unparalleled isfortune has carried off my wits, and I know not whither; ıt it must be a long way off, for the more I look for them the ss I find them."

"He would be wanting in wits, countess," said the duke, who did not perceive your worth by your person, for at a ance it may be seen it deserves all the cream of courtesy and ›wer of polite usage;" and raising her up by the hand he led ›r to a seat beside the duchess, who likewise received her with ›eat urbanity. Don Quixote remained silent, while Sancho was ying to see the features of Trifaldi and one or two of her ladies.

All kept still, waiting to see who would break silence, which ıe Distressed One did in these words: "I am confident, most ıighty lord, most fair lady, and most discreet company, that ıy most miserable misery is enough to melt marble, soften iamonds, and mollify the steel of the most hardened hearts in ıe world; but ere it is proclaimed to your ears, I would fain e enlightened whether there be present in this company, that night immaculatissimus, Don Quixote de la Manchissima, and ıis squirissimus Panza."

"The Panza is here," said Sancho, before any one could eply, "and Don Quixotissimus too; and so, most distressedest Countessimus, you may say what you willissimus, for we are all eadissimus to do you any servissimus."

On this Don Quixote rose and said, "If your sorrows, afflicted lady, can indulge in any hope of relief from the valor

or might of any knight-errant, here are mine, which, feeble and limited though they be, shall be entirely devoted to your service. I am Don Quixote of La Mancha, whose calling it is to give aid to the needy of all sorts; and that being so, it is not necessary for you noble lady, to make any appeal to benevolence; only to tell your woes plainly: for you have hearers that will know how, if not to remedy them, to sympathize with them."

On hearing this, the Distressed One made as though she would throw herself at Don Quixote's feet, and actually did fall before them and said, as she strove to embrace them, "Before these feet and legs I cast myself, O unconquered knight, as before, what they are, the foundations and pillars of knight-errantry; these feet I desire to kiss, for upon their steps hangs and depends the sole remedy for my misfortune." Then turning from Don Quixote to Sancho Panza, and grasping his hands, she said, "O thou, most loyal squire that ever served knight-errant. I conjure thee, that thou wilt become my kind intercessor with thy master, that he speedily give aid to me, a most unfortunate countess."

To this Sancho made answer, "I will beg my master (for I know he loves me, and, besides, he has need of me just now for a certain business) to help your worship as far as he can; unpack your woes and lay them before us, and leave us to deal with them, for we'll be all of one mind."

The duke and duchess, as it was they who had made the experiment of this adventure, were ready to burst with laughter at all this, and between themselves they commended the clever acting of the Trifaldi, who, returning to her seat, said, "The giant Malambruno, besides being cruel is an enchanter; and he, to revenge the death of his cousin, the queen of our country, who had just died and for whose death he fancied the princess and her husband and we, their followers, were in some way responsible, left both the princess and her husband enchanted by his art on the grave itself; she being changed into an ape of brass, and he into a horrible crocodile of some unknown metal; while between the two there stands a pillar with certain

ıracters inscribed upon it, which contain the following sen-
ıce : 'These two shall not recover their former shape until
: valiant Manchegan comes to do battle with me in single
nbat ; for the Fates reserve this unexampled adventure for
mighty valor alone.' This done, he drew from its sheath a
ʒe broad cimeter, and seizing me who, with my companions,
s weeping at the grave, by the hair he made as though he
ant to cut my throat and shear my head off. I was terror-
cken, my voice stuck in my throat, and I was in the deep-
distress ; nevertheless I summoned up my strength as well
I could, and in a trembling and piteous voice I addressed
h words to him as induced him to stay the infliction of a
ıishment so severe. He then said he would not visit us
h capital punishment, but with others of a slow nature which
ıld be in effect civil death forever ; and the very instant he
sed speaking we all felt the pores of our faces opening, and
:king us, as if with the points of needles. We at once put
hands up to our faces and found ourselves in the state you
/ see."

Iere the Distressed One and the others raised the veils with
ch they were covered, and disclosed countenances all
tling with beards, some red, some black, some white, and
ıe grizzled, at which spectacle the duke and duchess made
ıow of being filled with wonder. Don Quixote and Sancho
e overwhelmed with amazement, and the by-standers lost
stonishment, while the Trifaldi went on to say : "Thus did
malevolent villain Malambruno punish us, covering the
lerness and softness of our faces with these rough bristles !
ıld to heaven that he had swept off our heads with his
-mous cimeter instead of obscuring the light of our counte-
ces with these wool-combings that cover us !" And as she
this she showed signs of being about to faint.

"**My voice stuck in my throat,**" etc.: another Virgilian phrase.

CHAPTER XX.

IN WHICH THE TRIFALDI CONTINUES HER MARVELOUS AND MEMORABLE STORY TOGETHER WITH MATTERS RELATING TO THIS ADVENTURE AND THE ARRIVAL OF CLAVILEÑO.

WHEN Sancho saw the Distressed One faint he exclaimed: "I swear by the faith of an honest man and the shades of all my ancestors, the Panzas, that never I did see or hear of, nor has my master related such an adventure as this. A thousand evils overwhelm thee, Malambruno, for an enchanter and a giant! Couldst thou find no other sort of punishment for these sinners but bearding them?"

"I will pluck out my own beard," said Don Quixote, "if I don't cure theirs."

At this instant the Trifaldi recovered from her swoon and said, "That promise, valiant knight, reached my ears in the midst of my swoon, and has been the means of bringing back my senses; and so once more I implore you, illustrious sir, to let your gracious promises be turned into deeds."

"There shall be no delay on my part," said Don Quixote. "Bethink you, madam, of what I must do, for my heart is most eager to serve you."

"The fact is," replied the Distressed One, "it is five thousand leagues, a couple more or less, from this to the Kingdom of Kandy, if you go by land; but if you go through the air and in a straight line, it is three thousand two hundred and twenty-seven. You must know, too, that Malambruno told me that, whenever fate provided the knight our deliverer, he himself would send him a steed far better and with less tricks than a post-horse; for he will be a wooden horse, which is guided by a peg he has in his forehead that serves for a bridle, and flies through the air with such rapidity that you would fancy the very winds were carrying him. This horse,

according to ancient tradition, was made by Merlin. From him Malambruno stole him by his magic art, and he has him now in his possession, and makes use of him in his journeys which he constantly makes through different parts of the world; and the best of it is the said horse neither eats nor sleeps nor wears out shoes, and goes at an ambling pace through the air without wings, so that he whom he has mounted upon him can carry a cup full of water in his hand without spilling a drop, so smoothly and easily does he go."

"For going smoothly and easily," said Sancho at this, "give me my Dapple, though he can't go through the air; but on the ground I'll back him against all the amblers in the world."

They all laughed, and the Distressed One continued: "And this horse will be here before us ere the night shall have advanced half an hour; for Malambruno told me that whenever I found the knight I was in quest of, he would send me the horse wherever he might be, speedily and promptly."

"And how many is there room for on this horse?" asked Sancho.

"Two," said the Distressed One, "one in the saddle, and the other on the croup; and generally these two are knight and squire, when there is no damsel that's being carried off."

"I'd like to know, Madam Distressed One," said Sancho, "what is the name of this horse?"

"His name," said the Distressed One, "fits him very well, for he is called Clavileño the Swift, which name is in accordance with his being made of wood, with the peg he has in his forehead, and with the swift pace at which he travels; and so, as far as name goes, he may compare with the famous Rocinante."

"I have nothing to say againt his name," said Sancho; "but with what sort of bridle or halter is he managed?"

"I have said already," said the Trifaldi, "that it is with a peg, by turning which to one side or the other the knight who rides him makes him go as he pleases, either through the upper air, or skimming and almost sweeping the earth, or else

Claveleño: *clave*, a nail or spike; *leño*, a log.

in that middle course that is sought and followed in all well-regulated proceedings."

"I'd like to see him," said Sancho; "but to fancy I'm going to mount him, either in the saddle or on the croup, is to ask pears of the elm-tree. A good joke indeed! I can hardly keep my seat upon Dapple, and on a pack-saddle softer than silk itself, and here they'd have me hold on upon haunches of plank without pad or cushion of any sort! I have no notion of bruising myself to get rid of any one's beard; let each one shave himself as best he can; I'm not going to accompany my master on any such long journey; besides, I can't give any help to the shaving of these beards as I can to the disenchantment of my lady Dulcinea."

"Yes, you can, my friend," replied the Trifaldi; "and so much, that without you, so I understand, we shall be able to do nothing."

"In the king's name!" exclaimed Sancho, "what have squires got to do with the adventures of their masters? Are they to have the fame of such as they go through, and we the labor? Body o' me! my master may go alone, and much good may it do him; and I'll stay here in the company of my lady the duchess; and maybe when he comes back, he will find the lady Dulcinea's affairs ever so much advanced; for I mean in leisure hours, and at idle moments, to give myself a spell of whipping."

"For all that you must go if it be necessary, my good Sancho," said the duchess, "for they are worthy folk who ask you."

"Well," said Don Quixote, "I trust in Heaven that it will look with kindly eyes upon the troubles of these ladies, as Sancho will do as I bid him. Only let the horse come and let me find myself face to face with Malambruno, and I am certain no razor will shave more easily than my sword shall shave Malambruno's head off his shoulders; for 'God bears with the wicked, but not forever.'"

"Ah!" exclaimed the Distressed One, "may all the stars of the celestial regions look down upon your greatness with benign eyes, valiant knight, and shed every prosperity and

valor upon your heart, that it may be the shield and safeguard of the abused and downtrodden. O giant Malambruno, though thou art an enchanter, thou art true to thy promises. Send us now the peerless steed, that our misfortune may be brought to an end; for if the hot weather sets in and these beards of ours are still there, alas for our lot!"

The Trifaldi said this in such a pathetic way that she drew tears from the eyes of all the bystanders, and made even Sancho's fill up; and he resolved in his heart to accompany his master to the uttermost ends of the earth, if so be the removal of the wool from those venerable countenances depended upon it.

And now night came, and with it the appointed time for the arrival of the famous horse Clavileño, the non-appearance of which was already beginning to make Don Quixote uneasy, for it struck him that, as Malambruno was so long about sending it, either he himself was not the knight for whom the adventure was reserved, or else Malambruno did not dare to meet him in single combat. But lo! suddenly there came into the garden four wild-men all clad in green ivy, bearing on their shoulders a great wooden horse. They placed it on its feet on the ground, and one of the wild-men said, "Let the knight who has heart for it mount this machine."

Here Sancho exclaimed, "I don't mount, for neither have I the heart nor am I a knight."

"And let the squire, if he has one," continued the wild-man, "take his seat on the croup, and let him trust the valiant Malambruno. It is but to turn this peg the horse has in his neck, and he will bear them through the air to where Malambruno awaits them; but lest the vast elevation of their course should make them giddy, their eyes must be covered until the horse neighs, which will be the sign of their having completed their journey."

This peg: we were told before that the peg was in the forehead, a very inconvenient position for the rider. In the magic horse in the *Arabian Nights* it was in the neck. In the case of Chaucer's "*Stede of Bras*" = Steed of Brass, it was in his ear.

With these words, leaving the horse behind them, they retired the way they came. As soon as the Distressed One saw the horse, almost in tears she exclaimed to Don Quixote, "Valiant knight, the promise of Malambruno has proved trustworthy; the horse has come, our beards are growing, and by every hair in them we all of us implore thee to shave and shear us, as it is only mounting him with thy squire and making a happy beginning with your new journey."

"That I will, Madam Countess," said Don Quixote, "most gladly and with right good-will, without stopping to take a cushion or put on my spurs, so as not to lose time, such is my desire to see you, lady, and all these others shaved clean."

"That I won't," said Sancho, "with good will or bad will, or any way at all; and if this shaving can't be done without my mounting on the croup, my master had better look out for another squire to go with him, and these ladies for some other way of making their faces smooth; I'm no witch to have a taste for traveling through the air. What would my islanders say when they heard their governor was going strolling about on the winds? And another thing, as it is three thousand and odd leagues from this to Kandy, if the horse tires, or the giant takes huff, we'll be half a dozen years getting back, and there won't be isle or island in the world that will know me; and so, as it is a common saying 'in delay there's danger,' and 'when they offer thee a heifer run with a halter,' these ladies' beards must excuse me. I am very well in this house where so much is made of me, and I hope for such a good thing from the master as to see myself a governor."

"Friend Sancho," said the duke at this, "the island that I have promised you is not one that will run away; it has roots so deeply buried in the earth that it will be no easy matter to pluck it up from where it is; well then, go with your master Don Quixote, and bring this memorable adventure to a conclusion; and whether you return on the steed as quickly as his speed seems to promise, or adverse fortunes brings you back on foot traveling as a pilgrim from inn to inn, you will always find your island where you left it, and your islanders with the

same eagerness they have always had to receive you as their governor, and my good-will will remain the same; doubt not the truth of this, Sir Sancho, for that would be grievously wronging my disposition to serve you."

"Say no more, sir," said Sancho; "I am a poor squire and not equal to carrying so much courtesy; let my master mount; bandage my eyes and commit me to God's care, and tell me if I may commend myself to our Lord or call upon the angels to protect me when we go towering up there."

To this the Countess made answer, "Sancho, you may freely commend yourself to God or whom you will; for Malambruno though an enchanter works his enchantments with great circumspection, taking very good care not to fall out with any one."

"Well then," said Sancho, "God and the most holy Trinity give me help!"

"Since the memorable adventure of the fulling mills," said Don Quixote, "I have never seen Sancho in such a fright as now. But come here, Sancho, for with the leave of these gentles I would say a word or two to thee in private;" and drawing Sancho aside among the trees of the garden and seizing both his hands he said, "Thou seest, brother Sancho, the long journey we have before us, and God knows when we shall return, or what leisure or opportunities this business will allow us; I wish thee therefore to retire now to thy chamber, as though thou wert going to fetch something required for the road, and in a trice give thyself if it be only five hundred lashes on account of the three thousand three hundred to which thou art bound; it will be all to the good, and to make a beginning with a thing is to have it half finished."

"But your worship must be out of your senses," said Sancho. "Indeed, indeed, your worship is not reasonable. Let us be off to shave these ladies; and on our return I promise on my word to make such haste to wipe off all that's due as will satisfy your worship; I can't say more."

"Well, I will comfort myself with that promise, my good Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "and I believe thou wilt keep it."

With this they went back to mount Clavileño, and as they were about to do so Don Quixote said, "Cover thine eyes, Sancho, and mount; for one who sends for us from lands so far distant cannot mean to deceive us for the sake of the paltry glory to be derived from deceiving persons who trust in him; though all should turn out the contrary of what I hope, no malice will be able to dim the glory of having undertaken this exploit."

"Let us be off, sir," said Sancho, "for I have taken the beards and tears of these ladies deeply to heart, and I shan't eat a bit to relish it until I have seen them restored to their former smoothness. Mount, your worship, and blindfold yourself, for if I am to go on the croup, it is plain the rider in the saddle must mount first."

"That is true," said Don Quixote, and, taking a handkerchief out of his pocket, he begged the Distressed One to bandage his eyes very carefully; but after having them bandaged he uncovered them again, saying, "If my memory does not deceive me, I have read in Virgil of a wooden horse the Greeks offered to the goddess Pallas, which was filled with armed knights, who were afterwards the destruction of Troy; so it would be as well to see, first of all, what this animal has in his stomach."

"There is no occasion," said the Distressed One; "I will be bail for him; you may mount without any fear, Sir Don Quixote; on my head be it if any harm befalls you."

Don Quixote thought that to say anything further with regard to his safety would be putting his courage in an unfavorable light; and so without more words, he mounted Clavileño, and tried the peg, which turned easily; and as he had no stirrups, his legs hung down.

Much against the grain, and very slowly, Sancho proceeded to mount, and, after settling himself as well as he could on the croup, and finding it not at all soft, asked the duke if it would be possible to oblige him with a pad of some kind, or a cushion as the haunches of that horse were more like marble than wood. On this the Countess observed that he would not bear

any kind of harness or trappings, and that his best plan would be to sit sideways like a woman, as in that way he would not feel the hardness so much.

Sancho did so, and, bidding them farewell, allowed his eyes to be bandaged, but immediately afterwards uncovered them again, and looking tenderly and tearfully on those in the garden, bade them help him in his present strait with plenty of Paternosters and Ave Marias.

At this Don Quixote exclaimed, "Art thou on the gallows, thief, or at thy last moment, to use pitiful entreaties of that sort? Cowardly, spiritless creature! Cover thine eyes, cover thine eyes, abject animal, and let not thy fear escape thy lips, at least in my presence."

"Blindfold me," said Sancho; "as you won't let me commend myself or be commended to God."

They were then blindfolded, and Don Quixote, finding himself settled to his satisfaction, felt for the peg, and the instant he placed his fingers on it, all who stood by lifted up their voices exclaiming, "God guide thee, valiant knight! God be with thee, intrepid squire! Now, now ye go cleaving the air more swiftly than an arrow! Now ye begin to amaze and astonish all who are gazing at you from the earth! Take care not to wobble about, valiant Sancho! Mind thou fall not."

As Sancho heard the voices, clinging tightly to his master and winding his arms round him, he said, "Sir, how do they make out we are going up so high, if their voices reach us here and they seem to be speaking quite close to us?"

"Don't mind that, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "for as affairs of this sort, and flights like this are out of the common course of things, you can see and hear as much as you like a thousand leagues off; but don't squeeze me so tight or thou wilt upset me; and really I know not what thou hast to be uneasy or frightened at, for I can safely swear I never mounted a smoother-going steed all the days of my life; one would fancy we never stirred from one place. Banish fear, my friend, for

"**Paternosters and Ave Marias**": prayers to God and the Virgin.

indeed everything is going as it ought, and we have the wind astern."

"That's true," said Sancho, "for such a strong wind comes against me on this side, that it seems as if people were blowing on me with a thousand pair of bellows;" which was the case; they were puffing at him with a great pair of bellows.

Don Quixote now, feeling the blast, said, "Beyond a doubt, Sancho, we must have already reached the second region of the air, where the hail and snow are generated; the thunder, the lightning, and the thunderbolts are engendered in the third region, and if we go on ascending at this rate, we shall shortly plunge into the region of fire, and I know not how to regulate this peg, so as not to mount up where we shall be burned."

And now they began to warm their faces, from a distance, with tow that could be easily set on fire and extinguished again, fixed on the end of a cane. On feeling the heat Sancho said, "May I die if we are not already in that fire place, or very near it, for a good part of my beard has been singed, and I have a mind, sir, to uncover and see whereabouts we are."

"Do nothing of the kind," said Don Quixote; "it will not do for us to uncover ourselves, for he who has us in charge will be responsible for us; and perhaps we are mounting up to enable us to descend at one swoop on the Kingdom of Kandy, as the falcon does on the heron; and though it seems to us not half an hour since we left the garden, believe me we must have traveled a great distance."

The duke, the duchess, and all in the garden were listening to the conversation of the two heroes; and now, desirous of putting a finishing touch to this rare and well-contrived adventure, they applied a light to the horse's tail with some tow, and the horse, being full of squibs and crackers, immediately blew up with a prodigious noise, and brought Don Quixote and Sancho Panza to the ground half singed. By this time the bearded band of ladies had vanished from the garden, and those that remained lay stretched on the ground as if in a swoon. Don Quixote and Sancho got up rather shaken, and

illed with amazement at finding themselves in the same n from which they had started, and seeing such a number ople stretched on the ground; and their astonishment ıcreased when they perceived a tall lance planted in the d, and hanging from it by two cords of green silk a smooth parchment bearing the following inscription in large gold s: "The illustrious knight Don Quixote of La Mancha by merely attempting it, finished and concluded the ıture of the Countess Trifaldi, otherwise called the essed One; Malambruno is now satisfied on every point, hins of the ladies are now smooth and clean; the prince rincess are in their original form; and when the squire have completed his whipping, the white dove of El Toboso find herself delivered from those that persecute her, and arms of her beloved mate Don Quixote; for such is the e of the sage Merlin, arch-enchanter of enchanters."

soon as Don Quixote had read the inscription he perceived y that it referred to the disenchantment of Dulcinea, and ıing hearty thanks to Heaven that he had with so little r achieved so grand an exploit, he advanced towards the and duchess, who had not yet come to themselves, and g the duke by the hand he said, "Be of good cheer, ıy sir, be of good cheer; it's nothing at all; the adventure w over and without any harm done, as the inscription fixed is post shows plainly."

e duke came to himself slowly and like one recovering iousness after a heavy sleep, and the duchess and all who allen prostrate about the garden did the same with such nstrations of wonder and amazement that they would have st persuaded one that what they pretended so adroitly in had happened to them in reality. The duke read the rd with half-shut eyes, and then ran to embrace Don ote with open arms, declaring him to be the best knight had ever been seen in any age. Sancho kept looking t for the Distressed One, to see what her face was like out the beard, and if she was as fair as her elegant person ised; but they told him that, the instant Clavileño



descended flaming through the air and came to the ground, the whole band vanished.

The duchess asked Sancho how he had fared on that long journey, to which Sancho replied, "I felt, lady, that we were flying through the region of fire, as my master told me, and I wanted to uncover my eyes but my master would not let me; but as I have a little bit of curiosity about me, and a desire to know what is forbidden, without any one seeing me, I drew aside the handkerchief ever so little, close to my nose, and looked towards the earth, which seemed no bigger than a grain of mustard seed, and the men walking on it were little bigger than hazel nuts; so you may see how high we must have got to then."

To this the duchess said, "Sancho, my friend, mind what you are saying; it seems you could not have seen the earth, but only the men walking on it; it is plain that if the earth looked to you like a grain of mustard seed, and each man like a hazel nut, one man alone would have covered the whole earth."

"I don't understand it," said Sancho; "I only know that your ladyship will do well to bear in mind that as we were flying by enchantment so I might have seen the whole earth and all the men by enchantment, whatever way I looked; and if you won't believe this, no more will you believe that I saw myself so close to the sky that there was not a palm and a half between me and it; and it is mighty great!"

They did not care to ask him anything more about his journey, for they saw he was in the vein to go rambling all over the heavens giving an account of everything that went on there, without having ever stirred from the garden. Such, in short, was the end of the adventure of the Distressed Duenna, which gave the duke and duchess laughing matter for all their lives, and Sancho something to talk about for ages, if he lived so long.

CHAPTER XXI.

OF THE COUNSELS WHICH DON QUIXOTE GAVE SANCHO PANZA BEFORE HE SET OUT TO GOVERN THE ISLAND, TOGETHER WITH OTHER WELL-CONSIDERED MATTERS.

THE duke and duchess were so well pleased with the successful adventure of the Distressed One, that they resolved to carry on the joke. So having laid their plans and given instructions to their servants and vassals how to behave to Sancho in his government of the promised island, the next day the duke told Sancho to prepare to be a governor, for his islanders were already looking out for him as for the showers of May.

Sancho made him an obeisance, and said, "Let the island come; and I'll try and be such a governor, that I'll go to heaven; and it's not from any craving to quit my own humble condition or better myself, but from the desire I have to try what it tastes like to be a governor."

"If you once make trial of it, Sancho," said the duke, "you'll find it a sweet thing to command and be obeyed."

"Sir," said Sancho, "it is my belief it's a good thing to be in command, if it's only over a drove of cattle."

"Sancho," said the duke, "I hope you will make as good a governor as your sagacity promises, and that is all I have to say; and now remember to-morrow is the day you must set out for the government of the island, and this evening they will provide you with the proper attire, and all things requisite for your departure."

"Let them dress me as they like," said Sancho; "however I'm dressed I'll be Sancho Panza."

"That's true," said the duke; "but one's dress must be suited to the office or rank one holds; for it would not do for a lawyer to dress like a soldier, or a soldier like a priest."

Here Don Quixote joined them; and learning how soon Sancho was to go to his government, he with the duke's permission took him to his room for the purpose of giving him advice as to how he was to demean himself in his office. As soon as they had entered the chamber he closed the door after him, and almost by force made Sancho sit down beside him, and in a quiet tone thus addressed him: "I give infinite thanks to heaven, friend Sancho, that, before I have met with any good luck, fortune has come forward to meet thee. Thou, who, to my thinking, art beyond all doubt a dullard, without early rising or night watching or taking any trouble, with the mere breath of knight-errantry that has breathed upon thee, seest thyself without more ado governor of an island, as though it were a mere matter of course. This I say, Sancho, that thou attribute not the favor thou hast received to thine own merits, but give thanks to heaven that disposes matters beneficently, and secondly thanks to the great power the profession of knight-errantry contains in itself. With a heart, then, inclined to believe what I have said to thee, attend, my son, to me who would pilot thee to a safe haven out of this stormy sea wherein thou art about to ingulf thyself; for offices and great trusts are nothing else but a mighty gulf of troubles.

"First of all, my son, thou must fear God, for in the fear of him is wisdom, and being wise thou canst not err in aught.

"Secondly, thou must keep in view what thou art, striving to know thyself, the most difficult thing to know that the mind can imagine. If thou knowest thyself, it will follow thou wilt not puff thyself up like the frog that strove to make himself as large as the ox; if thou dost, the recollection of having kept pigs in thine own country will serve as the ugly feet for the wheel of thy folly."

"That's the truth," said Sancho; "but that was when I was a boy; afterwards when I was something more of a man it was geese I kept, not pigs. But to my thinking that has nothing

"Ugly feet for the wheel": in allusion to the fable that the peacock's pride in his tail is tempered when he contemplates his ugly feet. In Spanish the expanded tail of the peacock is called his wheel—*rueda*.

o do with it; for all who are governors don't come of a kingly tock."

"True," said Don Quixote, "and for that reason those who re not of noble origin should take care that the dignity of the ffice they hold be accompanied by a gentle suavity, which isely managed, will save them from the sneers of malice that o station escapes.

"Glory in thy humble birth, Sancho, and be not ashamed of aying thou art peasant-born; for when it is seen thou art not shamed no one will set himself to put thee to the blush; and ride thyself rather upon being one of lowly virtue than a fty sinner.

"Remember, Sancho, if thou make virtue thy aim, and take pride in doing virtuous actions, thou wilt have no cause to nvy those who are born princes and lords, for blood is an in- eritance, but virtue an acquisition, and virtue has in itself lone a worth that blood does not possess.

"This being so, if perchance any one of thy kinsfolk should ome to see thee when thou art in thine island, thou art not to epel or slight him, but on the contrary to welcome him, and ake much of him; for in so doing thou wilt be approved of leaven (which is not pleased that any should despise what it ath made).

"If thou carriest thy wife with thee (and it is not well for ose that administer governments to be long without their ives), teach and instruct her, and strive to smooth down her atural roughness; for all that may be gained by a wise overnor may be lost and wasted by a boorish, stupid wife.

"If perchance thou art left a widower — a thing which may appen — in virtue of thy office seek a consort of higher degree.

"Let the tears of the poor man find with thee more compas- on, but not more justice, than the pleadings of the rich.

"Strive to lay bare the truth, as well amid the promises and resents of the rich man, as amid the sobs and entreaties of e poor.

"When equity may and should be brought into play, press ot the utmost rigor of the law against the guilty; for the re-

putation of the stern judge stands not higher than that of the compassionate.

"If it should happen thee to give judgment in the cause of one who is thine enemy, turn thy thoughts away from thy injury and fix them on the justice of the case.

"Bear in mind that the culprit who comes under thy jurisdiction is but a miserable man subject to all the propensities of our depraved nature, and so far as may be in thy power show thyself lenient and forbearing; for though the attributes of God are all equal, to our eyes that of mercy is brighter and loftier than that of justice.

"If thou followest these precepts and rules, Sancho, thy days will be long, thy fame eternal, thy reward abundant, thy felicity unutterable; thou will live in peace and concord with all men; and, when life draws to a close, death will come to thee in calm and ripe old age, and the light and loving hands of thy great-grandchildren will close thine eyes.

"What I have thus far addressed to thee are instructions for the adornment of thy mind; listen now to those which tend to that of the body."

Sancho listened to him with the deepest attention, and endeavored to fix his counsels in his memory, like one who meant to follow them and by their means bring the full promise of his government to a happy issue. Don Quixote, then, went on to say:

"With regard to the mode in which thou shouldst govern thy person and thy house, Sancho, the first charge I have to give thee is to be clean, and to cut thy nails, not letting them grow as some do, whose ignorance makes them fancy that long nails are an ornament to their hands.

"Go not ungirt and loose, Sancho; for disordered attire is a sign of an unstable mind.

"Walk slowly and speak deliberately, but not in such a way as to make it seem thou art listening to thyself; for all affectation is bad.

"Dine sparingly and sup more sparingly still; for the health of the whole body is forged in the work-shop of the stomach.

ewise, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "thou must not such a quantity of proverbs in thy discourse as thou or though proverbs are short maxims, thou dost drag ı so often by the head and shoulders that they favor nonsense than of maxims."

l alone can cure that," said Sancho; "for I have more s in me than a book, and when I speak they come so gether in my mouth that they fall to fighting among ves to get out; that's why my tongue lets fly the first me, though they may not be pat to the purpose. But care henceforth to use such as befit the dignity of my for 'in a house where there's plenty, supper is soon ' and 'he who binds does not wrangle,' and 'the bell- in a safe berth,' and 'giving and keeping requires "

ıt's it, Sancho!" said Don Quixote; "pack, tack, string s together; nobody is hindering thee! I am bidding oid proverbs, and here in a second thou hast shot out a string of them. Mind, Sancho, I do not say that a aptly brought in is objectionable; but to pile up and together proverbs at random makes conversation dull gar.

en thou ridest on horseback, do not go lolling with thy n the back of the saddle, nor carry thy legs stiff or out from the horse; nor yet sit so loosely that one suppose thou wert on Dapple; for the seat on a horse gentlemen of some and grooms of others.

moderate in thy sleep; for he who does not rise early t get the benefit of the day; and remember Sancho, ce is the mother of good fortune, and indolence, its e, never yet attained the object of an honest ambition.

the present, Sancho, this is all that has occurred to me se thee; as time goes by and occasions arise my ions shall follow, if thou take care to let me know how t circumstanced."

" said Sancho, "I see well enough that all these things orship has said to me are good, holy, and profitable;

but what use will they be to me if I don't remember one of them? To be sure that about not letting my nails grow, and marrying again if I have the chance, will not slip out of my head; but all that other hash, muddle, and jumble—I don't and can't recollect any more of it than of last year's clouds; so it must be given me in writing; for though I can't either read or write, I'll give it to my secretary, to drive it into me and remind me of it whenever it is necessary."

"Ah, sinner that I am!" said Don Quixote, "how bad it looks in governors not to know how to read or write. It is a great defect that thou laborest under, and therefore I would have thee learn at any rate to sign thy name."

"I can sign my name well enough," said Sancho, "for when I was steward once in my village I learned to make certain letters, like the marks on bales of goods, which they told me made out my name. Besides I can pretend my right hand is disabled and make someone else sign for me, for 'there's a remedy for everything except death.'"

"Well," said Don Quixote, "let us say no more about it, Sancho, for if thou governest badly, thine will be the fault and mine the shame; but I comfort myself with having done my duty in advising thee as earnestly and as wisely as I could; and thus I am released from my obligations and my promise. God guide thee, Sancho, and govern thee in thy government, and deliver me from the misgiving I have that thou wilt turn the whole island upside down, a thing I might prevent by explaining to the duke what thou art and telling him that all that fat little person of thine is nothing else but a sack full of proverbs and sauciness."

"Sir," said Sancho, "if your worship thinks I'm not fit for this government, I give it up on the spot; I can live just as well, simple Sancho, on bread and onions, as governor, on partridges and capons; and what's more, while we're asleep we're all equal, great and small, rich and poor. But if your worship looks into it, you will see it was your worship alone

Capons: chickens fattened for the table.

that put me on to this business of governing; for I know no more about the government of islands than a buzzard."

"Truly, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "thou hast good natural instincts, without which no knowledge is worth anything; commend thyself to God, and try not to swerve in the pursuit of thy main object; and now let us go to dinner, for I think my lord and lady are waiting for us."

CHAPTER XXII.

HOW SANCHO PANZA WAS CONDUCTED TO HIS GOVERNMENT, HOW HE TOOK POSSESSION OF HIS ISLAND AND HOW HE MADE A BEGINNING IN GOVERNING.

The day Don Quixote gave the counsels to Sancho, the same afternoon after dinner he handed them to him in writing so that he might get some one to read them to him. They had scarcely, however, been given to him when he let them drop, and they fell into the hands of the duke, who showed them to the duchess, and they were both amazed afresh at the madness and wit of Don Quixote. The same evening they despatched Sancho with a large following to the village that was to serve him for an island. It happened that the person who had him in charge was the steward of the duke, the same who played the part of the Countess Trifaldi.

Sancho set out attended by a great number of people. He was dressed in the garb of a lawyer, with a coat of tawny watered camlet over all and a montera cap of the same material, and mounted upon a mule. Behind him, in accordance with the duke's orders, followed Dapple with brand new ass-trappings and ornaments of silk, and from time to time Sancho turned round to look at his ass, so well pleased to have him with him that he would not have changed places with the Emperor of Germany. On taking leave he kissed the hands of the duke and duchess and got his master's blessing, which Don Quixote gave him with tears, and he received blubbering.

As soon as Sancho had gone, Don Quixote felt his loneliness, and had it been possible for him to revoke the mandate and take away the government from him, he would have done so. The duchess observed his dejection and said, "It is nearly supper-time, and the duke is probably waiting; come let us go

Camlet: a woven material originally of hair.

o supper, and retire to rest early, for the journey you made yesterday from Kandy was not such a short one but that it must have caused you some fatigue."

"I feel none, madam," said Don Quixote, "for I would go so far as to swear to your excellence that in all my life I never mounted a quieter beast, or a pleasanter paced one, than Clavileño; and I don't know what could have induced Malambruno to discard a steed so swift and so gentle, and burn it so recklessly as he did."

"Probably," said the duchess, "repenting of the evil he had done to the Trifaldi and company, and others, and the crimes he must have committed as a wizard and enchanter, he resolved to make away with all the instruments of his craft which mainly kept him restless, wandering from land to land; and by its ashes and the trophy of the placard the valor of the great Don Quixote of La Mancha is established forever."

Don Quixote renewed his thanks to the duchess; and having supped, retired to his chamber alone, refusing to allow any one to enter with him to wait on him.

Meantime, Sancho with all his attendants arrived at a village of some thousand inhabitants, and one of the largest the duke possessed. They informed him that it was called the island of Barataria. On reaching the gates of the town, which was a walled one, the municipality came forth to meet him, the bells rang out a peal, and the inhabitants showed every sign of general satisfaction; and with great pomp they conducted him to the principal church to give thanks to God, and then with burlesque ceremonies they presented him with the keys of the town, and acknowledged him as perpetual governor of the island of Barataria. The costume, the beard, and the fat squat figure of the new governor astonished all those who were not in the secret, and even all who were, and they were not a few. Finally, leading him out of the church they carried

Barataria: the Spanish verb Baratar (obs.) 1st meaning to barter, to buy and sell goods; 2d meaning to make frandulent bargains, to deceive. **Barata**, the noun means cheapness; hence the suitability of the name **Barataria** for Sancho's island.

him to the judgment seat and seated him on it, and the steward said to him, "It is an ancient custom in this island, sir governor, that he who comes to take possession of this famous island is bound to answer a question which shall be put to him, and which must be a somewhat knotty and difficult one; and by his answer the people take the measure of their new governor's wit, and hail with joy or deplore his arrival accordingly."

While the steward was making this speech Sancho was gazing at several large letters inscribed on the wall opposite his seat, and as he could not read he asked what that was that was painted on the wall. The answer was, "Sir, there is written and recorded the day on which your lordship took possession of this island, and the inscription says, 'This day, the so-and-so of such-and-such a month and year, Sir Don Sancho Panza took possession of this island; many years may he enjoy it.'"

"And whom do they call Don Sancho Panza?" asked Sancho.

"Your lordship," replied the steward; "for no other Panza but the one who is now seated in that chair has ever entered this island."

At this instant there came into court two old men, one carrying a cane by way of a walking-stick, and the one who had no stick said, "Sir, some time ago I lent this good man ten gold-crowns on the condition that he was to return them whenever I should ask for them. A long time passed before I asked for them, but thinking he was growing careless about payment, I asked for them several times; and not only will he not give them back but he denies that he owes them, and says I never lent him any such crowns; or if I did, he repaid them; and I have no witnesses of the loan. I want your worship to put him to his oath, and if he swears he returned them to me I forgive him the debt here."

"What say you to this, good old man, you with the stick?" said Sancho.

To which the old man replied, "I admit, sir, that he lent them to me; but let your worship lower your staff, and as he

eaves it to my oath, I'll swear that I gave them back, and paid im really and truly."

The governor lowered the staff, and as he did so the old man who had the stick handed it to the other old man to hold for im while he swore, as if he found it in his way; and then laid is hand on the cross of the staff, saying that it was true the en crowns that were demanded of him had been lent him; ut that he had with his own hand given them back into the and of the other, and that he, not recollecting it, was every minute asking for them.

Seeing this the great governor asked the creditor what answer e had to make to what his opponent said. He said that no oubt his debtor had told the truth, for he believed him to be n honest man and a good Christian, and he himself must have orgotten when and how he had given him back the crowns; nd that from that time forth he would make no further demand upon him.

The debtor took his stick again, and bowing his head left he court. Observing this, and how, without another word, he made off, and observing, too, the resignation of the plaintiff, Sancho buried his head in his bosom and remained for a short pace in deep thought, with the forefinger of his right hand on is brow and nose; then he raised his head and bade them all back the old man with the stick, for he had already taken is departure. They brought him back, and as soon as Sancho aw him he said, "Honest man, give me that stick, for I want t."

"Willingly," said the old man; "here it is, sir," and he put t into his hand.

Sancho took it and handing it to the other old man, said to im, "Go, and God be with you; for now you are paid."

"I, sir!" returned the old man; why, is this cane worth en gold-crowns?"

"Yes," said the governor, "or I am the greatest dolt in the world; now you will see whether I have got the headpiece to overn a whole kingdom;" and he ordered the cane to be roken in two, there, in the presence of all. It was done, and

in the middle of it they found ten gold-crowns. All were filled with amazement, and looked upon their governor as another Solomon. They asked him how he had come to the conclusion that the ten crowns were in the cane; he replied that, observing how the old man who swore gave the stick to his opponent while he was taking the oath, and swore that he had really and truly given him the crowns, and how as soon as he had done swearing he asked for the stick again, it came into his head that the sum demanded must be inside it; besides he had himself heard the curate of his village mention just such another case, and he had so good a memory, that if it was not that he forgot everything he wished to remember, there would not be such a memory in all the island. To conclude, the old men went off, one crestfallen, and the other in high contentment, and all who were present were astonished.

Next, two men, one apparently a farm-laborer, and the other a tailor, for he had a pair of shears in his hand, presented themselves before him, and the tailor said, "Sir governor, this laborer and I come before your worship by reason of this man coming to my shop yesterday, and putting a piece of cloth into my hands and asking me, 'Sir, will there be enough in this cloth to make me a cap?' Measuring the cloth I said there would. He probably suspected that I wanted to steal some of the cloth, led to think so by his own roguery and the bad opinion people have of tailors; and he told me to see if there would be enough for two. I guessed what he would be at, and I said 'yes.' He, still following up his original unworthy notion, went on adding cap after cap, and I 'yes' after 'yes,' until we got as far as five. He has just this moment come for them; I gave them to him, but he won't pay me for the making; on the contrary, he calls upon me to pay *him*, or else return his cloth."

"Is all this true, brother?" said Sancho.

"Yes, sir," replied the man; "but will your worship make him show the five caps he has made me?"

Solomon: see I. Kings, chaps. ii.–xi.

th all my heart," said the tailor; and drawing his hand ıder his cloak he showed five caps stuck upon the five of it, and said, "there are the five caps this good man ; and upon my conscience I haven't a scrap of cloth d I'll let the work be examined by the inspectors of the

resent laughed at the number of caps and the novelty suit; Sancho set himself to think for a moment, and id, "It seems to me that in this case it is not necessary er long-winded arguments, but only to give off-hand the nt of an honest man; and so my decision is that the se the making and the laborer the cloth, and that the to the prisoners in the gaol, and let there be no more ."

decision provoked the laughter of the bystanders; r, the governor's orders were after all executed. All ving been taken down by his chronicler, was at once hed to the duke, who was looking out for it with great ss.

the justice court they carried Sancho to a sumptuous where in a spacious chamber there was a table laid out yal magnificence. The clarions sounded as Sancho the room, and four pages came forward to present him ıter for his hands, which Sancho received with great The music ceased, and Sancho seated himself at the the table, for there was only that seat placed, and no ıan the one cover laid. A personage, who it appeared rds was a physician, placed himself standing by his h a whalebone wand in his hand. They then lifted up hite cloth covering fruit and a great variety of dishes of t sorts; one who looked like a student said grace, and put a laced bib on Sancho, while another who played of head carver placed a dish of fruit before him. But ıad he tasted a morsel when the man with the wand the plate with it, and they took it away from before h the utmost celerity. The carver, however, brought other dish, and Sancho proceeded to try it; but before

he could get at it, already the wand had touched it and a page had carried it off with the same promptitude as the fruit. Sancho seeing this was puzzled, and looking from one to another asked if this dinner was to be eaten after the fashion of a jugglery trick.

To this he with the wand replied, "It is not to be eaten, sir governor, except as is usual and customary in other islands where there are governors. I, sir, am a physician, and I am paid a salary in this island to serve its governors as such. The chief thing I have to do is to attend at his dinners and suppers and allow him to eat what appears to me to be fit for him and keep from him what I think will do him harm and be injurious to his stomach; and therefore I ordered that plate of fruit to be removed as being too moist, and that other dish I ordered to be removed as being too hot and containing many spices that stimulate thirst; for he who drinks much consumes the radical moisture wherein life consists."

"Well then," said Sancho, "that dish of roast partridges there that seems so savory will not do me any harm."

To this the physician replied, "Of those my lord the governor shall not eat so long as I live."

"Why so?" said Sancho.

"Because," replied the doctor, "all repletion is bad, but that of partridge is worst of all."

"In that case," said Sancho, "let sir doctor see among the dishes that are on the table what will do me most good and least harm, and let me eat it, without tapping it with his stick; for by the life of the governor, I'm dying of hunger; and in spite of the doctor and all he may say, to deny me food is the way to take my life instead of prolonging it."

"Your worship is right, sir governor," said the physician; "and therefore your worship, I consider, should not eat of those stewed rabbits there, because it is a furry kind of food; if that veal were not roasted and served with pickles, you might try it; but now it is out of the question."

Furry: means also dangerous, in popular language.

"That big dish that is smoking farther off," said Sancho, seems to me to be a stew. I can't fail to find that tasty and ood for me."

"Far from us be any such base thought!" said the doctor; There is nothing in the world less nourishing than a stew. et us have none of them on the tables of governors, where verything that is present should be delicate and refined. But hat I am of opinion the governor should eat now in order to reserve and fortify his health is a hundred or so of wafer ıkes and a few thin slices of conserve of quinces, which will ettle his stomach and help his digestion."

Sancho on hearing this threw himself back in his chair and ırveyed the doctor steadily, and in a solemn tone asked him hat his name was and where he had studied.

He replied, "My name, sir governor, is Doctor Peter Recio, ıd I have the degree of doctor from the university of Osuna."

To which Sancho, glowing all over with rage, returned, Then let Doctor Peter Recio, graduate of Osuna, get out of y presence at once; or I'll take a cudgel, and by dint of ows, beginning with him, I'll not leave a doctor in the whole and. Once more I say let Peter Recio get out of this or I'll ke this chair I am sitting on and break it over his head. ıd now give me something to eat, or else take your governent; for a trade that does not feed its master is not worth o beans."

The doctor was dismayed when he saw the governor in such passion, but the same instant a post-horn sounded in the eet; and the carver putting his head out of the window ned round and said, "It's a courier from my lord the duke, doubt with some despatch of importance."

The courier came in all sweating and flurried, and taking a per from his bosom, placed it in the governor's hands. ncho handed it to the steward and bade him read the supeription, which ran thus: *To Don Sancho Panza, Governor of Island of Barataria, into his hands or those of his secretary.* ncho when he heard this said, "Which of you is my secre-

Osuna is not far from Seville.

tary?" "I am, sir," said one of those present, "for I can read and write." "With that addition," said Sancho, "you might be secretary to the emperor himself; open this paper and see what it says." The new-born secretary obeyed, and having read the contents said the matter was one to be discussed in private. Sancho ordered the chamber to be cleared, the steward and the carver only remaining; so the doctor and the others withdrew, and then the secretary read the letter, which was as follows:

"It has come to my knowledge, Sir Don Sancho Panza, that certain enemies of mine and of the island are about to make a furious attack upon it some night, I know not when. It behooves you to be on the alert and keep watch, that they surprise you not. I also know by trustworthy spies that four persons have entered the town in disguise in order to take your life, because they stand in dread of your great capacity; keep your eyes open and take heed who approaches you to address you, and eat nothing that is presented to you. I will take care to send you aid if you find yourself in difficulty, but in all things you will act as may be expected of your judgment. From this place, the Sixteenth of August, at four in the morning.

"Your friend,

"THE DUKE."

Sancho was astonished, and those who stood by made believe to be so, too, and turning to the steward he said to him, "What we have got to do first, and it must be done at once, is to put Doctor Recio in the lock-up; for if anyone wants to kill me it is he, and by a slow death and the worst of all, which is hunger."

"Likewise," said the carver, "it is my opinion your worship should not eat anything that is on this table."

"I don't deny it," said Sancho; "so for the present give me a piece of bread and four pound or so of grapes; no poison can come in them; for the fact is I can't go on without eating; and if we are to be prepared for these battles that are threatening us we must be well provisioned. And you, secretary,

ınswer my lord the duke and tell him that all his commands ıhall be obeyed to the letter, as he directs; and say from me o my lady the duchess that I kiss her hands, and that I beg of her not to forget to send my letter and bundle to my wife Ceresa Panza by a messenger; and I will take it as a great avor and will not fail to serve her in all that may lie within ny power; and as you are about it you may enclose a kiss of he hand to my master Don Quixote that he may see I am grateful; and as a good secretary you may add whatever you ike, and whatever will come in best; and now take away this loth and give me something to eat, and I'll be ready to meet ll the spies and assassins and enchanters that may come gainst me or my island."

At last Doctor Peter Recio promised to let him have supper hat night. With this the governor was satisfied and looked orward to the approach of night and supper time with great nxiety; and though time, to his mind, stood still and made no rogress, nevertheless the hour he so longed for came, and they ave him a beef salad with onions and some boiled calves' feet ather far gone. At this he fell to with great relish, and turning o the doctor at supper he said to him, "Look here, sir doctor, or the future don't trouble yourself about giving me dainty hings or choice dishes to eat, for it will be only taking my tomach off its hinges; it is accustomed to goat, cow, bacon, ung beef, turnips and onions; and if by any chance it is iven these palace dishes, it receives them squeamishly, and ometimes with loathing. What the head-carver had best do s to serve me with what they call stews, and he can put whatver he likes into them, so long as it is good to eat, and I'll be bliged to him, and will requite him some day. But let nobody lay pranks on me, for either we are or we are not. I mean to overn this island without giving up a right or taking a bribe."

"Of a truth, sir governor," said the carver, "your worship is n the right of it in everything you have said; and I promise ou in the name of all the inhabitants of this island that they vill serve your worship with all zeal, affection, and good-will, or the mild kind of government you have given a sample of

to begin with, leaves them no ground for doing or thinking anything to your worship's disadvantage."

"That I believe," said Sancho; "and they would be great fools if they did or thought otherwise; once more I say, see to my feeding and my Dapple's, for that is the great point and what is most to the purpose; and when the hour comes let us go the rounds, for it is my intention to purge this island of all manner of uncleanness and of idle good-for-nothing vagabonds."

Night came. They then got ready to go the rounds of the town, and he started with the steward, the secretary, the head-carver, the chronicler charged with recording his deeds, policemen and lawyers enough to form a fair-sized squadron. In the midst marched Sancho with his staff, as fine a sight as one could wish to see.

And now a policeman came up with a young man in his grasp, and said, "Sir governor, this youth was coming towards us, and as soon as he saw the officers of justice he turned about and ran like a deer, a sure proof that he must be some evil-doer; I ran after him, and had it not been that he stumbled and fell, I should never have caught him."

"What did you run for, fellow?" said Sancho.

To which the young man replied, "Sir, it was to avoid answering all the questions officers of justice put."

"What are you by trade?"

"A weaver."

"And what do you weave?"

"Lance heads, with your worship's good leave."

"You're facetious with me! You plume yourself on being a wag? Very good; and where were you going just now?"

"To take the air, sir."

"And where does one take the air in this island?"

"Where it blows."

"Good! your answers are very much to the point; you are a smart youth; but take notice that I am the air, and that I blow upon you a-stern, and send you to jail. Ho there! lay hold of him and take him off; I'll make him sleep there to-night without air."

"No," said the young man, "your worship will make me leep in jail just as soon as make me king."

"Why shan't I make thee sleep in jail?" said Sancho. Have I not the power to arrest thee and release thee whenever like?"

"All the power your worship has," said the young man, won't be able to make me sleep in jail."

"How? not able!" said Sancho; "take him away at once here he'll see his mistake with his own eyes, even if the .iler is willing to exert his interested generosity on his ehalf; for I'll lay a penalty of two thousand ducats on him if e allows him to stir a step from the prison."

"That's ridiculous," said the young man; "the fact is, all ie men on earth will not make me sleep in prison."

"Tell me," said Sancho, "have you got any angel that will eliver you, and take off the irons I am going to order them to ut upon you?"

"Now, sir governor," said the young man in a sprightly ianner, "let us be reasonable and come to the point. Granted our worship may order me to be taken to prison, and to have ons and chains put on me, and to be shut up in a cell, and iay lay heavy penalties on the jailer if he lets me out, and iat he obeys your orders; still, if I don't choose to sleep, and hoose to remain awake all night without closing an eye, will our worship with all your power be able to make me sleep if don't choose?"

"No, truly," said the secretary, "and the fellow has made is point."

"So then," said Sancho, "it would be entirely of your own hoice you would keep from sleeping; not in opposition to my ill?"

"No, sir," said the youth, "certainly not."

"Well then, go, and God be with you," said Sancho; "be f home to sleep, and God give you sound sleep, for I don't ant to rob you of it; but for the future, let me advise you on't joke with the authorities, because you may c e across me one who will bring down the joke on your own ""

The young man went his way, and the governor continued till the night's round came to an end, and a couple of days later, the government, whereby all his plans were overthrown and swept away, as will be seen farther on.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHEREIN IS SET FORTH WHAT BEFELL THE PAGE WHO CARRIED THE LETTER TO TERESA PANZA, SANCHO PANZA'S WIFE.

The duchess in pursuance of her design of making merry and diverting herself with Don Quixote, despatched the page who had played the part of Dulcinea in the negotiations for her disenchantment (which Sancho Panza in the cares of government had forgotten all about) to Teresa Panza his wife with her husband's letter and another from herself, and also a great string of fine coral beads as a present.

Now the history says this page was very sharp and quick-witted; and eager to serve his lord and lady he set off very willingly for Sancho's village. Before he entered it he observed a number of women washing in a brook, and asked them if they could tell him whether there lived there a woman of the name Teresa Panza, wife of one Sancho Panza, squire to a knight called Don Quixote of La Mancha. At the question a young girl who was washing stood up and said, "Teresa Panza is my mother, and that Sancho is my father, and that knight is our master."

"Well then, miss," said the page, "come and show me where your mother is, for I bring her a letter and a present from your father."

"That I will with all my heart, sir," said the girl, who seemed to be about fourteen, more or less; and leaving the clothes she was washing to one of her companions, and without putting anything on her head or feet, for she was bare-legged and had her hair hanging about her, away she skipped in front of the page's horse, saying, "Come, your worship, our house is at the entrance of the town, and my mother is there, sorrowful enough at not having had any news of my fat this ever so long."

"Well," said the page, "I am bringing her such good news that she will have reason to thank God for it."

And then, skipping, running, and capering, the girl reached the town, but before going into the house she called out at the door, "Come out, mother Teresa, come out, come out; here's a gentleman with letters and other things from my good father." At these words her mother Teresa Panza came out spinning a bundle of flax, in a gray petticoat, a gray bodice of the same stuff, and a smock. She was not very old, though plainly past forty, strong, healthy, vigorous, and sun-dried; and seeing her daughter and the page on horseback, she exclaimed, "What's this, child? What gentleman is this?"

"A servant of my lady, Teresa Panza," replied the page; and suiting the action to the word he flung himself off his horse, and with great humility advanced to kneel before the lady Teresa, saying, "Let me kiss your hand, Lady Teresa, as the wife of Sir Sancho Panza, rightful governor of the island of Barataria."

"Ah, sir, get up, don't do that," said Teresa; "for I'm not a bit of a court lady, but only a poor countrywoman, the daughter of a clodcrusher, and the wife of a squire-errant and not of any governor at all."

"You are," said the page, "the most worthy wife of a most archworthy governor; and as a proof of what I say accept this letter and this present;" and at the same time he took out of his pocket a string of coral beads with gold clasps, and placed it on her neck, and said, "This letter is from his lordship the governor, and the other as well as these coral beads from my lady the duchess, who sends me to your worship."

Teresa stood lost in astonishment, and her daughter just as much, and the girl said, "May I die but our master Don Quixote's at the bottom of this; he must have given father the government or county he so often promised him."

"That is the truth," said the page; "for it is through Sir Don Quixote that Sir Sancho is now governor of the island of Barataria, as will be seen by this letter."

"Will your worship read it to me, noble sir?" said Teresa; "for though I can spin I can't read, not a scrap."

"Nor I either," said Sanchica; "but wait a bit, and I'll go nd fetch someone who can read it, either the curate himself r Samson Carrasco, and they'll come gladly to hear any news f my father."

"There is no need to fetch anybody," said the page; "for ough I can't spin I can read, and I'll read it;" and so he ead it through, but as it has been already given it is not serted here; and then he took out the other one from the uchess, which ran as follows:

"FRIEND TERESA,—Your husband Sancho's good qualities, f heart as well as of head, induced me to request my husband e duke to give him the government of one of his many slands. I am told he governs well, of which I am very glad, nd my lord the duke, of course, also; and I am very thankful o heaven that I have not made a mistake in choosing him for hat same government; for I would have Lady Teresa know hat a good governor is hard to find in this world. Herewith I send you, my dear, a string of coral beads with gold clasps; I wish they were Oriental pearls. Commend me to your daughter Sanchica, and tell her from me to hold herself in readiness, for I mean to make a high match for her when she least expects it. They tell me there are big acorns in your village; send me a couple of dozen or so, and I shall value them greatly as coming from your hand; and write to me at length to assure me of your health and well-being; and so God keep you.

"From this place.

"Your loving friend,

"THE DUCHESS."

'Ah, what a good, plain, lowly lady!" said Teresa when she heard the letter. "See how this good lady, for all she's a duchess, calls me a 'friend,' and treats me as if I was her equal. And as for the acorns, sir, I'll send her ladyship a peck and such big ones that one might come to see them as a

Sanchica: diminutive feminine of Sancho.

show and a wonder. And now, Sanchica, see that the g
man is comfortable; put up his horse, and get some egg
of the stable, and cut plenty of bacon, and let's give hi
dinner like a prince; for the good news he has brought
his own bonny face deserve it all; and meanwhile I'll ru
and give the neighbors the news of our good luck, and t
curate, and Master Nicholas the barber, who are and a
have been such friends of thy father's."

"That I will, mother," said Sanchica; "but mind, you
give me half of that string; for I don't think my lad
duchess could have been so stupid as to send it all to you

"It is all for thee, my child," said Teresa; "but le
wear it round my neck for a few days; for verily it seem
make my heart glad."

"You will be glad, too," said the page, "when you se
bundle there is in this portmanteau, for it is a suit of the
cloth, that the governor only wore one day out hunting
now sends, all for Mistress Sanchica."

"May he live a thousand years," said Sanchica, "an
bearer as many, nay two thousand, if needful."

With this Teresa hurried out of the house with the le
and with the string of beads round her neck, and went
thrumming the letters as if they were a tambourine, a
chance coming across the curate and Samson Carrasco
began capering and saying, "None of us poor now, :
We've got a little government! Ay, let the finest fine
tackle me, and I'll give her a setting down!"

"What's all this, Teresa Panza," said they; "what ma
is this, and what papers are those?"

"The madness is only this," said she, "that these ar
letters of duchesses and governors, and these I have o
neck are fine coral beads, with ave-marias and paternoste
beaten gold, and I am a governess."

"God help us," said the curate, "we don't understand
Teresa, or know what you are talking about."

"There, you may see it yourselves," said Teresa, an
handed them the letters.

curate read them out for Samson Carrasco to hear, and
ı and he regarded one another with looks of astonish-
t what they had read, and the bachelor asked who had
t the letters. Teresa in reply bade them come with her
house and they would see the messenger, a most elegant
who had brought another present which was worth as
nore. The curate took the coral beads from her neck
amined them again and again, and having satisfied him-
to their fineness he fell to wondering afresh, and said,
ie gown I wear I don't know what to say or think of
etters and presents; on the one hand I can see and feel
ness of these coral beads, and on the other I read how
ess sends to beg for a couple of dozen of acorns."
uare that if you can," said Carrasco; "well, let's go
e the messenger, and from him we'll learn something
his mystery that has turned up."
did so, and Teresa returned with them. They found
ge sifting a little barley for his horse, and Sanchica
a rasher of bacon to be paved with eggs for his dinner.
ks and his handsome apparel pleased them both greatly;
ter they had saluted him courteously, and he them,
begged him to give them his news, as well of Don
as of Sancho Panza, for, he said, though they had read
ters from Sancho and her ladyship the duchess, they
ill puzzled and could not make out what was meant by
's government, and above all of an island, when all or
those in the Mediterranean belonged to his majesty.
is the page replied, "As to Sir Sancho Panza's being
rnor there is no doubt whatever; but whether it is an
or not that he governs, with that I have nothing to do;
it that it is a town of more than a thousand inhabitants."
curate and the bachelor could see plainly enough that
ge spoke in a waggish vein; but the fineness of the
eads, and the hunting suit that Sancho sent (for Teresa
eady shown it do them) did away with the impression;

hic description of the dish as dressed in Spain, where the bacon
are fried together.

and they could not help laughing when Teresa said, "Sir curate, look about if there's anybody here going to Madrid or Toledo, to buy me a hooped petticoat, a proper fashionable one of the best quality; for indeed and indeed I must do honor to my husband's government as well as I can; nay, if I am put to it, I'll go to court and set up a coach like all the world; for she who has a governor for her husband may very well have one and keep one."

"And why not, mother?" said Sanchica.

"To be sure, my child," said Teresa; "and all this good luck, and even more, my good Sancho foretold me; and thou wilt see, my daughter, he won't stop till he has made me a countess; for to make a beginning is everything in luck; and as I have heard thy good father say many a time (for besides being thy father he's the father of proverbs too), 'When they offer thee a heifer, run with a halter; when they offer thee a government, take it: when they would give thee a county, seize it; when they say "Here, here!" to thee with something good, swallow it.'"

Hearing this the curate said, "I do believe that all this family of the Panzas are born with a sackful of proverbs, every one of them; I never saw one of them that does not pour them out at all times and on all occasions."

"That is true," said the page, "for Sir Governor Sancho utters them at every turn; and though a great many of them are not to the purpose, still they amuse one, and my lady the duchess and the duke praise them highly."

"Then you still maintain that all this about Sancho's government is true, sir," said Carrasco, "and that there actually is a duchess who sends him presents and writes to him? Because we, although we have handled the presents and read the letters, don't believe it, and suspect it to be something in the line of our fellow-townsman Don Quixote, who fancies that everything is done by enchantment; and for this reason I am almost ready to say that I'd like to touch and feel your worship to see whether you are a mere ambassador of the imagination or a man of flesh and blood."

"All I know, sirs," replied the page, "is that I am a real ambassador, and that Sir Sancho Panza is governor as a matter of fact, and that my lord and lady the duke and duchess can give, and have given him this same government, and that I have heard the said Sancho Panza bears himself very stoutly therein; whether there be any enchantment in all this or not, it is for your worships to settle between you; for that's all I know."

"It may be so," said the bachelor; "but it seems doubtful."

"Doubt who will," said the page; "what I have told you is the truth, and that will always rise above falsehood as oil above water. Let one of you come with me, and he will see with his eyes what he does not believe with his ears."

"It's for me to make that trip," said Sanchica; "take me with you, sir, behind you on your horse; for I'll go with all my heart to see my father."

"Governors' daughters," said the page, "must not travel along the roads alone, but accompanied by coaches and litters and a great number of attendants."

"Oh," said Sanchica, "I can go just as well mounted on an ass as in a coach; what a dainty lass you must take me for!"

"Hush, girl," said Teresa; "you don't know what you're talking about; the gentleman is quite right, for 'as the time so the behavior.' When it was Sancho it was 'Sancha;' when it is governor it's 'lady'; I don't know if I'm right."

"Lady Teresa says more than she is aware of," said the page; "and now give me something to eat and let me go at once, for I mean to return this evening."

"Come and do penance with me," said the curate at this; "for Lady Teresa has more will than means to serve so worthy a guest."

The page refused, but had to consent at last for his own sake; and the curate took him home with him very gladly, in order to have an opportunity of questioning him at leisure about Don Quixote and his doings. Carrasco offered to write the letters in reply for Teresa; but she did not care to let him mix himself up in her affairs, for she thought him some-

what given to joking; and so she gave a cake and a couple of eggs to a young acolyte who was a penman, and he wrote for her two letters, one for her husband and the other for the duchess, dictated out of her own head, which are not the worst inserted in this great history, as will be seen farther on.

Acolyte: a youth studying or in training to become a priest.

CHAPTER XXIV.

' THE PROGRESS OF SANCHO PANZA'S GOVERNMENT TOGETHER WITH SANCHO'S LETTER TO DON QUIXOTE AND THERESA PANZA'S LETTER TO THE DUCHESS.

DAY came after the night of the governor's round. The :ward spent what was left of it in writing an account to his :d and lady of all Sancho said and did, being as much ıazed at his sayings as at his doings, for there was a mixture shrewdness and simplicity in all his words and deeds. The vernor got up, and by Doctor Peter Recio's directions they ıde him break his fast on a little conserve and four sups of ld water, which Sancho would have readily exchanged for a ece of bread and a bunch of grapes; but seeing there was help for it, he submitted with no little sorrow of heart and scomfort of stomach; Peter Recio having persuaded him at light and delicate diet enlivened the wits, and that was ıat was most essential for persons placed in responsible uations, where they have to employ not only the bodily wers but those of the mind also.

By means of this sophistry Sancho was made to endure nger, and hunger so keen that in his heart he cursed the vernment, and even him who had given it to him; however, th his hunger and his conserve he undertook to deliver judgents that day, and the first thing that came before him was a ıestion that was submitted to him by a stranger, in the presce of the steward and the other attendants, and it was in ese words: "Sir, a large river separated two districts of one ıd the same lordship. Well then, on this river there was a idge, and at one end of it a gallows, and a sort of tribunal, here four judges commonly sat to administer the law which e lord of the country had enacted, and which was to this

Sophistry: false reasoning.

effect, 'If any one crosses by this bridge from one side to the other he shall declare on oath where he is going to and with what object; and if he swears truly, he shall be allowed to pass, but if falsely, he shall be put to death by hanging on the gallows erected there.' Though the law and its severe penalty were known, many persons crossed, but in their declarations it was easy to see at once they were telling the truth, and the judges let them pass free. It happened, however, that one man, when they came to take his declaration, swore that he was going to die upon that gallows that stood there, and nothing else. The judges held a consultation over the oath, and they said, 'If we let this man pass free he has sworn falsely, and by the law he ought to die; but if we hang him, as he swore he was going to die on that gallows, and therefore swore the truth, by the same law he ought to go free.' It is asked of your worship, Mr. Governor, what are the judges to do with this man? For they are still in doubt and perplexity; and having heard of your worship's acute and exalted intellect, they have sent me to entreat your worship on their behalf to give your opinion on this very intricate and puzzling case."

To this Sancho made answer, "Indeed, the judges that sent you to me might have spared themselves the trouble, for I have more of the obtuse than the acute in me; however, repeat the case over again, so that I may understand it, and then perhaps I may be able to hit the point."

The querist repeated again and again what he had said before, and then Sancho said, "It seems to me I can set the matter right in a moment, and in this way; the man swears that he is going to die upon the gallows; but if he dies upon it, he has sworn the truth, and by the law enacted deserves to go free and pass over the bridge; but if they don't hang him, then he has sworn falsely, and by the same law deserves to be hanged."

"It is as the honorable governor says," said the messenger; "and as regards a complete comprehension of the case, there is nothing left to desire or hesitate about."

"Well then I say," said Sancho, "that of this man they should let pass the part that has sworn truly, and hang the

art that has lied; and in this way the conditions of the pasage will be fully complied with."

"But then, Mr. Governor," replied the querist, "the man ill have to be divided into two parts; and if he is divided of ourse he will die; and so none of the requirements of the w will be carried out, and it is absolutely necessary to omply with it."

"Look here, my good sir," said Sancho; "either I'm a umskull or else if the truth saves him, the falsehood equally ondemns him; and that being the case it is my opinion you ould say that as the arguments for condemning him and for bsolving him are exactly balanced, they should let him pass eely, as it is always more praiseworthy to do good than to do vil; this I would give signed with my name if I knew how to gn; and what I have said in this case is not out of my own ead, but one of the many precepts my master Don Quixote ave me the night before I left to become governor of this land, that came into my mind, and it was this, that when iere was any doubt about the justice of a case I should lean mercy; and it is God's will that I should recollect it now, r it fits this case as if it was made for it."

"That is true," said the steward; "and I maintain that ycurgus himself, who gave laws to the Lacedæmonians, could ot have pronounced a better decision than the great Panza has iven; let the morning's audience close with this, and I will e that his honor the governor has dinner entirely to his liking."

"That's all I ask for — fair play," said Sancho; "give me y dinner, and then let it rain cases and questions on me, and ll despatch them in a twinkling."

The steward kept his word, for he felt it against his conscience kill so wise a governor by hunger; particularly as he innded to have done with him that same night, playing off the st joke he was commissioned to practise upon him.

Lycurgus and the **Lacedæmonians**: Sparta or Lacedæmon **was** the ief city in the southern part of Greece in Laconia. Lycurgus **was** the eat legislator of the Spartans or Lacedæmonians in the 9th century, B.C.

It came to pass, then, that after he had dined that day, in opposition to the rules laid down for him since he became governor, as they were taking away the cloth there came a courier with a letter from Don Quixote for the governor. Sancho ordered the secretary to read it to himself, and if there was nothing in it that demanded secrecy to read it aloud. The secretary did so, and after he had skimmed the contents he said, "It may well be read aloud, for what Sir Don Quixote writes to your worship deserves to be written in letters of gold, and it is as follows."

DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA'S LETTER TO SANCHO PANZA, GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND OF BARATARIA.

"When I was expecting to hear of thy stupidities and blunders, friend Sancho, I have received intelligence of thy displays of good sense, for which I give special thanks to heaven that can of fools make wise men. They tell me thou dost govern as if thou wert a man. But I would have thee consider and reconsider, con and con over again the advice and the instructions I gave thee before thy departure hence to thy government, and thou wilt see that in them, if thou dost follow them, thou hast a help at hand that will lighten for thee the troubles and difficulties that beset governors at every step.

"My lady the duchess sent off a messenger with thy suit and another present to thy wife Teresa Panza; we expect the answer every moment. Keep me informed of everything that happens thee, as the distance is so short; all the more as I am thinking of giving over very shortly this idle life I am now leading, for I was not born for it. Adieu; God keep thee.

"Thy friend,

"DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA."

Sancho listened to the letter with great attention. He then rose up from the table, and calling his secretary shut himself in his own room with him and set about answering his master Don Quixote at once; and he bade the secretary write down

what he told him without adding or suppressing anything, which he did. The answer was to the following effect.

SANCHO PANZA'S LETTER TO DON QUIXOTE OF LA MANCHA.

"The pressure of business is so great upon me that I have no time to scratch my head or even to cut my nails. I say this, master of my soul, that you may not be surprised if I have not until now sent you word of how I fare, well or ill, in this government, in which I am suffering more hunger than when we two were wandering through the woods and wastes.

"My lord the duke wrote to me the other day to warn me that certain spies had got into this island to kill me; but up to the present I have not found out any except a certain doctor who receives a salary in this town for killing all the governors that come here; he is called Doctor Peter Recio; so you see what a name he has to make me dread dying under his hands. This doctor says of himself that he does not cure diseases, but prevents them coming, and the medicines he uses are diet and more diet, until he brings one down to bare bones; as if leanness was not worse than fever.

"In short he is killing me with hunger, and I am dying myself of vexation; for when I thought I was coming to this government to get my meat hot and my drink cool, and take my ease between holland sheets on feather beds, I find I have come to do penance as if I was a hermit; and I don't do it willingly.

"So far I have not handled any dues or taken any bribes, and I don't know what to think of it.

"Last night I made the rounds of the town to see how matters were going, and I have visited the market-places, as your worship advised me.

"I am very glad my lady the duchess has written to my wife Teresa Panza and sent her the present your worship speaks of; and I will strive to show myself grateful when the time comes; kiss her hands for me.

"I wish I could send your worship something, I don't know what; but if the office remains with me I'll find out something

to send, one way or another. If my wife Teresa Panza writes to me, pay the postage and send me the letter, for I have a very great desire to hear how my house and wife and children are going on. And so, may God deliver your worship from evil-minded enchanters, and bring me well and peacefully out of this government, which I doubt, for I expect to take leave of it and my life together, from the way Doctor Peter Recio treats me.

"Your worship's servant,

"SANCHO PANZA THE GOVERNOR."

The secretary sealed the letter, and immediately dismissed the courier; and those who were carrying on the joke against Sancho putting their heads together arranged how he was to be dismissed from the government. Sancho spent the afternoon in drawing up certain ordinances relating to the good government of what he fancied the island; and he made so many good rules that to this day they are preserved there, and are called *The constitution of the great governor, Sancho Panza.*

Cid Hamet relates that Don Quixote felt that the life he was leading in the castle was entirely inconsistent with the order of chivalry he professed, so he determined to ask the duke and duchess to permit him to take his departure for Saragossa, as the time of the festival was now drawing near, and he hoped to win there the suit of armor which is the prize at festivals of the sort. But one day at table with the duke and duchess, just as he was about to carry his resolution into effect and ask for their permission, the page who had carried the letters and presents to Teresa Panza, the wife of the governor Sancho, entered the hall; and the duke and duchess were very well pleased to see him, being anxious to know the result of his journey. The page taking out the letters placed them in the duchess's hand. One bore by way of address, *Letter for my lady the Duchess So-and-so, of I don't know where;* and the other, *To my husband Sancho Panza, governor of the island of Barataria, whom God prosper longer than me.* The duchess having looked it over, read as follows.

TERESA PANZA'S LETTER TO THE DUCHESS.

The letter your highness wrote me, my lady, gave me great ısure, for indeed I found it very welcome. The string of ıl beads is very fine, and my husband's hunting suit does fall short of it. All this village is very much pleased that r ladyship has made a governor of my good man Sancho; ıgh nobody will believe it, particularly the curate, and ster Nicholas the barber, and Samson Carrasco; but I 't care for that so long as it is true, though, to tell the h, if the coral beads and the suit had not come I would have believed it either; for in this village everybody thinks husband a numskull, and except for governing a flock of ts, they cannot fancy what sort of government he can be fit

I am resolved with your worship's leave, lady of my soul, nake the most of this fair day, so I beg your excellence to er my husband to send me a small trifle of money, and to it be something to speak of, because one's expenses are vy at the Court. If he does not want me to go let him tell in time, for my feet are on the fidgets to be off; and my nds and neighbors tell me that if my daughter and I make gure and a brave show at Court, my husband will come to known far more by me than I by him, for of course plenty people will ask, 'Who are those ladies in that coach?' and ıe servant of mine will answer, 'The wife and daughter of ıcho Panza, governor of the island of Barataria.' I am as ed as vexed can be that they have gathered no acorns this r in our village; for all that I send your highness about a peck that I went to the wood to gather and pick out one one myself, and I could find no bigger ones; I wish they e as big as ostrich eggs.

Let not your high mightiness forget to write to me; and I take care to answer, and let you know how I am, and ıtever news there may be in this place, where I remain, ying our Lord to have your highness in his keeping and not orget me.

"My daughter, and my son, kiss your worship's hands.
"She who would rather see your ladyship than write to you,
"Your servant,
"TERESA PANZA."

All were greatly amused by Teresa Panza's letter; and the duchess asked Don Quixote's opinion whether they might open the letter that had come for the governor, which she suspected must be very good. Don Quixote said that to gratify them he would open it. It ran as follows.

TERESA PANZA'S LETTER TO HER HUSBAND SANCHO PANZA.

"I got thy letter, Sancho of my soul, and I promise thee that I was within two fingers' breadth of going mad, I was so happy. I had before me the suit thou didst send me, and the coral beads my lady the duchess sent me round my neck, and the letters in my hands, and there was the bearer of them standing by, and in spite of all this I verily believed and thought that what I saw and handled was all a dream; for who could have thought that a goat-herd would come to be a governor of islands? My lady the duchess will tell thee the desire I have to go to the Court; consider the matter and let me know thy pleasure; I will try to do honor to thee by going in a coach.

"Neither the curate, nor the barber, nor the bachelor, nor even the sacristan, can believe that thou art a governor, and they say the whole thing is a delusion or an enchantment affair, like everything belonging to thy master Don Quixote; and Samson says he must go in search of thee and drive the government out of thy head and the madness out of Don Quixote's skull: I only laugh, and look at my string of beads, and plan out the dress I am going to make for our daughter out of thy suit. I sent some acorns to my lady the duchess; I wish they had been gold. Send me some strings of pearls if they are in fashion in that island. Sanchica is making bone-lace; she earns eight maravedis a day clear, which she

Maravédis: a maravedi equals 3 mills in American money.

s into a money-box as a help towards house furnishing ; but r that she is a governor's daughter thou wilt give her a tion without her working for it. The fountain in the plaza run dry. I look for an answer to this, and to know thy d about my going to the Court ; and so, God keep thee ;er than me, or as long, for I would not leave thee in this ld without me.

"Thy wife,

"TERESA PANZA."

'he letters were laughed over, and then, the courier arrived, ging the one Sancho sent to Don Quixote, and this, too, read out, and it raised some doubts as to the governor's ɔlicity. The duchess withdrew to hear from the page ɹt his adventures in Sancho's village, which he narrated at length without leaving a single circumstance unmentioned. gave her the acorns, and also a cheese which Teresa had n him as being particularly good. The duchess received ith greatest delight, in which we will leave her, to describe end of the government of the great Sancho Panza, flower mirror of all governors of islands.

CHAPTER XXV.

OF THE TROUBLOUS END AND TERMINATION SANCHO PANZA'S GOVERNMENT CAME TO.

To fancy that in this life anything belonging to it will remain forever in the same state, is an idle fancy; on the contrary, in it everything seems to go in a circle. The spring succeeds the summer, the summer the fall, the fall the autumn, the autumn the winter, and the winter the spring, and so time rolls with never-ceasing wheel. Man's life alone, swifter than time, speeds onward to its end without any hope of renewal, save it be in that other life which is endless and boundless. But our author is here speaking of the rapidity with which Sancho's government came to an end as it were in smoke and shadow. For as he lay in bed on the night of the seventh day of his government, sated, not with bread and wine, but with delivering judgments and giving opinions and making laws and proclamations, just as sleep, in spite of hunger, was beginning to close his eyelids, he heard such a noise of bell-ringing and shouting that one would have fancied the whole island was going to the bottom. He sat up in bed and remained listening intently to try if he could make out what could be the cause of so great an uproar; not only, however, was he unable to discover what it was, but as countless drums and trumpets now helped to swell the din of the bells and shouts, he was more puzzled than ever, and filled with fear and terror; and getting up he put on a pair of slippers, and without throwing a dressing gown or anything of the kind over him he rushed out of the door of his room, just in time to see approaching along a corridor a band of more than twenty persons with lighted torches and naked swords in their hands, all shouting out, "To arms, to arms, Sir Governor, to

s! The enemy is in the island in countless numbers, and ıre lost unless your skill and valor come to our support." .eeping up this noise, tumult, and uproar, they came to re Sancho stood dazed and bewildered by what he saw and 'd, and as they approached one of them called out to him, m at once, your lordship, if you would not have yourself royed and the whole island lost."

What have I to do with arming?" said Sancho. "What know about arms or supports? Better leave all that to naster Don Quixote, who will settle it and make all safe in ce; for I, sinner that I am, God help me, don't underd these scuffles."

Ah, Mr. Governor," said another, "what slackness of le this is! Arm yourself; here are arms for you, offensive defensive; come out and be our leader and captain; it upon you by right to be so, for you are our governor."

Arm me then in God's name," said Sancho, and they at produced two large shields they had come provided with, placed them upon him, one shield in front and the other nd, and passing his arms through openings they had made, bound him tight with ropes, so that there he was walled boarded up as straight as a spindle and unable to bend knees or stir a single step. In his hand they placed a e, on which he leant to keep himself from falling, and as 1 as they had him thus fixed they bade him march forward lead them on and give them all courage; for with him for r guide and lamp and morning star, they were sure to g their business to a successful issue.

How am I to march, unlucky being that I am?" said cho, "when I can't stir my knee-caps, for these boards I bound so tight to my body won't let me. What you t do is to carry me in your arms, and lay me across or set upright in some postern, and I'll hold it either with this e or with my body."

On, Mr. Governer!" cried another, "it is fear more than boards that keeps you from moving; make haste, stir self, for there is no time to lose; the enemy is increasing

in numbers, the shouts grow louder, and the danger is pressing."

Urged by these exhorations and reproaches the poor governor made an attempt to advance, but fell to the ground with such a crash that he fancied he had broken himself all to pieces. There he lay like a tortoise enclosed in its shell. Nor did the gang of jokers feel any compassion for him when they saw him down; so far from that, extinguishing their torches they began to shout afresh and to renew the calls to arms with such energy, tramping on poor Sancho, and slashing at him over the shield with their swords in such a way that, if he had not gathered himself together and made himself small and drawn in his head between the shields, it would have fared badly with the poor governor, as, squeezed into that narrow compass, he lay commending himself with all his heart to God to deliver him from his present peril. Some stumbled over him, others fell upon him, and one there was who took up a position on top of him for some time, and from thence as if from a watch-tower issued orders to the troops, shouting out, "Here, our side! Here the enemy is thickest! Hold the breach there! Shut that gate! Barricade those ladders! Block the streets with feather beds!" In short, in his ardor he mentioned every little thing, and every implement and engine of war by means of which an assault upon a city is warded off, while the bruised and battered Sancho, who heard and suffered all, was saying to himself, "O if it would only please the Lord to let the island be lost at once, and I could see myself either dead or out of this torture!" Heaven heard his prayer, and when he least expected it he heard voices exclaiming, "Victory, victory! The enemy retreats beaten! Come, Sir Governor, get up, and come and enjoy the victory, and divide the spoils that have been won from the foe by the might of that invincible arm."

"Lift me up," said the wretched Sancho in a woe-begone voice. They helped him to rise, and as soon as he was on his feet he said, "The enemy I have beaten you may nail to my forehead; I don't want to divide the spoils of the foe, I only

ɛg and entreat some friend, if I have one, to give me a sup of ine, for I'm parched with thirst, and wipe me dry, for I'm ırning to water."

They rubbed him down, fetched him wine and unbound the ıields, and he seated himself upon his bed, and with fear, ɡitation, and fatigue he fainted away. Those who had been ɔncerned in the joke were now sorry that they had pushed it ı far ; however, the anxiety his fainting away had caused them as relieved by his returning to himself. He asked what clock it was ; they told him it was just daybreak. He said ɔ more, and in silence began to dress himself, while all atched him, waiting to see what the haste with which he was ıtting on his clothes meant.

He got himself dressed at last, and then, slowly, for he was ırely bruised and could not go fast, he proceeded to the stable, llowed by all who were present, and going up to Dapple nbraced him and gave him a loving kiss on the forehead, and id to him, not without tears in his eyes, "Come along, comde and friend and partner of my toils and sorrows ; when I ıs with you and had no cares to trouble me except mending ıur harness and feeding your little carcass, happy were my ıurs, my days, and my years ; but since I left you, and ɔunted the towers of ambition and pride, a thousand miseries, thousand troubles, and four thousand anxieties have entered to my soul ;" and all the while he was speaking in this strain was fixing the pack-saddle on the ass, without a word from y one. Then having Dapple saddled, he, with great pain and ficulty, got up on him, and addressing himself to the ɛward, the secretary, the head-carver, and Peter Recio the ctor, and several others who stood by, he said, "Make way, ntlemen, and let me go back to my old freedom ; let me go ɔk for my past life, and raise myself up from this present ath. I was not born to be a governor or protect islands or ies from the enemies that choose to attack them. Ploughing d digging, vine-dressing and pruning, are more in my way ın defending provinces or kingdoms. I mean each of us is st following the trade he was born to. A reaping-hook fits

my hand better than a governor's scepter; I'd rather have my fill of salad than be subject to the misery of a meddling doctor who kills me with hunger, and I'd rather lie in summer under the shade of an oak, and in winter wrap myself in a double sheep-skin jacket in freedom, than go to bed between holland sheets and dress in sables under the restraint of a government. God be with your worships, and tell my lord the duke without a farthing I came into this government, and without a farthing I go out of it, very different from the way governors commonly leave other islands. Stand aside and let me go; I have to plaster myself, for I believe every one of my ribs is crushed, thanks to the enemies that have been trampling over me to-night."

"That is unnecessary, Mr. Governor," said Doctor Recio; "for I will give your worship a draught against falls and bruises that will soon make you as sound and strong as ever; and as for your diet I promise your worship to behave better, and let you eat plentifully of whatever you like."

"You spoke late," said Sancho. "I'd as soon turn Turk as stay any longer. Those jokes won't pass a second time. I'd as soon remain in this government, or take another, even if it was offered me between two plates, as fly to heaven without wings. I am of the breed of the Panzas, and they are every one of them obstinate. And now let me pass, for it's growing late with me."

To this the steward said, "Sir Governor, we would let your worship go with all our hearts, though it sorely grieves us to lose you, for your wit and Christian conduct naturally make us regret you; but it is well known that every governor, before he leaves the place where he has been governing, is bound first of all to render an account. Let your worship do so for the ten days you have held the government, and then you may go and the peace of God go with you."

Salad: The favorite noontide mess of the Andalusian peasantry; consisting of cucumbers shred fine, bread-crumbs, oil, vinegar, and water fresh from the spring.

"No one can demand it of me," said Sancho, "but he whom my lord the duke shall appoint; I am going to meet him, and to him I will render an exact one; besides, when I go forth naked as I do, there is no other proof needed to show that I have governed like an angel."

"The great Sancho is right," said Doctor Recio, "and it is my opinion we should let him go, for the duke will be beyond measure glad to see him."

They all agreed to this, and allowed him to go, first offering to bear him company and furnish him with all he wanted for his own comfort or for the journey. Sancho said he did not want anything more than a little barley for Dapple, and half a cheese and half a loaf for himself; for the distance being so short there was no occasion for any better or bulkier provision. They all embraced him, and he with tears embraced all of them, and left them filled with admiration not only at his remarks but at his firm and sensible resolution.

Sancho mounted on Dapple, half glad, half sad, paced along on his road to join his master, in whose society he was happier than in being governor of all the islands in the world. Well then, it so happened that before he had gone a great way from the island of his government (and whether it was island, city, town, or village that he governed he never troubled himself to inquire) he saw coming along the road he was traveling six pilgrims with staves, foreigners of that sort that beg for alms, singing; who as they drew near arranged themselves in a line and lifting up their voices all together began to sing in their own language something that Sancho could not understand, with the exception of one word which sounded plainly "alms," from which he gathered that it was alms they asked for and being remarkably charitable, he took out of his saddle-bags the half loaf and half cheese he had been provided with, and gave them to them, explaining to them by signs that he had nothing else to give them. They received them very gladly, but exclaimed, "Geld! Geld!"

"I don't understand what you want of me, good people," said Sancho.

On this one of them took a purse out of his bosom and showed it to Sancho, by which he comprehended they were asking for money, and putting his thumb to his throat and spreading his hand upwards he gave them to understand that he had not the sign of a coin about him, and urging Dapple forward he broke through them.

CHAPTER XXVI.

AT BEFELL SANCHO ON THE ROAD, AND OTHER THINGS THAT CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

ɴCHO was within half a league of the duke's castle when somewhat dark and cloudy, overtook him. This, how- .s it was summer time, did not give him much uneasi- nd he turned aside out of the road intending to wait for ıg ; but his ill-luck so willed it that as he was searching for a place to make himself comfortable in, he and : fell into a deep, dark hole that lay among some very ildings. As he fell he commended himself with all his to God, fancying he was not going to stop until he d the depths of the bottomless pit; but it did not turn , for at little more than thrice a man's height Dapple d bottom, and he found himself sitting on him without received any hurt or damage whatever. He felt himself r and held his breath to try whether he was quite sound a hole made in him anywhere, and finding himself all he was profuse in his thanks to God our Lord for the that had been shown him, for he made sure he had been into a thousand pieces. He also felt along the sides pit with his hands to see if it were possible to get out 'ithout help, but he found they were quite smooth and :d no hold anywhere, at which he was greatly distressed, ılly when he heard how pathetically and dolefully : was bemoaning himself, and no wonder he complained, ıs it from ill-temper, for in truth he was not in a very ase. "Alas," said Sancho, "what unexpected accidents ı at every step to those who live in this miserable Who would have said that one who saw himself yester- ting on a throne, governor of an island, giving orders to :vants and his vassals, would see himself to-day buried

in a pit without a soul to help him, or servant or vassal to come to his relief! Here must we perish with hunger, my ass and myself, if indeed we don't die first, he of his bruises and injuries, and I of grief and sorrow. Unlucky wretch that I am, what an end my follies and fancies have come to! They'll take up my bones out of this, when it is heaven's will that I'm found, picked clean, white and polished, and my good Dapple's with them, and by that, perhaps, it will be found out who we are, at least by such as have heard that Sancho Panza never separated from his ass, nor his ass from Sancho Panza. Unlucky wretches, I say again, that our hard fate should not let us die in our own country and among our own people, where if there was no help for our misfortune, at any rate there would be some one to grieve for it and to close our eyes as we passed away! O comrade and friend, how ill have I repaid thy faithful services! Forgive me, and entreat Fortune, as well as thou canst, to deliver us out of this miserable strait we are both in; and I promise to put a crown of laurel on thy head and give thee double feeds."

In this strain did Sancho bewail himself, and his ass listened to him, but answered him never a word, such was the distress and anguish the poor beast found himself in. At length, after a night spent in bitter moanings and lamentations, day came, and by its light Sancho perceived that it was wholly impossible to escape out of that pit without help, and he fell to bemoaning his fate and uttering loud shouts to find out if there was any-one within hearing; but all his shouting was only crying in the wilderness, for there was not a soul anywhere in the neighborhood to hear him, and then at last he gave himself up for dead. Dapple was lying on his back, and Sancho helped him to his feet, which he was scarcely able to keep; and then taking a piece of bread out of his saddle-bags which had shared their fortunes in the fall, he gave it to the ass, to whom it was not unwelcome, saying to him as if he understood him, "With bread all sorrows are less."

And now he perceived on one side of the pit a hole large enough to admit a person if he stooped and squeezed himself

into a small compass. Sancho made for it, and entered it by creeping, and found it wide and spacious on the inside, which he was able to see, as a ray of sunlight that penetrated the roof showed plainly. He observed, too, that it opened and widened out into another spacious cavity; seeing which he made his way back to where the ass was, and with a stone began to pick away the clay from the hole until in a short time he had made room for the beast to pass easily, and this accomplished, taking him by the halter, he proceeded to traverse the cavern to see if there was any outlet at the other end. He advanced, sometimes in the dark, sometimes with light, but never without fear; "God Almighty help me!" said he to himself; "this that is a misadventure to me would make a good adventure for my master Don Quixote. He would have been sure to take these depths and dungeons for flowery gardens or palaces, and would have counted upon issuing out of this darkness and imprisonment into some blooming meadow; but I, unlucky that I am, hopeless and spiritless, expect at every step another pit deeper than the first to open under my feet and swallow me up for good; 'welcome evil, if thou comest alone.'"

In this way and with these reflections he seemed to himself to have traveled rather more than half a league, when at last he perceived a dim light that looked like daylight and found its way in on one side, showing that this road, which appeared to him the road to the other world, led to some opening.

Here Cid Hamet leaves him, and returns to Don Quixote, who in high spirits sallied forth one morning to practise and exercise himself. As he was putting Rocinante through his paces or pressing him to the charge, he brought his feet so close to a pit that but for reining him in tightly it would have been impossible for him to avoid falling into it. He pulled him up, however, without a fall, and coming a little closer examined the hole without dismounting; but as he was looking at it he heard loud cries proceeding from it, and by listening attentively was able to make out that he who uttered them was saying, "Ho, above there! is there any Christian that hears me, or any charitable gentleman that will take pity on a sinner buried alive, on an unfortunate disgoverned governor?"

It struck Don Quixote that it was the voice of Sancho Panza he heard, whereat he was taken aback and amazed, and raising his own voice as much as he could, he cried out, "Who is below there? Who is that complaining?"

"Who should be here, or who should complain, was the answer, "but the forlorn Sancho Panza, for his sins and for his ill-luck governor of the island of Barataria, squire·that was to the famous knight Don Quixote of La Mancha?"

When Don Quixote heard this his amazement was redoubled and his perturbation grew greater than ever, for it suggested itself to his mind that Sancho must be dead, and that his soul was in torment down there; and carried away by this idea he exclaimed, "I conjure thee by everything that as a Catholic Christian I can conjure thee by, tell me who thou art; and if thou art a soul in torment, tell me what thou wouldst have me do for thee; for as my profession is to give aid and succor to those that need it in this world, it will also extend to aiding and succoring the distressed of the other, who cannot help themselves."

"In that case," answered the voice, "your worship who speaks to me must be my master Don Quixote of La Mancha; nay, from the tone of the voice it is plain it can be nobody else."

"Don Quixote I am," replied Don Quixote, "he whose profession it is to aid and succor the living and the dead in their necessities; wherefore tell me who thou art, for thou art keeping me in suspense?"

"By all that's good," was the answer, "I swear, Sir Don Quixote of La Mancha, that I am your squire Sancho Panza, and that I have never died all my life; but that, having given up my government for reasons that would require more time to explain, I fell last night into this pit where I am now, and Dapple is witness and won't let me lie, for he is here with me."

Nor was this all; one would have fancied the ass understood what Sancho said, because that moment he began to bray so loudly that the whole cave rang again.

"Famous testimony!" exclaimed Don Quixote; "I know that bray as well as if I was its mother, and thy voice too, my Sancho. Wait while I go to the duke's castle, which is close

by, and I will bring some one to take thee out of this pit into which thy sins no doubt have brought thee."

"Go, your worship," said Sancho, "and come back quick, for I cannot bear being buried alive here any longer, and I'm dying of fear."

Don Quixote left him, and hastened to the castle to tell the duke and duchess what had happened to Sancho, and they were not a little astonished at it; they could easily understand his having fallen into the cave which had been in existence there from time immemorial; but they could not imagine how he had quitted the government without their receiving any intimation of his coming. They fetched ropes and tackle, and by dint of many hands and much labor they drew up Dapple and Sancho Panza out of the darkness into the light of day, and surrounded by boys and a crowd of people, they reached the castle, where in one of the corridors the duke and duchess stood waiting for them; but Sancho would not go up to see the duke until he had first put up Dapple in the stable, for he said he had passed a very bad night in his last quarters; then he went upstairs to see his lord and lady, and kneeling before them he said, "Because it was your highnesses' pleasure, not because of any desert of my own, I went to govern your island of Barataria. Whether I have governed well or ill, I have had witnesses who will say what they think fit. I have answered questions, I have decided causes, and always dying of hunger, for Doctor Peter Recio, the island and governor doctor, would have it so. Enemies attacked us by night and put us in a great quandary, but the people of the island say they came off safe and victorious by the might of my arm; and may God give them as much health as there's truth in what they say. In short, during that time I have weighed the cares and responsibilities governing brings with it, and by my reckoning I find my shoulders can't bear them; and so, before the government threw me over, I preferred to throw the government over; and yesterday morning I left the island as I found it, with the same streets, houses, and roofs it had when I entered it. I asked no loan of anybody, nor did I try to fill my pocket; and though I meant to

make some useful laws, I made hardly any, as I was afraid they would not be kept. I quitted the island, as I said, without any escort except my ass; I fell into a pit, I pushed on through it, until this morning by the light of the sun I saw an outlet, but not so easy a one but that, had not heaven sent me my master Don Quixote, I'd have staid there till the end of the world. So now my lord and lady duke and duchess, here is your governor Sancho Panza, who in the bare ten days he has held the government has come by the knowledge that he would not give anything to be governor, not to say of an island, but of the whole world; and that point being settled, I take a leap out of the government and pass into the service of my master Don Quixote; for after all, though in it I eat my bread in fear and trembling, at any rate I take my fill; and for my part, so long as I'm full, it's all alike to me whether it's with carrots or with partridges."

Here Sancho brought his long speech to an end, Don Quixote having been the whole time in dread of his uttering a host of absurdities; and when he found him leave off with so few, he thanked heaven in his heart. The duke embraced Sancho and told him he was heartily sorry he had given up the government so soon, but that he would see that he was provided with some other post on his estate less onerous and more profitable. The duchess also embraced him, and gave orders that he should be taken good care of, as it was plain to see he had been badly treated.

Leap out: an allusion to a kind of game of leap-frog.

CHAPTER XXVII.

I TREATS OF HOW DON QUIXOTE TOOK LEAVE OF THE
{E AND HOW ADVENTURES CAME CROWDING ON HIM IN
H NUMBERS THAT THEY GAVE ONE ANOTHER NO
:ATHING-TIME.

N QUIXOTE now felt it right to quit a life of such idleness was leading in the castle; for he fancied that he was ıg himself sorely missed by suffering himself to remain up and inactive amid the countless luxuries and enjoy- ; his hosts lavished upon him as a knight-errant; and he)o that he would have to render a strict account to heaven ıt indolence and seclusion; and so one day he asked the and duchess to grant him permission to take his de- re. They gave it, showing at the same time that they very sorry he was leaving them. The duchess gave his letters to Sancho Panza, who shed tears over them, say- 'Who would have thought that such grand hopes as the of my government bred in my wife Teresa Panza's t would end in my going back now to the vagabond ad- res of my master Don Quixote of La Mancha?
us did Sancho soliloquize on the day of their departure,)n Quixote, who had the night before taken leave of the and duchess, made his appearance at an early hour in rmor in the courtyard of the castle. The whole house- of the castle were watching him from the corridors, and uke and duchess, too, came out to see him. Sancho was ted on his Dapple, with his saddle-bags, valise, and pro- :r, supremely happy because the duke's steward, the same ıad acted the part of the Trifaldi, had given him a little with two hundred gold crowns to meet the necessary ex- :s of the road, but of this Don Quixote knew nothing as

Don Quixote bowed his head, and saluted the duke and duchess and all the bystanders, and wheeling Rocinante round, Sancho following him on Dapple, he rode out of the castle, shaping his course for Saragossa.

When Don Quixote saw himself in the open country, free, he felt at his ease, and in fresh spirits to take up the pursuit of chivalry once more; and turning to Sancho he said, "Freedom, Sancho, is one of the most precious gifts that heaven has bestowed upon men; no treasures that the earth holds buried or the sea conceals can compare with it; for freedom, as for honor, life may and should be ventured; and on the other hand, captivity is the greatest evil that can fall to the lot of man. I say this, Sancho, because thou hast seen the good cheer, the abundance we have enjoyed in this castle we are leaving; well then, amid those dainty banquets and snow-cooled beverages I felt as though I were undergoing the straits of hunger, because I did not enjoy them with the same freedom as if they had been mine own; for the sense of being under an obligation to return benefits and favors received is a restraint that checks the independence of the spirit. Happy he, to whom heaven has given a piece of bread for which he is not bound to give thanks to any but heaven itself!"

"For all your worship says," said Sancho, "it is not becoming that there should be no thanks on our part for two hundred gold crowns that the duke's steward has given me in a little purse which I carry next my heart, like a warming plaster or comforter, to meet any chance calls; for we shan't always find castles where they'll entertain us; now and then we may light upon roadside inns where they'll cudgel us."

In conversation of this sort the knight and squire errant were pursuing their journey, when they perceived some dozen men dressed like laborers stretched upon their cloaks on the grass of a green meadow eating their dinner. They had beside them what seemed to be white sheets concealing some objects under them, standing upright or lying flat, and arranged at intervals. Don Quixote approached the diners, and, saluting them courteously, asked what it was those cloths covered.

"Sir," answered one of the party, "under these cloths are some images carved in relief intended for an altar we are putting up in our village; we carry them covered up that they may not be soiled."

"With your good leave," said Don Quixote, "I should like to see them; for images that are carried so carefully no doubt must be fine ones."

"I should think they were!" said the other; "let the money they cost speak for that; for as a matter of fact there is not one of them that does not stand us in more than fifty ducats; and that your worship may judge; wait a moment, and you shall see with your own eyes;" and getting up from his own dinner he went and uncovered the first image, which proved to be one of Saint George on horseback with a dragon writhing at his feet and the lance thrust down its throat with all that fierceness that is usually depicted. The whole group was one blaze of gold, as the saying is. On seeing it Don Quixote said, "That knight was one of the best knights-errant the army of heaven ever owned; he was called Saint George. Let us see this next one."

The man uncovered it, and it was seen to be that of Saint Martin on his horse, dividing his cloak with the beggar. The instant Don Quixote saw it he said, "This knight, too, was one of the Christian adventurers, but I believe he was generous rather than valiant, as thou mayest perceive, Sancho, by his dividing his cloak with the beggar and giving him half of it; no doubt it was winter at the time, for otherwise he would have giving him the whole of it, so charitable was he."

"It was not that, most likely," said Sancho, "but that he held with the proverb that says, 'For giving and keeping there's need of brains.'"

Don Quixote laughed, and asked them to take off the next cloth, underneath which was seen the image of the patron saint of the Spains seated on horseback, his sword stained with blood, trampling on Moors and treading heads under foot; and on seeing it Don Quixote exclaimed, "Ay, this is a knight, and

Saint George: see page 15, foot note.

of the squadrons of Christ! This one is called Don Saint James the Moorslayer, one of the bravest saints and knights the world ever had or heaven has now."

They then raised another cloth which it appeared covered Saint Paul falling from his horse, with all the details that are usually given in representations of his conversion. When Don Quixote saw it, rendered in such lifelike style that one would have said Christ was speaking and Paul answering, "This," he said, "was in his time the greatest enemy that the Church of God our Lord had, and the greatest champion it will ever have; a knight-errant in life, a steadfast saint in death, an untiring laborer in the Lord's vineyard, a teacher of the Gentiles, whose school was heaven, and whose instructor and master was Jesus Christ himself."

There were no more images, so Don Quixote bade them cover them up again, and said to those who had brought them, "I take it as a happy omen brothers, to have seen what I have; for these saints and knights were of the same profession as myself, which is the calling of arms; only there is this difference between them and me, that they were saints, and fought with divine weapons, and I am a sinner and fight with human ones."

The men were filled with wonder, as well at the figure as at the words of Don Quixote, though they did not understand one half of what he meant by them. They finished their dinner, took their images on their backs, and bidding farewell to Don Quixote resumed their journey.

Don Saint James: James the Elder, one of the twelve apostles, is the patron saint of Spain. The Spanish form of his name is San Jago or Santiago. His body is said to have been discovered in the 8th century near the site of the city of Santiago in the northwest of Spain. His shrine was the most sacred and splendid in Europe during the Middle Ages. It is also called Compostella (Campus-Stellae) because a star is said to have pointed out the spot where the body of the saint lay. He is believed to have personally aided the Christians in some of their battles with the Moors. Mounted on a white charger he led their hosts to battle, hence the Spanish war cry, "Santiago and close Spain"; like the English cry, "St. George and Merry England."

Gentiles: originally those not Jews; later it came to mean those who were neither Jews nor Christians.

Sancho was amazed afresh at the extent of his master's nowledge, as much as if he had never known him, for it ɜemed to him that there was no story or event in the world ıat he had not at his fingers' ends and fixed in his memory, ıd he said to him, "In truth, master mine, if this that has ıppened to us to-day is to be called an adventure, it has been ıe of the sweetest and pleasantest that have befallen us in ıe whole course of our travels; we have come out of it un-ɜlabored and undismayed, neither have we drawn sword nor ıve we smitten the earth with our bodies, nor have we been ft famishing; blessed be God that he has let me see such a ıing with my own eyes!"

"Thou sayest well, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "but member all times are not alike nor do they always run the ıme way; and these things the vulgar commonly call omens, hich are not based upon any natural reason, will by him who wise be esteemed and reckoned happy accidents merely. hus, Sancho, meeting those images has been to me a most ıppy occurrence."

While engaged in this discourse they were making their way ırough a wood that lay beyond the road, when suddenly, ithout expecting anything of the kind, Don Quixote found imself caught in some nets of green cord stretched from one ee to another; and unable to conceive what it could be, he ıid to Sancho, "Sancho, it strikes me this affair of these nets ill prove one of the strangest adventures imaginable. May I ie if the enchanters that persecute me are not trying to ıtangle me in them and delay my journey. Well then let me ll them that if these nets, instead of being green cord, were ade of the hardest diamonds, I would break them as easily s if they were made of rushes or cotton threads." But just s he was about to press forward and break through all, ıddenly from among some trees two shepherdesses of sur-ıssing beauty presented themselves to his sight — or at least amsels dressed like shepherdesses, save that their jerkins ıd skirts were of fine brocade. Their hair fell loose upon ıeir shoulders and was crowned with garlands twined with

green laurel and red everlasting ; and their years to all appearance were not under fifteen nor above eighteen. One of the shepherdesses was the first to speak and said to Don Quixote, "Hold, sir knight, and do not break these nets ; for they are not spread here to do you any harm, but only for our amusement. In a village some two leagues from this, where there are many people of quality and rich gentlefolk, it was agreed upon by a number of friends and relations to come with their wives, sons and daughters, neighbors, friends and kinsmen, and make holiday in this spot, which is one of the pleasantest in the whole neighborhood, setting up a new pastoral Arcadia among ourselves, we maidens dressing ourselves as shepherdesses and the youths as shepherds. Yesterday was the first day of our coming here ; we have a few field-tents pitched among the trees on the bank of an ample brook that fertilizes all these meadows ; last night we spread these nets in the trees here to snare the silly little birds that startled by the noise we make may fly into them. If you please to be our guest, sir, you will be welcomed heartily and courteously, for here just now neither care nor sorrow shall enter."

She held her peace and Don Quixote made answer, "Of a truth, fairest lady, I am wonderstruck at the sight of your beauty. I commend your mode of entertainment, and thank you for the kindness of your invitation ; and if I can serve you, you may command me with full confidence of being obeyed, for my profession is none other than to show myself grateful, and ready to serve persons of all conditions, but especially persons of quality such as your appearance indicates ; and know that it is no less than Don Quixote of La Mancha that makes this declaration to you, if indeed it be that such a name has reached your ears."

Arcadia: name of the country in the south-central part of Greece. The inhabitants were very secluded and held little intercourse with neighboring countries. Their chief employments were hunting and tending cattle. They worshipped Pan and Diana and were passionately fond of music and were supposed to be particularly happy and contented.

"Ah! friend of my soul," instantly exclaimed the other shepherdess, "what great good fortune has befallen us! Seest thou this gentleman we have before us? Well then let me tell thee he is the most valiant and the most devoted and the most courteous gentleman in all the world, unless a history of his achievements that has been printed and I have read is deceiving us. I will lay a wager that this good fellow who is with him is one Sancho Panzo his squire, whose drolleries none can equal."

"That's true," said Sancho; "I am that same droll and squire you speak of, and this gentleman is my master Don Quixote of La Mancha, the same that's in the history and that they talk about."

At this instant there came up to the spot where the four stood a brother of one of the two shepherdesses, like them in shepherd costume, and as richly and gayly dressed as they were. They told them that their companion was the valiant Don Quixote of La Mancha, and the other Sancho his squire, of whom he knew already from having read their history. The gay shepherd offered him his services and begged that he would accompany him to their tents, and Don Quixote had to give way and comply. And now the game was started, and the nets were filled with a variety of birds that deceived by the color fell into the danger they were flying from. Upwards of thirty persons, all gayly attired as shepherds and shepherdesses, assembled on the spot, and were at once informed who Don Quixote and his squire were, whereat they were not a little delighted, as they knew of him already through his history. They repaired to the tents, where they found tables laid out, and choicely, plentifully, and neatly furnished. They treated Don Quixote as a person of distinction, giving him the place of honor, and all observed him, and were full of astonishment at the spectacle. At last the cloth being removed, Don Quixote with great composure lifted up his voice and said:—

"I, grateful for the favor that has been extended to me here, and unable to make a return in the same measure, restricted as I am by the narrow limits of my power, offer what I can; and

so I declare that for two full days I will maintain in the middle of this highway leading to Saragossa, that these ladies disguised as shepherdesses, who are here present, are the fairest and most courteous maidens in the world, excepting only the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso, sole mistress of my thoughts, be it said without offence to those who hear me, ladies and gentlemen. Sancho, saddle Rocinante if he be unsaddled, and let us go to put my offer into execution; for with the right that I have on my side thou mayest reckon as vanquished all who shall question it;" and he rose from his seat, leaving the company lost in wonder, and making them feel doubtful whether they ought to regard him as a madman or a rational being. In the end, though they sought to dissuade him from involving himself in such a challenge, assuring him they admitted his gratitude as fully established, and needed no fresh proofs to be convinced of his valiant spirit, as those related in the history of his exploits were sufficient, still Don Quixote persisted in his resolve; and mounted on Rocinante, bracing his buckler on his arm and grasping his lance, he posted himself in the middle of a high road that was not far from the green meadow. Sancho followed on Dapple, together with all the members of the pastoral gathering, eager to see what would be the upshot of his vainglorious and extraordinary proposal.

Don Quixote, then, having, as has been said, planted himself in the middle of the road, made the welkin ring with words to this effect: "Ho ye travelers and wayfarers, knights, squires, folk on foot or on horseback, who pass this way or shall pass in the course of the next two days! Know that Don Quixote of La Mancha, knight-errant, is posted here to maintain by arms that the beauty and courtesy enshrined in the nymphs that dwell in these meadows and groves surpass all upon earth, putting aside the lady of my heart, Dulcinea del Toboso. Wherefore, let him who is of the opposite opinion come on, for here I await him."

Twice he repeated the same words, and twice they fell unheard by any adventurer; but fate, that was guiding affairs for him from better to better, so ordered it that shortly afterwards

there appeared on the road a crowd of men on horseback, many of them with lances in their hands, all riding in a compact body and in great haste. No sooner had those who were with Don Quixote seen them than they turned about and withdrew to some distance from the road, for they knew that if they staid some harm might come to them; but Don Quixote with intrepid heart stood his ground, and Sancho Panza shielded himself behind Rocinante. The troop of lances came up, and one of them who was in advance began shouting to Don Quixote, "Get out of the way or these bulls will knock you to pieces!"

"Rabble!" returned Don Quixote, "I care nothing for bulls, be they the fiercest. Confess at once, scoundrels, that what I have declared is true; else ye have to deal with me in combat."

The herdsman had no time to reply, nor Don Quixote to get out of the way if he wished; for the drove of fierce bulls and tame bullocks, together with the crowd of herdsmen and others who were taking them to be penned up at a village where they were to be run the next day, passed over Don Quixote and over Sancho, Rocinante and Dapple, hurling them all to the earth and rolling them over on the ground. Sancho was left crushed, Don Quixote scared, Dapple belabored, and Rocinante in no very sound condition. They all got up, however, at length, and Don Quixote in great haste, stumbling here and falling there, started off running after the drove, shouting out, "Hold! stay! ye rascally rabble, a single knight awaits you." The retreating party in their haste, however, did not stop for that, or heed his menaces any more than last year's clouds. Weariness brought Don Quixote to a halt, and more enraged than avenged he sat down on the road to wait until Sancho, Rocinante, and Dapple came up. When they reached him master and man mounted once more, and without going back to bid farewell to the imitation Arcadia, more in humiliation than contentment, they continued their journey.

To be run: tame bullocks, employed to lead the bulls when driven in from the pastures.

The phrase in Spanish is not "bull-fight" but "bull-run"—*corrida de toros*. The Spanish bull-fight, which is of great antiquity, is still the national game of Spain.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

OF WHAT HAPPENED TO DON QUIXOTE ON HIS WAY TO BARCELONA.

A CLEAR limpid spring which they discovered in a cool grove relieved Don Quixote and Sancho of the dust and fatigue due to the unpolite behavior of the bulls, and by the side of this, having turned Dapple and Rocinante loose without headstall or bridle, the forlorn pair, master and man, seated themselves. Sancho had recourse to his saddle-bags and took out of them some sandwiches. Quixote rinsed his mouth and bathed his face, by which cooling process his flagging energies were revived. Out of pure vexation he remained without eating, and out of pure politeness Sancho did not venture to touch a morsel of what was before him, but waited for his master to act as taster. Seeing, however, that, absorbed in thought, he was forgetting to carry the bread to his mouth, he said never a word, and trampling every sort of good breeding under foot, began to stow away the bread and cheese that came to his hand.

"Eat Sancho, my friend," said Don Quixote; "support life, which is of more consequence to thee than to me, and leave me to die under the pain of my thoughts and pressure of my misfortunes. I was born, Sancho, to live dying, and thou to die eating; and to prove the truth of what I say, look at me, printed in histories, famed in arms, courteous in behavior, honored by princes, courted by maidens; and after all, when I looked forward to palms, triumphs, and crowns, won and earned by my valiant deeds, I have this morning seen myself trampled on, kicked, and crushed by the feet of unclean and filthy animals. This thought blunts my teeth, paralyzes my jaws, cramps my hands, and robs me of all appetite for food; so much so that I have a mind to let myself die of hunger, the cruelest death of all deaths."

"So then," said Sancho, munching hard, "I, at any rate, .ve no mind to kill myself. I'll stretch out my life by eating til it reaches the end heaven has fixed for it; and let me tell u, sir, there's no greater folly than to think of dying of spair as your worship does; take my advice, and after eating down and sleep a bit on this green grass-mattress, and you ll see that when you awake you'll feel something better."

Don Quixote did as he recommended, for it struck him that ncho's reasoning was more like a philosopher's than a block-ad's, and said he, "Sancho, if thou wilt do for me what I am ing to tell thee my ease of mind would be more assured and heaviness of heart not so great; and it is this; go aside a le while I am sleeping in accordance with thy advice, and e thyself three or four hundred lashes with Rocinante's ns, on account of the three thousand and odd thou art to e thyself for the disenchantment of Dulcinea; for it is a at pity that the poor lady should be left enchanted through carelessness and negligence."

"There is a good deal to be said on that point," said ncho; "let us both go to sleep now, and after that, God s decreed what will happen. Let me tell your worship that a man to whip himself in cold blood is a hard thing, especially the stripes fall upon an ill-nourished and worse-fed body. t my lady Dulcinea have patience, and when she is least pecting it, she will see me made a riddle of with whipping, d 'until death it's all life'; I mean that I have still life in , and the desire to make good what I have promised."

Don Quixote thanked him and ate a little, and Sancho a od deal, and then they both lay down to sleep, leaving those o inseparable friends and comrades, Rocinante and Dapple, their own devices and to feed unrestrained upon the abun-nt grass with which the meadow was furnished. They woke rather late, mounted once more and resumed their journey, shing on to reach an inn which was in sight, apparently a gue off. I say an inn, because Don Quixote called it so, ntrary to his usual practice of calling all inns castles. They ched it, and asked the landlord if they could put up there.

He said yes, with as much comfort and good fare as they could find in Saragossa. They dismounted, and Sancho took the beasts to the stable and fed them, giving special thanks to heaven that this inn had not been taken for a castle by his master.

The following morning rose fresh giving promise of a cool day as Don Quixote quitted the inn, first of all taking care to ascertain the most direct road to Barcelona. Well, as it fell out, nothing worthy of being recorded happened him for six days, at the end of which, having turned aside out of the road, he was overtaken by night in a thicket of cork trees.

Master and man dismounted from their beasts, and as soon as they had settled themselves at the foot of the trees, Sancho, who had had a good noontide meal that day, let himself, without more ado, pass the gates of sleep. But Don Quixote, whom his thoughts, far more than hunger, kept awake, could not close an eye, and roamed in fancy to and fro, through all sorts of places. At one moment it seemed to him that he saw Dulcinea, transformed into a country wench and again the words of the sage Merlin were sounding in his ears, setting forth the conditions to be observed and the exertions to be made for the disenchantment of Dulcinea. He lost all patience when he considered the laziness and want of charity of his squire Sancho; for to the best of his belief he had only given himself five lashes, a number paltry and disproportioned to the vast number required. At this thought he felt such vexation and anger that he reasoned the matter thus: "If Alexander the Great cut the Gordian knot and yet did not fail

Barcelona: at the inn where they have just passed the night, they fell in with two men who told them about Avellanedos' Part II. of Don Quixote which caused Cervantes so much anxiety, and impelled him to complete his own work. (See Preface.) Cervantes, determined to confute the false prophet who had taken his heroes to Saragossa as he originally planned, makes the real heroes here change their journey from Saragossa to Barcelona.

Gordian knot: Gordius, a peasant, became king of Phrygia. He dedicated his wagon to Jupiter and fastened the yoke to a beam with a rope of bark so ingenious, no one could untie it. Alexander on his career of conquest through the east, was told that whoever undid the knot would become ruler over the whole east. "Well then," he said, "thus I perform the task," and drawing his sword, cut the knot in two.

to become lord paramount of all Asia, neither more or less could happen now in Dulcinea's disenchantment if I scourge Sancho against his will; for, if it is the condition of the remedy that Sancho shall receive three thousand and odd lashes, what does it matter to me whether he inflicts them himself or some one else inflicts them, when the essential point is that he receives them, let them come from whatever quarter they may?"

With this idea he went over to Sancho, having first taken Rocinante's reins and arranged them so as to be able to flog him with them; but the instant he approached him Sancho woke up in his full senses and cried out, "What is this?"

"It is I," said Don Quixote, "and I come to make good thy shortcomings and relieve my own distresses; I come to whip thee, Sancho, and wipe off some portion of the debt thou hast undertaken. Dulcinea is perishing, thou art living on regardless, I am dying of hope deferred; therefore will I in this retired spot, give thee at least two thousand lashes."

"Not a bit of it," said Sancho; "let your worship keep quiet, or else the deaf shall hear us; the lashes I pledged myself to must be voluntary and not forced upon me, and just now I have no fancy to whip myself; it is enough if I give you my word to flog and flap myself when I have a mind."

"It will not do to leave it to thy courtesy, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "for thou art hard of heart and, though a clown, tender of flesh."

Seeing this Sancho got up, and grappling with his master he gripped him with all his might in his arms, and giving him a trip with the heel stretched him on the ground on his back, and pressing his right knee on his chest held his hands in his own so that he could neither move nor breathe.

"How now, traitor!" exclaimed Don Quixote. "Dost thou revolt against thy master and natural lord? Dost thou rise against him who gives thee his bread?"

"I neither put down king, nor set up king," said Sancho; "I only stand up for myself who am my own lord; if your wor-

ship promises me to be quiet, and not offer to whip me now, I'll let you go free and unhindered; if not—

Thou diest on the spot."

Don Quixote gave his promise, and swore by the life of his thoughts not to touch so much as a hair of his garments, and to leave him entirely free and to his own discretion to whip himself whenever he pleased.

At length, by unfrequented roads, short cuts, and secret paths, Don Quixote and Sancho set out for Barcelona. They reached the strand on Saint John's Eve during the night.

Don Quixote remained on horseback, just as he was, waiting for day, and it was not long before the countenance of the fair Aurora began to show itself at the balconies of the east, gladdening the grass and flowers, if not the ear; though to gladden that too there came at the same moment a sound of clarions and drums, and a din of bells, and a tramp, tramp, and cries of "Clear the way, there!" of the passengers that seemed to issue from the city. The dawn made way for the sun that with a face broader than a buckler began to rise slowly above the low line of the horizon; Don Quixote and Sancho gazed all round them; they beheld the sea, a sight until then unseen by them; it struck them as exceedingly spacious and broad, much more so than the lakes which they had seen in La Mancha. They saw the galleys along the beach, which, lowering their awnings, displayed themselves decked with streamers and pennons that trembled in the breeze and kissed and swept the water, while on board the bugles, trumpets, and clarions were filling the air far and near with melodious warlike notes. Then they began to move and execute a kind of skirmish upon the calm water, while a vast number of horsemen on fine horses and showy liveries, issuing from the city, engaged on their side in a somewhat similar movement. The soldiers on board the galleys kept up a ceaseless fire, which they on the walls and forts of the city returned, and the heavy cannon rent the air with the

Strand: part of the city lying along the coast.
Saint John's Eve: December 26.

tremendous noise they made, to which the gangway guns of the galleys replied. The bright sea, the smiling earth, the clear air — though at times darkened by the smoke of the guns — all seemed to fill the whole multitude with unexpected delight. Sancho could not make out how it was that those great masses that moved over the sea had so many feet.

And now horsemen in livery came galloping up with shouts and outlandish cries and cheers to where Don Quixote stood amazed and wondering; and one of them addressing him exclaimed, "Welcome to our city, mirror, beacon, star and cynosure of all knight-errantry in its widest extent! Welcome, I say, valiant Don Quixote of La Mancha!"

Don Quixote made no answer, nor did the horsemen wait for one, but wheeling and wheeling again with all their followers, they began curveting round Don Quixote, who, turning to Sancho, said, "These gentlemen have plainly recognized us; I will wager they have read our history."

The cavalier who had addressed Don Quixote again approached him and said, "Come with us, Sir Don Quixote, for we are all of us your servants." To which Don Quixote returned, "Carry me where you please; I will have no will but yours, especially if you deign to employ it in your service."

The cavalier replied with words no less polite, and then all closing in around him, they set out with him for the city, to the music of the clarions and the drums and soon reached the conductor's house, which was large and stately.

So many feet: the oars of the galleys.

Cynosure (sí-no-shur): Greek name for the constellation of the Little Bear which contains the polar star. To it the eyes of travelers and mariners were constantly turned. The center of attraction, that to which all eyes are turned.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WHICH DEALS WITH THE ADVENTURE OF THE ENCHANTED HEAD.

DON QUIXOTE'S host was Don Antonio Moreno, a gentleman of wealth and intelligence, and very fond of diverting himself in any good-natured way; and having Don Quixote in his house he set about devising modes of making him exhibit his mad points in some harmless fashion; for jests that give pain are no jests, and no sport is worth anything if it hurts another. The first thing he did was to make Don Quixote take off his armor, and lead him, in that tight chamois suit out on a balcony overhanging one of the chief streets of the city. The cavaliers in livery careered before him again as though it were for him alone, and not to enliven the festival of the day, that they wore it, and Sancho was in high delight, for it seemed to him that, how he knew not, he had fallen upon another Camacho's wedding and another castle like the duke's. Some of Don Antonio's friends dined with him that day, and all showed honor to Don Quixote and treated him as a knight-errant, and he becoming puffed up in consequence could not contain himself for satisfaction.

After dinner Don Antonio, taking Don Quixote by the hand, passed with him into a distant room in which there was nothing in the way of furniture except a table, apparently of jasper, resting on a pedestal of the same, upon which was set up, after the fashion of the busts of the Roman emperors, a head which seemed to be of bronze. Don Antonio traversed the whole apartment with Don Quixote and walked round the table several times, and then said, "Now, Sir Don Quixote, that I am satisfied that no one is listening to us, and that the door is

Busts of the Roman Emperors: in Rome, there is a great collection of marble busts of the Roman emperors, now in The Hall of Busts in the Capitoline Museum. Cervantes must have seen many of these when he was in Rome.

shut, I will tell you of one of the rarest adventures, or more properly speaking strange things, that can be imagined, on condition that you will keep what I say to you a secret."

"I swear it," said Don Quixote, for I would have you know, Sir Don Antonio, that you are addressing one to whom you may safely transfer whatever you have in your bosom and rely upon it that you have consigned it to the depths of silence."

"In reliance upon that promise," said Don Antonio, "I will astonish you with what you shall see and hear."

Don Quixote was puzzled, wondering what could be the object of such precautions; whereupon Don Antonio taking his hand passed it over the bronze head and the whole table and the pedestal of jasper on which it stood, and then said, 'This head, Sir Don Quixote, has been made by one of the greatest magicians and wizards the world ever saw, a Pole, I believe, by birth. He was here in my house, and for a consideration of a thousand crowns that I gave him he constructed this head, which has the property and virtue of answering whatever questions are put to its ear. He observed the points of the compass, he traced figures, he studied the stars, he watched favorable moments, and at length brought it to the perfection we shall see to-morrow, for on Fridays it is mute, and this being Friday we must wait till the next day. In the interval your worship may consider what you would like to ask it; and I know by experience that in all its answers it tells the truth."

Don Quixote was amazed at the virtue and property of the head, and was inclined to disbelieve Don Antonio; but seeing what a short time he had to wait to test the matter, he did not choose to say anything except that he thanked him for having revealed to him so mighty a secret. They then quitted the room, Don Antonio locked the door, and they repaired to the chamber where the rest of the gentlemen were assembled. In the meantime Sancho had recounted to them several of the adventures and accidents that had happened his master.

"He observed the points," etc.: in short, he was an astrologer.

That afternoon they took Don Quixote out for a stroll, not in his armor but in street costume, with a surcoat of tawny cloth upon him, that at that season would have made ice itself sweat. Orders were left with the servants to entertain Sancho so as not to let him leave the house. Don Quixote was mounted, not on Rocinante, but upon a tall mule of easy pace and handsomely caparisoned. They put on his back, without his perceiving it, a parchment on which they wrote in large letters, "This is Don Quixote of La Mancha." As they set out upon their excursion the placard attracted the eyes of all who chanced to see him, and as they read out, "This is Don Quixote of La Mancha," Don Quixote was amazed to see how many people gazed at him, called him by his name, and recognized him, and turning to Don Antonio, who rode at his side, he observed to him, "Great are the privileges knight-errantry involves, for it makes him who professes it known and famous in every region of the earth; see, Don Antonio, even the very boys of this city know me without ever having seen me."

"True, Sir Don Quixote," returned Don Antonio; "for as fire cannot be hidden or kept secret, virtue cannot escape being recognized; and that which is attained by the profession of arms shines distinguished above all others."

It came to pass, however, that as Don Quixote was proceeding amid the acclamations that have been described, a Castilian, reading the inscription on his back, cried out in a loud voice, Don Quixote of La Mancha! What! art thou here, and not dead of the countless drubbings that have fallen on thy ribs? Thou art mad; and if thou wert so by thyself, and kept thyself within thy madness, it would not be so bad; but thou hast the gift of making fools and blockheads of all who have anything to do with thee or say to thee. Why, look at these gentlemen bearing thee company! Get thee home, blockhead, and see after thy affairs, and thy wife and children, and give over these fooleries that are sapping thy brains and skimming away thy wits."

"Go your own way, brother," said Don Antonio, "and don't offer advice to those who don't ask you for it. Sir Don

ote is in his full senses, and we who bear him company
ıot fools; virtue is to be honored wherever it may be
l; go, and bad luck to you, and don't meddle where you
ıot wanted."

Your worship is right," replied the Castilian; "for to
e this good man is to kick against the pricks; still for all
it finds me with pity that the sound wit they say the block-
has in everything should dribble away by the channel of
night-errantry; but may the bad luck your worship talks
llow me and all my descendants, if, from this day forth,
gh I should live longer than Methuselah, I ever give
e to anybody even if he asks me for it."

ıe advice-giver took himself off, and they continued their
; but so great was the press of the boys and people to
the placard, that Don Antonio was forced to remove it as
were taking off something else.

ıe next day Don Antonio thought he might as well make
of the enchanted head, and with Don Quixote, Sancho,
two others, friends of his, besides two ladies, he locked
elf up in the chamber where the head was. He explained
em the property it possessed and intrusted the secrets to
, telling them that now for the first time he was going to
the virtue of the enchanted head; but except Don
nio's two friends no one else was privy to the mystery of
nchantment, and if Don Antonio had not first revealed
them they would have been inevitably reduced to the
state of amazement as the rest, so artfully and skilfully
it contrived.

ıe first to approach the ear of the head, was Don Antonio
elf, and in a low voice but not so low as not to be audible
, he said to it, "Head, tell me by the virtue that lies in
what am I at this moment thinking of?"

ıe head, without any movement of the lips, answered in a
and distinct voice, so as to be heard by all, "I cannot
of thoughts."

"To ki pricks": see Acts ix: 5.

"How many of us are here?" asked Don Antonio once more; and it was answered him in the same way softly, "Thou and thy wife, with two friends of thine and two of hers, and a famous knight called Don Quixote of La Mancha, and a squire of his, Sancho Panza by name."

Now there was fresh astonishment; now every one's hair was standing on end with awe; and Don Antonio retiring from the head exclaimed, "This suffices to show me that I have not been deceived by him who sold thee to me, O sage head, talking head, answering head, wonderful head! Let some one else go and put what question he likes to it."

And as women are commonly impulsive and inquisitive, the first to come forward was one of the two friends of Don Antonio's wife, and her question was, "Tell me, head, what shall I do to be very beautiful?" and the answer she got was, "Be very modest."

"I question thee no further," said the fair querist.

Her companion then came up and said, "I should like to know, head, whether my husband loves me or not;" the answer given to her was, "Think how he uses thee, and thou mayest guess;" and the married lady went off saying, "That answer did not need a question; for of course the treatment one receives shows the disposition of him from whom it is received."

Then one of Don Antonio's two friends advanced and asked it, "Who am I?" "Thou knowest," was the answer. "That is not what I ask thee," said the gentleman, "but to tell me if thou knowest me." "Yes, I know thee, thou art Don Pedro Noriz," was the reply.

"I do not seek to know more," said the gentleman, "for this is enough to convince me, O head, that thou knowest everything."

Then Don Quixote came forward and said, "Tell me, thou that answerest, will my squire Sancho's whipping be accomplished without fail? Will the disenchantment of Dulcinea be brought about?"

"Sancho's whipping will proceed leisurely," was the reply. "The disenchantment of Dulcinea will attain its due consummation."

"I seek to know no more," said Don Quixote; "let me but see Dulcinea disenchanted, and I will consider that all the good fortune I could wish for has come upon me all at once."

The last questioner was Sancho, and his questions were, "Head, shall I by any chance have another government? Shall I ever escape from the hard life of a squire? Shall I get back to see my wife and children?" To which the answer came, "Thou shalt govern in thy house; and if thou returnest to it thou shalt see thy wife and children; and on ceasing to serve thou shalt cease to be a squire."

"Good!" said Sancho Panza; "I could have told myself that; any prophet could have said as much."

"What answer wouldst thou have, beast?" said Don Quixote; "is it not enough that the replies this head has given suit the questions put to it?"

"Yes, it is enough," said Sancho; "but I should have liked it to make itself plainer and told me more."

The questions and answers came to an end here, but not the wonder with which all were filled, except Don Antonio's two friends who were in the secret. This Cid Hamet Benengeli thought fit to reveal at once, not to keep the world in suspense, fancying that the head had some strange magical mystery in it. He says, therefore, that on the model of another head, the work of an image-maker, which he had seen at Madrid, Don Antonio made this one at home for his own amusement and to astonish ignorant people; and its mechanism was as follows: The table was of wood painted and varnished to imitate jasper, and the pedestal on which it stood was of the same material, with four eagles' claws projecting from it to support the weight more steadily. The head, which resembled a bust or figure of a Roman emperor, and was colored like bronze, was hollow throughout, as was the table, into which it was fitted so exactly that no trace of the joining was visible. The pedestal of the table was also hollow and communicated with the throat and

neck of the head, and the whole was in communication with another room underneath the chamber in which the head stood. Through the entire cavity in the pedestal, table, throat and neck of the figure, there passed a tube of tin carefully adjusted and concealed from sight. In the room below corresponding to the one above was placed the person who was to answer. A nephew of Don Antonio, a smart, sharp-witted student, was the answerer, and as he had been told beforehand by his uncle who the persons were that would come with him that day into the chamber where the head was, it was an easy matter for him to answer the first question at once and correctly; the others he answered by guess-work, and, being clever, cleverly.

Profound were Don Quixote's reflections on the reply of the enchanted head, not one of them, however, hitting on the secret of the trick, but all concentrated on the promise, which he regarded as a certainty, of Dulcinea's disenchantment. This he turned over in his mind again and again with great satisfaction to himself, fully persuaded that he would shortly see its fulfilment; and as for Sancho, though, as has been said, he hated being a governor, still he had a longing to be giving orders and finding himself obeyed once more; this is the misfortune that being in authority, even in jest, brings with it.

CHAPTER XXX.

'ING OF THE ADVENTURE WHICH GAVE DON QUIXOTE ŁE UNHAPPINESS THAN ALL THAT HAD HITHERTO BE-LEN HIM.

E morning as Don Quixote went out for a stroll along the , arrayed in full armor (for, as he often said, that was ɔnly gear, his only rest the fray," and he never was with- for a moment), he saw coming towards him a knight, also armor, with a shining moon painted on his shield, who, proaching sufficiently near to be heard, said in a loud addressing himself to Don Quixote, "Illustrious knight, ever sufficiently extolled Don Quixote of La Mancha, I e Knight of the White Moon, whose unheard-of achieve- will perhaps have recalled him to thy memory. I come battle with thee and prove the might of thy arm, to the ıat I make thee acknowledge and confess, that my lady, be who she may, is incomparably fairer than thy Dulcinea ɔboso. If thou dost acknowledge this fairly and openly, halt escape death and save me the trouble of inflicting it thee ; if thou fightest and I vanquish thee, I demand no satisfaction than that, laying aside arms and abstaining ;oing in quest of adventures, thou withdraw and betake f to thine own village for the space of a year, and live without putting hand to sword, in peace and quiet and cial repose, the same being needful for the increase of bstance and the salvation of thy soul ; and if thou dost ish me, my head shall be at thy disposal, my arms and thy spoils, and the renown of my deeds transferred and to thine. Consider which will be thy best course, and ıe thy answer speedily, for this day is all the time I have despatch of this business."

ı Quixote was amazed and astonished, as well at the ıt of the White Moon's arrogance, as at his reason for

delivering the defiance, and with calm dignity he answered him, "Knight of the White Moon, of whose achievements I have never heard until now, I will venture to swear you have never seen the illustrious Dulcinea; for had you seen her I know you would have taken care not to venture yourself upon this issue, because the sight would have removed all doubt from your mind that there ever has been or can be a beauty to be compared with hers; and so, not saying you lie, but merely that you are not correct in what you state, I accept your challenge, with the conditions you have proposed, and at once, that the day you have fixed may not expire; and from your conditions I except only that of the renown of your achievements being transferred to me, for I know not of what sort they are nor what they may amount to; I am satisfied with my own, such as they be. Take, therefore, the side of the field you choose, and I will do the same; and to whom God shall give it may Saint Peter add his blessing."

The Knight of the White Moon had been seen from the city, and it was told the viceroy how he was in conversation with Don Quixote. The viceroy, fancying it must be some fresh adventure got up by Don Antonio Moreno or some other gentleman of the city, hurried out at once to the beach accompanied by Don Antonio and several other gentlemen, just as Don Quixote was wheeling Rocinante round in order to take up the necessary distance. The viceroy upon this, seeing that the pair of them were evidently preparing to come to the charge, put himself between them, asking them what it was that led them to engage in combat all of a sudden in this way. The Knight of the White Moon replied that it was a question of precedence of beauty; and briefly told him what he had said to Don Quixote, and how the conditions of the defiance agreed upon on both sides had been accepted. The viceroy went over to Don Antonio, and asked in a low voice did he know who the Knight of the White Moon was, or was it some joke they were playing on Don Quixote. Don Antonio replied that he

Viceroy: one governing a country or province in the name of a sovereign.

neither knew who he was nor whether the defiance was in joke or in earnest. This answer left the viceroy in a state of perplexity, not knowing whether he ought to let the combat go on or not; but unable to persuade himself that it was anything but a joke he fell back, saying, "If there be no other way out of it, gallant knights, except to confess or die, and Don Quixote is inflexible, and your worship of the White Moon still more so, in God's hand be it, and fall on."

He of the White Moon thanked the viceroy in courteous and well-chosen words for the permission he gave them, and so did Don Quixote, who then, commending himself with all his heart to heaven and to his Dulcinea, as was his custom on the eve of any combat that awaited him, proceeded to take a little more distance, as he saw his antagonist was doing the same; then, without blast of trumpet or other warlike instrument to give them the signal to charge, both at the same instant wheeled their horses; and he of the White Moon, being the swifter, met Don Quixote after having traversed two-thirds of the course, and there encountered him with such violence that, without touching him with his lance (for he held it high, to all appearance purposely), he hurled Don Quixote and Rocinante to the earth, a perilous fall. He sprang upon him at once, and placing the lance over his visor said to him, "You are vanquished, sir knight, nay dead, unless you admit the conditions of our defiance."

Don Quixote, bruised and stupefied, without raising his visor said in a weak, feeble voice as if he were speaking out of a tomb, "Dulcinea del Toboso is the fairest woman in the world, and I the most unfortunate knight on earth; it is not fitting that this truth should suffer by my feebleness; drive your lance home, sir knight, and take my life, since you have taken away my honor."

"That will I not, in sooth," said he of the White Moon; "live the fame of the lady Dulcinea's beauty undimmed as ever; all I require is that the great Don Quixote retire to his own home for a year, or for so long a time as shall by me be enjoined upon him, as we agreed before engaging in this combat."

The viceroy, Don Antonio, and several others who were present heard all this, and heard, too, how Don Quixote replied that so long as nothing in prejudice of Dulcinea was demanded of him, he would observe all the rest like a true and loyal knight. The engagement given, he of the White Moon wheeled about, and making obeisance to the viceroy with a movement of the head, rode away into the city at a half gallop. The viceroy bade Don Antonio hasten after him, and by some means or other find out who he was. They raised Don Quixote up and uncovered his face, and found him pale and bathed with sweat. Rocinante from the mere hard measure he had received lay unable to stir for the present. Sancho, wholly dejected and woebegone, knew not what to say or do. He fancied that all was a dream, that the whole business was a piece of enchantment. Here was his master defeated, and bound not to take up arms for a year. He saw the light of the glory of his achievements obscured; the hopes of the promises lately made him swept away like smoke before the wind; Rocinante, he feared, was crippled for life, and his master's bones out of joint; for if he were only shaken out of his madness it would be no small luck. In the end they carried him into the city in a hand-chair which the viceroy sent for, and thither the viceroy himself returned, eager to ascertain who this Knight of the White Moon was who had left Don Quixote in such a sad plight.

Don Antonio Moreno followed the Knight of the White Moon, until he had him fairly housed in a hostel in the heart of the city; eager to make his acquaintance, he entered also. A squire came out to meet the unknown knight and remove his armor, and he shut himself into a lower room, still attended by Don Antonio, whose bread would not bake until he had found out who he was. He of the White Moon, seeing then that the gentleman would not leave him, said, "I know very well, sir, what you have come for: it is to find out who I am; and as there is no reason why I should conceal it from you, while my servant here is taking off my armor I will tell you the true state of the case, without leaving out anything.

You must know, sir, that I am called Samson Carrasco. I am of the same village as Don Quixote of La Mancha, whose craze and folly make all of us who know him feel pity for him, and I am one of those who have felt it most; and persuaded that his chance of recovery lay in quiet and keeping at home, I hit upon a device for keeping him there. Three months ago, therefore, I went out to meet him as a knight-errant, under the assumed name of the Knight of the Mirrors, intending to engage him in combat and overcome him without hurting him, making it the condition of our combat that the vanquished should be at the disposal of the victor. What I meant to demand of him (for I regarded him as vanquished already) was that he should return to his own village, and not leave it for a whole year, by which time he might be cured. But fate ordered it otherwise, for he vanquished me and unhorsed me, and so my plan failed. But this did not quench my desire to meet him again and overcome him, as you have seen to-day. And as he is so scrupulous in his observance of the laws of knight-errantry, he will, no doubt obey the injunction I have laid upon him. This, sir, is how the matter stands. I implore of you not to tell Don Quixote who I am; so that my honest endeavors may be successful, and that a man of excellent wits — were he only rid of the fooleries of chivalry — may get them back again."

"O sir," said Don Antonio, "the wrong you have done the whole world in trying to bring the most amusing madman in it back to his senses! Do you not see, sir, that the gain by Don Quixote's sanity can never equal the enjoyment his crazes give? However I'll hold my peace and say nothing to him, and we'll see whether I am right in my suspicion that your efforts will be fruitless."

The bachelor replied that at all events the affair promised well, and he hoped for a happy result from it; and putting his services at Don Antonio's commands he took his leave of him; and having had his armor packed at once upon a mule, he rode away from the city the same day on the horse he rode to battle, and returned to his own country.

Six days did Don Quixote keep his bed, dejected, melancholy, moody and out of sorts, brooding over the unhappy event of his defeat. Sancho strove to comfort him, and among other things he said to him, "Hold up your head, sir, and be of good cheer if you can, and give thanks to heaven that if you have had a tumble to the ground you have not come off with a broken rib. Let us go home, and give over going about in search of adventures in strange lands and places; rightly looked at, it is I that am the greater loser, though it is your worship that has had the worst usage. With the government I gave up all wish to be a governor again, but I did not give up all longing to be a count; and that will never come to pass if your worship gives up becoming a king by renouncing the calling of chivalry; and so my hopes are going to turn into smoke."

"Peace, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "thou seest my suspension and retirement is not to exceed a year; I shall soon return to my honored calling, and I shall not be at a loss for a kingdom to win and a county to bestow on thee."

"May God hear it and sin be deaf," said Sancho; "I have always heard say that a good hope is better than a bad holding."

Don Quixote said, "Miserable being that I am? Am I not he that has been conquered? Am I not he that has been overthrown? Am I not he who must not take up arms for a year? Then what am I making professions for? It is fitter for me to handle the distaff than the sword."

"No more of that, sir," said Sancho; "'to-day for thee and to-morrow for me;' in these affairs of encounters and whacks one must not mind them, 'for he that falls to-day may get up to-morrow;' unless indeed he chooses to lie in bed, I mean gives way to weakness and does not pluck up fresh spirit for fresh battles."

Two days later they took their departure, for his fall did not suffer him to take the road sooner, Don Quixote without his armor and his traveling gear, and Sancho on foot, Dapple being loaded with the armor.

CHAPTER XXXI.

OF THE RESOLUTION WHICH DON QUIXOTE FORMED TO TURN SHEPHERD AND TO TAKE TO A LIFE IN THE FIELDS WHILE THE YEAR FOR WHICH HE HAD GIVEN HIS WORD WAS RUNNING ITS COURSE TOGETHER WITH THE BRISTLY ADVENTURE THAT BEFELL HIM.

As he left Barcelona, Don Quixote turned to gaze upon the spot where he had fallen. "Here," said he; "here my ill-luck, not my cowardice, robbed me of all the glory I had won; here Fortune made me the victim of her caprices; here the luster of my achievements was dimmed; here, fell my happiness never to rise again."

"Sir," said Sancho on hearing this, "it is the part of brave hearts to be patient in adversity just as much as to be glad in prosperity; I judge by myself, for, if when I was a governor I was glad, now that I am a squire and on foot I am not sad; and I have heard say that she whom commonly they call Fortune is a drunken, whimsical jade, and, what is more, blind, and therefore neither sees what she does, nor knows whom she casts down or whom she sets up."

"Thou art a great philosopher, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "thou speakest very sensibly; I know not who taught thee. When I was a knight-errant, daring and valiant, I supported my achievements by hand and deed, and now that I am a humble squire I will support my words by keeping the promise I have given. Forward then, Sancho my friend, let us go to keep the year of the novitiate in our own country, and in that seclusion we shall pick up fresh strength to return to the by me never-forgotten calling of arms."

Novitiate: a term borrowed from the Catholic church. Persons intending to take the vows of some religious order, spend a period of time in preparation or the novitiate; a time of probation.

"Sir," returned Sancho, "traveling on foot is not such a pleasant thing that it makes me feel disposed to make long marches. Let us leave this armor hung up on some tree and then with me on Dapple's back and my feet off the ground we will arrange the stages as your worship pleases to measure them out; but to suppose that I am going to travel on foot, and make long ones, is to suppose nonsense."

"Thou sayest well, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "let my armor be hung up for a trophy, and under it or round it we will carve on the trees what was inscribed on the trophy of Roland's armor —

These let none move
Who dareth not his might with Roland prove."

"That's the very thing," said Sancho; "and if it was not that we should feel the want of Rocinante on the road, it would be as well to leave him hung up, too."

"And yet, I had rather not have either him or the armor hung up," said Don Quixote, "that it may not be said, 'for good service a bad return.'"

"Your worship is right," said Sancho; "for, as sensible people hold, 'the fault of the ass must not be laid on the pack-saddle;' and, as in this affair the fault is your worship's, punish yourself and don't let your anger break out against the already battered and bloody armor, or the meekness of Rocinante, or the tenderness of my feet, trying to make them travel more than is reasonable."

In converse of this sort the whole of that day went by, as did the four succeeding ones, without anything occurring to interrupt their journey.

If a multitude of reflections used to harass Don Quixote before he had been overthrown, a great many more harassed him since his fall. Some of them turned upon the disenchantment of Dulcinea, others upon the life he was about to lead in his enforced retirement.

As they pursued their journey they came to the very same spot where they had been trampled on by the bulls. Don Quixote

"Let armor" etc.: see Part I., p. 121, foot note.

cognized it, and said he to Sancho, "This is the meadow here we came upon those gay shepherdesses and gallant iepherds who were trying to revive and imitate the pastoral rcadia there, an idea as novel as it was happy, in emulation hereof, if so be thou dost approve of it, Sancho, I would have ırselves turn shepherds, at any rate for the time I have to ve in retirement. I will buy some ewes and everything else quisite for the pastoral calling; and, I under the name of the iepherd Quixotiz, and thou as the shepherd Panzino, we will am the woods and groves and meadows singing songs here, menting in elegies there, drinking of the crystal waters of e springs or limpid brooks or flowing rivers. The oaks will eld us their sweet fruit with bountiful hand, the trunks of the ırd cork-trees a seat, the willows shade, the roses perfume, ie widespread meadows carpets tinted with a thousand dyes; ie clear, pure air will give us breath, the moon and stars ghten the darkness of the night for us, song shall be our light, lamenting our joy, Apollo will supply us with verses, ıd love with conceits whereby we shall make ourselves famed rever, not only in this but in ages to come."

"Good," said Sancho, "but that sort of life squares, nay rners, with my notions; and what is more Samson Carrasco ıd Master Nicholas the barber won't have well seen it before ey'll want to follow it and turn shepherds along with us; ıd God grant it may not come into the curate's head to join e sheepfold too, he's so jovial and fond of enjoying himself."

"Thou art in the right of it, Sancho," said Don Quixote; and Samson Carrasco, if he enters the pastoral fraternity, no doubt he will, may call himself the shepherd Samsonino, perhaps the shepherd Carrascon; Nicholas the barber may ıll himself Nicoluso, as for the curate I don't know what ıme we can fit to him unless it be something derived from his

Turn Shepherds: pastoral poetry, as well as chivalric romances, excites e satire of Cervantes.

Elegies: funereal songs, mourning songs.

Apollo: beside being god of day or the sun was also the god of poetry ıd music.

title, and we call him the shepherd Curiambro. For the shepherdesses whose lovers we shall be, we can pick names as we would pears; and as my lady's name does just as well for a shepherdess's as for a princess's, I need not trouble myself to look for one that will suit her better."

"God bless me, Sancho, my friend!" said Don Quixote, "what a life we shall lead! What hautboys and Zamora bagpipes we shall hear, what tabors, timbrels, and rebecs! And then if among all these different sorts of music that of the cymbals is heard, almost all the pastoral instruments will be there. It will be of great assistance to us in the perfect practice of this calling that I am something of a poet, as thou knowest, and that besides Samson Carrasco is an accomplished one. Of the curate I say nothing; but I will wager he has some spice of the poet in him, and no doubt Master Nicholas too, for all barbers, or most of them, are guitar players and stringers of verses. I will bewail my separation; thou shalt glorify thyself as a constant lover; the shepherd Carrascon will figure as a rejected one, and the curate Curiambro as whatever may please him best; and so all will go as gayly as heart could wish."

To this Sancho made answer, "I am so unlucky, sir, that I'm afraid the day will never come when I'll see myself at such a calling. O what neat spoons I'll make when I'm a shepherd! What messes, creams, garlands, pastoral odds and ends! And if they don't get me a name for wisdom, they'll not fail to get me one for ingenuity. My daughter will bring us our dinner to the pasture."

"Enough of this, Sancho," returned Don Quixote; "as nightfall is drawing on let us retire some little distance from the high road to pass the night; what is in store for us to-morrow God knoweth."

Zamora: in the west of Spain, on the Duero river, north of Salamanca. A most important post in the long contest between Moors and Christians.

Hautboys: from the French, *haut*, high, and *bois*, wood. A wind instrument resembling the clarinet; the modern oboes.

Tabors and timbrels: see p. 80.

Rebecs: see Part I., p. 47.

They turned aside, and supped late and poorly, very much against Sancho's will, who turned over in his mind the hardships attendant upon knight-errantry in woods and forests, even though at times plenty presented itself in castles and houses, as at the wedding of Camacho the Rich, and at Don Antonio Moreno's; he reflected, however, that it could not be always day, nor always night; and so that night he passed in sleeping, and his master in waking.

The night was somewhat dark, for though there was a moon in the sky it was not in a quarter where she could be seen. Don Quixote obeyed nature so far as to sleep his first sleep, but did not give way to the second, very different from Sancho, who never had any second, because with him sleep lasted from night till morning, wherein he showed what a sound constitution and how few cares he had. Don Quixote's cares kept him restless, so much so that he awoke Sancho and said to him, "I am amazed, Sancho, at the unconcern of thy temperament. I believe thou art made of marble or hard brass, incapable of any emotion or feeling whatever. I lie awake while thou sleepest. I am faint with fasting while thou art sluggish and torpid from pure repletion. It is the duty of good servants to share the sufferings and feel the sorrows of their masters, if it be only for the sake of appearances. See the calmness of the night, the solitude of the spot, inviting us to break our slumbers by a vigil of some sort. Rise as thou livest, and retire a little distance, and with a good heart and cheerful courage give thyself three or four hundred lashes on account of Dulcinea's disenchantment score; and this I entreat of thee, making it a request, for I have no desire to come to grips with thee a second time, as I know thou hast a heavy hand. As soon as thou hast laid them on we will pass the rest of the night, I singing my separation, thou thy constancy, making a beginning at once with the pastoral life we are to follow at our village."

"Sir," replied Sancho, "I'm no monk to get up out of the middle of my sleep and scourge myself, nor does it seem to me that one can pass from one extreme of the pain of whipping to the other of music. Will your worship let me sleep, and not

worry me about whipping myself? or you'll make me swear never to touch my flesh."

"O hard heart!" said Don Quixote, "O pitiless squire! O bread ill-bestowed and favors ill-acknowledged, both those I have done thee and those I mean to do thee! Through me hast thou seen thyself a governor, and through me thou seest thyself in immediate expectation of being a count, or obtaining some other equivalent title, for I — after darkness, hope for light."

"I don't know what that is," said Sancho; "all I know is that so long as I am asleep I have neither fear nor hope, trouble nor glory; and good luck betide him that invented sleep, the cloak that covers over all a man's thoughts, the food that removes hunger, the drink that drives away thirst, the fire that warms the cold, the cold that tempers the heat, and, to wind up with, the universal coin wherewith everything is bought, the weight and balance that makes the shepherd equal with the king and the fool with the wise man. Sleep, I have heard say, has only one fault, that it is like death; for between a sleeping man and a dead man there is very little difference."

"Never have I heard thee speak so elegantly as now, Sancho," said Don Quixote; "and here I begin to see the truth of the proverb thou dost sometimes quote, 'Not with whom thou art bred, but with whom thou art fed.'"

"Ha, by my life, master mine," said Sancho, "it's not I that am stringing proverbs now, for they drop in pairs from your worship's mouth faster than from mine; only there is this difference between mine and yours, that yours are well-timed and mine are untimely; but anyhow, they are all proverbs."

At this point they became aware of a harsh, indistinct noise that seemed to spread through all the valleys around. Don Quixote stood up and laid his hand upon his sword, and Sancho ensconced himself under Dapple and put the bundle of armor on one side of him and the ass's pack-saddle on the other, in fear and trembling as great as Don Quixote's perturbation. Each instant the noise increased and came nearer to the two ter[illegible]en, or at least to one, for as to the other, his courage

is known to all. The fact of the matter was that some men were taking above six hundred pigs to sell at a fair, and were on their way with them at that hour, and so great was the noise they made and their grunting and blowing, that they deafened the ears of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, and they could not make out what it was. The widespread grunting drove came on in a surging mass, and without showing any respect for Don Quixote's dignity or Sancho's, passed right over the pair of them, demolishing Sancho's intrenchments, and not only upsetting Don Quixote but sweeping Rocinante off his feet into the bargain ; and what with the trampling and the grunting, and the pace at which the unclean beasts went, pack-saddle, armor, Dapple and Rocinante were left scattered on the ground and Sancho and Don Quixote at their wits' end.

Sancho got up as well as he could and begged his master to give him his sword, saying he wanted to kill half a dozen of those dirty, unmannerly pigs, for he had by this time found out that that was what they were.

"Let them be, my friend," said Don Quixote ; "this insult is the penalty of my sin ; and it is the righteous chastisement of heaven that jackals should devour a vanquished knight, and wasps sting him and pigs trample him under foot."

"I suppose it is the chastisement of heaven, too," said Sancho, "that flies should prick the squires of vanquished knights, and hunger assail them. If we squires were the sons of the knights we serve, or their very near relations, it would be no wonder if the penalty of their misdeeds overtook us, even to the fourth generation. But what have the Panzas to do with the Quixotes? Well, well, let's lie down again and sleep out what little of the night there's left, and God will send us dawn and we shall be all right."

"Sleep thou, Sancho," returned Don Quixote, "for thou wast born to sleep as I was born to watch ; and during the time it now wants of dawn I will give a loose rein to my

Six hundred pigs: the herding of pigs was a most important business in Spain. Pizarro was a swineherd before he went to America and became the conqueror of Peru.

thoughts, and seek a vent for them in a little madrigal which, unknown to thee, I composed in my head last night."

"I should think," said Sancho, "that the thoughts that allow one to make verses cannot be of great consequence; let your worship string verses as much as you like and I'll sleep as much as I can;" and forthwith, taking the space of ground he required, he muffled himself up and fell into a sound sleep, undisturbed by bond, debt, or trouble of any sort. Don Quixote, propped up against the trunk of a cork tree sang love verses accompanying each verse with many sighs and not a few tears, just like one whose heart was pierced with grief at his defeat and his separation from Dulcinea.

And now daylight came, and the sun smote Sancho on the eyes with his beams. He awoke, roused himself up, shook himself and stretched his lazy limbs, and seeing the havoc the pigs had made with his stores he cursed the drove, and more besides. Then the pair resumed their journey.

CHAPTER XXXII.

PASSED BETWEEN DON QUIXOTE AND SANCHO PANZA
WAY TO THEIR VILLAGE AND HOW THEY REACHED

nquished and afflicted Don Quixote went along very
n one respect and very happy in another. His sad-
from his defeat, and his satisfaction from the thought
tue that lay in Sancho. Sancho went along any-
cheerful, and turning this over in his mind he said to
, "Surely, sir, I'm the most unlucky doctor in the
ere's many a physician that, after killing the sick
d to cure, requires to be paid for his work, though
igning a bit of a list of medicines, that the apothe-
ot he makes up, and, there, his labor is over; but
hough to cure somebody else costs me whippings,
ves me a farthing. Well, if they put another pa-
ny hands, they'll have to pay me before I cure him.
ing to believe that heaven has bestowed upon me
I have, that I should deal it out to others all for

art right, Sancho my friend," said Don Quixote,
ugh that virtue of thine has been given you from
-as it has cost thee no study whatever, any more
study as thy personal sufferings may be — I can
yself that if thou wouldst have payment for the
ccount of the disenchantment of Dulcinea, I would
it to thee freely ere this. I am not sure, however,
yment will comport with the cure, and I would not
reward interfere with the medicine. Still, I think
be nothing lost by trying it; consider how much
lst have, Sancho, and whip thyself at once, and pay
wn with thine own hand, as thou hast money of

At this proposal Sancho opened his eyes and his ears a palm's breadth wide, and in his heart very readily acquiesced in whipping himself, and said he to his master, "Very well then, sir, I'll hold myself in readiness to gratify your worship's wishes if I'm to profit by it; for the love of my wife and children forces me to seem grasping. Let your worship say how much you will pay me for each lash I give myself."

"If, Sancho," replied Don Quixote, "I were to requite thee as the importance and nature of the cure deserves, the treasures of Venice, the mines of Potosi, would be insufficient to pay thee. See what thou hast of mine, and put a price on each lash."

"Of them," said Sancho, "there are three thousand three hundred and odd; of these I have given myself five, the rest remain; let the five go for the odd ones, and let us take the three thousand three hundred, which at a quarter real apiece (for I will not take less though the whole world should bid me) make eight hundred and twenty-five reals in all. These I will stop out of what I have belonging to your worship, and I'll return home rich and content, though well whipped."

"O blessed Sancho! O dear Sancho!" said Don Quixote; "how shall we be bound to serve thee, Dulcinea and I, all the days of our lives that heaven may grant us! If she returns to her lost shape (and it cannot be but that she will) her misfortune will have been good fortune, and my defeat a most happy triumph. But look here, Sancho; when wilt thou begin the scourging? For if thou wilt make short work of it, I will give thee a hundred reals over and above."

"When?" said Sancho; "this night without fail. Let your worship order it so that we pass it out of doors and in the open air, and I'll scarify myself."

Night, longed for by Don Quixote with the greatest anxiety in the world, came at last, though it seemed to him that the

Venice: the most famous and splendid of the Italian city republics of the Middle Ages. Its decline began the century before Cervantes lived. It is still, however, a treasure city of art and decayed magnificence.

of **Potosi**: the silver mines of Mexico.

wheels of Apollo's car had broken down, and that the day was drawing itself out longer than usual, just as is the case with lovers, who never make the reckoning of their desires agree with time. They made their way at length in among some pleasant trees that stood a little distance from the road, and there vacating Rocinante's saddle and Dapple's pack-saddle, they stretched themselves on the green grass and made their supper off Sancho's stores, and he making a powerful and flexible whip out of Dapple's halter and head-stall retreated about twenty paces from his master among some beech trees. Don Quixote seeing him march off with such resolution and spirit, said to him, "Take care, my friend, not to cut thyself to pieces; allow the lashes to wait for one another, and do not be in so great a hurry as to run thyself out of breath midway; I mean, do not lay on so strenuously as to make thy life fail thee before thou hast reached the desired number; and that thou mayest not lose by a card too much or too little, I will station myself apart and count on my rosary here the lashes thou givest thyself. May heaven help thee as thy good intention deserves."

"Pledges don't distress a good paymaster," said Sancho; "I mean to lay on in such a way as without killing myself to hurt myself, for in that, no doubt, lies the essence of this miracle."

He then, snatching up a rope, began to lay on and Don Quixote to count the lashes. He might have given himself six or eight when he began to think the joke no trifle, and its price very low; and holding his hand for a moment, he told his master that he cried off on the score of a blind bargain, for each of those lashes ought to be paid for at the rate of half a real instead of a quarter.

"Go, on, Sancho my friend, and be not disheartened," said Don Quixote; "for I double the stakes."

"In that case," said Sancho, "in God's hand be it, and let it rain lashes." But the rogue no longer laid them on his shoulders, but laid on to the trees, with such groans e
and then, that one would have thought at each

soul was being plucked up by the roots. Don Quixote, touched to the heart, and fearing he might make an end of himself, and that through Sancho's imprudence he might miss his own object, said to him, "As thou livest, my friend, let the matter rest where it is, for the remedy seems to be a very rough one, and it will be well to have patience: 'Zamora was not won in an hour.' If I have not reckoned wrong thou hast given thyself over a thousand lashes; that is enough for the present; for the ass, to put it in homely phrase, bears the load but not the overload."

"No, no, sir," replied Sancho; "it shall never be said of me, 'The money paid, the arms broken;' go back a little further, your worship, and let me give myself at any rate a thousand lashes more; for in a couple of bouts like this we shall have finished off the lot, and there will be even cloth to spare."

"As thou art in such a willing mood," said Don Quixote, "may heaven aid thee; lay on and I'll retire."

Sancho returned to his task with so much resolution that he soon had the bark stripped off several trees, such was the severity with which he whipped himself; and one time, raising his voice, and giving a beech a tremendous lash, he cried out, "Here dies Samson, and all with him!"

At the sound of his piteous cry and of the stroke of the cruel lash, Don Quixote ran to him at once, and seizing the twisted halter that served him for a whip, said to him, "Heaven forbid, Sancho my friend, that to please me thou shouldst lose thy life, which is needed for the support of thy wife and children; let Dulcinea wait for a better opportunity, and I will content myself with a hope soon to be realized, and have patience until thou hast gained fresh strength so as to finish off this business to the satisfaction of everybody."

"As your worship will have it so, sir," said Sancho, "so be it; but throw your cloak over my shoulders, for I don't want to take cold; it's a risk that I run."

Don Quixote obeyed, and stripping himself covered Sancho, who slept until the sun woke him; they then resumed their

journey, which for the time being they brought to an end at a village that lay three leagues farther on. They dismounted at a hostelry which Don Quixote recognized as such and did not take to be a castle with moat, turrets, portcullis, and drawbridge; for ever since he had been vanquished he talked more rationally about everything.

They quartered him in a room on the ground floor, where in place of leather hangings there were pieces of painted serge such as they commonly use in villages. On one of them was painted by some very poor hand the Rape of Helen, when the bold guest carried her off from Menelaus, and on the other was the story of Dido and Æneas, she on a high tower, as though she were making signals with a half sheet to her fugitive guest who was out at sea, flying in a frigate or brigantine. Don Quixote as he looked at them observed, "Those two ladies were very unfortunate not to have been born in this age, and I unfortunate above all men not to have been born in theirs. Had I fallen in with those gentlemen, Troy would not have been burned or Carthage destroyed, for it would have been only for me to slay Paris, and all these misfortunes would have been avoided."

"I'll lay a bet," said Sancho, "that before long there won't be a tavern, roadside inn, hostelry, or barber's shop where the story of our doings won't be painted up; but I'd like it painted by the hand of a better painter than painted these."

"Thou art right, Sancho," said Don Quixote, "for this painter is like a painter, who, when they asked him what he was painting, used to say, 'Whatever it may turn out'; and if he chanced to paint a cock he would write under it, 'This is a cock,' for fear they might think it was a fox. But, putting this aside, tell me, Sancho, hast thou a mind to have another turn

Helen: the wife of Menelaus, carried away from Greece by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. This event gave rise to the Trojan war.

Dido: queen of Carthage, in North Africa. She fell in love with her guest Æneas, who was shipwrecked on her coast while he was fleeing from the disasters following the destruction of his city, Troy, by the Greeks to Italy, where he became the founder of the Roman race.

at thyself to-night, and wouldst thou rather have it indoors or in the open air?"

"Well, sir," said Sancho, "for what I'm going to give myself, it comes all the same to me whether it is in a house or in the fields; still I'd like it to be among trees; for I think they are company for me and help me to bear my pain wonderfully."

"And yet it must not be, Sancho my friend," said Don Quixote; "but, to enable thee to recover strength, we must keep it for our own village; for at the latest we shall get there the day after to-morrow."

Sancho said he might do as he pleased; but that for his own part he would like to finish off the business quickly before his blood cooled and while he had an appetite, because "in delay there is apt to be danger" very often, and "praying to God and plying the hammer," and "one take was better than two I'll give thee's," and "a sparrow in the hand than a vulture on the wing."

"Sancho, Sancho, no more proverbs!" exclaimed Don Quixote; "it seems to me thou art becoming as bad as ever again; speak in a plain, simple, straightforward way, as I have often told thee, and thou wilt find the good of it."

"I don't know what bad luck it is of mine," said Sancho, but I can't utter a word without a proverb, or a proverb that is not as good as an argument to my mind; however, I mean to mend if I can."

All that day Don Quixote and Sancho remained in the inn waiting for night, the one to finish off his task of scourging in the open country, the other to see it accomplished, for therein lay the accomplishment of his wishes.

Evening came, they set out from the village, and after about half a league two roads branched off, one leading to Don Quixote's village. That night they passed among trees again in order to give Sancho an opportunity of working out his penance, which he did in the same fashion as the night before, at the expense of the bark of the beech trees much more than of his back, of which he took such good care that the lashes would not have knocked off a fly had there been one there.

The duped Don Quixote did not miss a single stroke of the ount, and he found that together with those of the night be- ore they made up three thousand and twenty-nine. The sun pparently had got up early to witness the sacrifice, and with is light they resumed their journey. That day and night they raveled on, nor did anything worth mention happen them, nless it was that in the course of the night Sancho finished off is task, whereat Don Quixote was beyond measure joyful. Ie watched for daylight, to see if along the road he should all in with his already disenchanted lady Dulcinea; and as e pursued his journey there was no woman he met that he did ot go up to, to see if she was Dulcinea del Toboso, as he held t absolutely certain that Merlin's promises could not lie. Full f these thoughts and anxieties, they ascended a rising ground vherefrom they descried their own village, at the sight of which ancho fell on his knees exclaiming, "Open thine eyes, longed- or home, and see how thy son Sancho Panza comes back to hee, if not very rich, very well whipped! Open thine arms nd receive, too, thy son Don Quixote, who, if he comes van- uished by the arm of another, comes victor over himself, vhich, as he himself has told me, is the greatest victory anyone an desire. I'm bringing back money, for if I was well vhipped, I went mounted like a gentleman."

"Have done with these fooleries," said Don Quixote; "let s push on straight and get to our own place, where we will ive free range to our fancies, and settle our plans for our uture pastoral life."

With this they descended the slope and directed their steps o the village.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

OF THE OMENS DON QUIXOTE HAD AS HE ENTERED HIS OWN VILLAGE; HOW HE FELL SICK, MADE HIS WILL, AND DIED.

AT the entrance of the village Don Quixote saw two boys quarreling on the village threshing-floor, one of whom said to the other, "Take it easy; thou shalt never see it again as long as thou livest."

Don Quixote heard this, and said he to Sancho, "Dost thou not mark, friend, what that boy said, 'Thou shalt never see it again as long as thou livest'?"

"Well," said Sancho, "what does it matter if the boy said so?"

"What!" said Don Quixote, "dost thou not see that, applied to the object of my desires, the words mean that I am never to see Dulcinea more?"

Sancho was about to answer, when his attention was diverted by seeing a hare come flying across the plain pursued by several greyhounds and sportsmen. In its terror it ran to take shelter and hide itself under Dapple. Sancho caught it alive and presented it to Don Quixote, who was saying, "a bad sign, a bad sign; a hare flies, greyhounds chase it, Dulcinea appears not."

"Your worship's a strange man," said Sancho; "let's take it for granted that this hare is Dulcinea, and these greyhounds chasing it the malignant enchanters who turned her into a country wench; she flies, and I catch her and put her into your worship's hands, and you hold her in your arms and cherish her; what bad sign is that, or what ill omen is there to be found here?"

The two boys who had been quarreling came over to look at the hare, and Sancho asked one of them what their quarrel was about. He was answered by the one who had said, "Thou

shalt never see it again as long as thou livest," that he had taken a cage full of crickets from the other boy, and did not mean to give it back to him as long as he lived. Sancho took out four quartos from his pocket and gave them to the boy for the cage, which he placed in Don Quixote's hands, saying, "There, sir! there are the omens broken and destroyed, and they have no more to do with our affairs, to my thinking, fool as I am, than with last year's clouds; and if I remember rightly I have heard the curate of our village say that it does not become Christians or sensible people to give any heed to these silly things; and even you yourself said the same to me some time ago, telling me that all Christians who minded omens were fools: but there's no need of making words about it; let us push on and go into our village."

The sportsmen came up and asked for their hare which Don Quixote gave them. They then went on, and upon the green at the entrance of the town they came upon the curate and Samson Carrasco. They were at once recognized by both the curate and the bachelor, who came towards them with open arms. Don Quixote dismounted and received them with a close embrace; and the boys, who are lynxes that nothing escapes, came running, calling out to one another, "Come here, boys, and see Sancho Panza's ass and Don Quixote's beast leaner than ever."

So at length, with the boys capering round them, and accompanied by the curate and the bachelor, they made their entrance into the town, and proceeded to Don Quixote's house, at the door of which they found his housekeeper and niece, whom the news of his arrival had already reached. It had been brought to Teresa Panza, Sancho's wife, as well, and she with her hair all loose, dragging her daughter by the hand, ran out to meet her husband; but seeing him coming in by no means as good case as she thought a governor ought to be, she said to him, "How is it you come this way, husband? It seems to me you come tramping and footsore, and looking more like a disorderly vagabond than a governor."

Omens: signs **: events.**

"Hold your tongue, Teresa," said Sancho; "let's go into the house and there you'll hear strange things. I bring money, and that's the main thing, got by my own industry without wronging anybody."

"You bring the money, my good husband," said Teresa," "and no matter whether it was got this way or that; for, however you may have got it, you'll not have brought any new practice into the world."

Sanchica embraced her father and asked him if he brought her anything, for she had been looking out for him as for the showers of May; and she taking hold of him by the girdle on one side, and his wife by the hand, while the daughter led Dapple they made for their house, leaving Don Quixote in his, in the hands of his niece and housekeeper, and in the company of the curate and the bachelor.

Don Quixote at once, without any regard to time or season, withdrew in private with the bachelor and the curate, and in a few words told them of his defeat, and of the engagement he was under not to quit his village for a year, which he meant to keep to the letter without departing a hair's breadth from it, as became a knight-errant bound by scrupulous good faith and the laws of knight-errantry; and of how he thought of turning shepherd for that year, and taking his diversion in the solitude of the fields, where he could with perfect freedom give range to his thoughts of love while he followed the virtuous pastoral calling; and he besought them, if they had not a great deal to do and were not prevented by more important business, to consent to be his companions, for he would buy sheep enough to qualify them for shepherds.

Both were astounded at Don Quixote's new craze; however, lest he should once more make off out of the village from them in pursuit of his chivalry, they, trusting that in the course of the year he might be cured, fell in with his new project, applauded his crazy idea as a bright one, and offered to share the life with him. "And what's more," said Samson Carrasco, "I am, as all the world knows, a very famous poet, and I'll be always making verses, pastoral, or courtly, or as it may come

into my head, to pass away our time in those secluded regions where we shall be roaming. But what is most needful, sirs, is that each of us should choose the name of the shepherdess he means to glorify in his verses, and that we should not leave a tree, be it ever so hard, without writing up and carving her name on it, as is the habit and custom of love-smitten shepherds."

"That's the very thing," said Don Quixote; "though I am relieved from looking for the name of an imaginary shepherdess, for there's the peerless Dulcinea del Toboso, the glory of these brook-sides, the ornament of these meadows, the mainstay of beauty, the cream of all the graces, and, in a word, the being to whom all praise is appropriate, be it ever so hyperbolical."

"Very true," said the curate; "but we the others must look about for accommodating shepherdesses that will answer our purpose one way or another."

And so they took their leave of him, recommending and beseeching him to take care of his health and treat himself to a generous diet.

It so happened his niece and the housekeeper overheard all the three of them said: and as soon as they were gone they both of them came in to Don Quixote, and said the niece, "What's this, uncle? Now that we were thinking you had come back to stay at home and lead a quiet, respectable life there, are you going to get into fresh entanglements, and turn 'young shepherd'?"

"And," added the housekeeper, "will your worship be able to bear, out in the fields, the heats of summer, and the chills of winter, and the howling of the wolves? Not you; for that's a life and a business for hardy men, bred and seasoned to such work almost from the time they were in swaddling-clothes. Why, to make choice of evils, it's better to be a knight-errant than a shepherd! Look here, sir; take my advice, stay at home, look after your affairs, go often to confession, be good to the poor, and upon my soul be it if any evil comes to you."

Hyperbolical: exaggerated, overdone.

"Hold your peace, my daughters," said Don Quixote; "I know very well what my duty is; help me to bed, for I don't feel very well; and rest assured that, knight-errant now or wandering shepherd to be, I shall never fail to have a care for your interests, as you will see in the end."

As nothing that is man's can last forever, but all tends ever downwards from its beginning to its end, and above all man's life, and as Don Quixote's enjoyed no special dispensation from heaven to stay its course, its end came when he least looked for it. For—whether it was of the dejection the thought of his defeat produced, or of heaven's will that so ordered it—a fever settled upon him and kept him in his bed for six days, during which he was often visited by his friends the curate, the bachelor, and the barber, while his good squire Sancho Panza never quitted his bedside. They, persuaded that it was grief at finding himself vanquished, and the object of his heart, the liberation and disenchantment of Dulcinea, unattained, that kept him in this state, strove by all the means in their power to cheer him up; the bachelor bidding him take heart and get up to begin his pastoral life, for which he himself, he said, had already composed a poem.

But for all this Don Quixote could not shake off his sadness. His friends called in the doctor, who felt his pulse and was not very well satisfied with it, and said that in any case it would be well for him to attend to the health of his soul, as that of his body was in a bad way. Don Quixote heard this calmly; but not so his housekeeper, his niece, and his squire, who fell weeping bitterly, as if they had him lying dead before them. The doctor's opinion was that melancholy and depression were bringing him to his end. Don Quixote begged them to leave him to himself, as he had a wish to sleep a little. They obeyed, and he slept at one stretch more than six hours. At the end of that time he woke up, and in a loud voice exclaimed, "Blessed be Almighty God, who has shown me such goodness. In truth his mercies are boundless, and the sins of men can neither limit them nor keep them back!"

The niece listened with attention to her uncle's words, and they struck her as more coherent than what usually fell from him, at least during his illness, so she asked, "What are you saying, sir? Has anything strange occurred? What mercies or what sins of men are you talking of?"

"The mercies, niece, said Don Quixote, "are those that God has this moment shown me. My reason is now free and clear, rid of the dark shadows of ignorance that my unhappy constant study of those detestable books of chivalry cast over it. Now I see through their absurdities and deceptions, and it only grieves me that this destruction of my illusions has come so late that it leaves me no time to make some amends by reading other books that might be a light to my soul. Niece, I feel myself at the point of death, and I would fain meet it in such a way as to show that my life has not been so ill that I should leave behind me the name of a madman; for though I have been one, I would not that the fact should be made plainer at my death. Call in to me, my dear, my good friends the Curate, the Bachelor Samson Carrasco, and Master Nicholas, the barber, for I wish to confess and make my will." But his niece was saved the trouble by the entrance of the three. The instant Don Quixote saw them he exclaimed, "Good news for you, good sirs, that I am no longer Don Quixote of La Mancha, but Alonso Quixano, whose way of life won for him the name of Good. Now am I the enemy of Amadis of Gaul and of the whole countless troop of his descendants; odious to me now are all the profane stories of knight-errantry; now I perceive my folly, and the peril into which reading them brought me; now, by God's mercy schooled into my right senses, I loathe them."

When the three heard him speak in this way, they had no doubt whatever that some new craze had taken possession of him; and said Samson, "What? Sir Don Quixote! Now that we have intelligence of the lady Dulcinea being disenchanted, are you taking this line; now, just as we are on the point of becoming shepherds, to pass our lives singing, like princes, are you thinking of turning hermit? Hush, be rational, and let's have no more nonsense."

"All that nonsense," said Don Quixote, "that until now has been a reality to my hurt, my death will, with heaven's help, turn to my good. I feel, sirs, that I am rapidly drawing near death; a truce to jesting; let me have a confessor to confess me, and a notary to make my will."

They looked at one another, wondering at Don Quixote's words; but, though uncertain, they were inclined to believe him on account of this so sudden and complete return to his senses after having been mad; for to the words already quoted he added much more, so well expressed, so devout, and so rational, as to banish all doubt and convince them that he was sound of mind. The curate turned them all out, and left alone with him confessed him. The bachelor went for the notary and returned shortly afterwards with him and with Sancho, who, having already learned from the bachelor the condition his master was in, and finding the housekeeper and niece weeping, began to shed tears.

As soon as the preamble of the will had been set out and Don Quixote had commended his soul to God with all the devout formalities that are usual, coming to the bequests, he said, "Item, it is my will that, touching certain moneys in the hands of Sancho Panza (whom in my madness I made my squire), inasmuch as between him and me there have been certain accounts and debits and credits, no claim be made against him, nor any account demanded of him in respect of them; but that if anything remain over and above, after he has paid himself what I owe him, the balance, which will be but little, shall be his, and much good may it do him; and if, as when I was mad I had a share in giving him the government of an island, so, now that I am in my senses, I could give him that of a kingdom, it should be his, for the simplicity of his character and the fidelity of his conduct deserve it." And then, turning to Sancho, he said, "Forgive me, my friend, that I led thee to seem as mad as myself, making thee fall into the same error I myself fell into, that there were and still are knights-errant in the world."

"Ah!" said Sancho weeping, "don't die, master, but take my advice and live many years; for the foolishest thing a man can do in this life is to let himself die without rhyme or reason, without anybody killing him, or any hands but melancholy's making an end of him. Come, don't be lazy, but get up from your bed and let us take to the fields in shepherd's trim as we agreed. Perhaps behind some bush we shall find the lady Dulcinea disenchanted, as fine as fine can be. If it be that you are dying of vexation at having been vanquished, lay the blame on me, and say you were overthrown because I had girthed Rocinante badly; besides you must have seen in your books of chivalry that it is a common thing for knights to upset one another, and for him who is conquered to-day to be conqueror to-morrow."

"Very true," said Samson, "and good Sancho Panza's view of these cases is quite right."

"Sirs, not so fast," said Don Quixote, "'in last year's nests there are no birds this year.' I was mad, now I am in my senses; I was Don Quixote of La Mancha, I am now, as I said, Alonso Quixano the Good; and may my repentance and sincerity restore me to the esteem you used to have for me; and now let Master Notary proceed.

"Item, I leave all my property absolutely to Antonia Quixana my niece, here present, after all has been deducted from the most available portion of it that may be required to satisfy the bequests I have made. And the first disbursement I desire to be made is the payment of the wages I owe for the time my housekeeper has served me, with twenty ducats, over and above, for a gown. The curate and the bachelor Samson Carrasco, now present, I appoint my executors.

"Item, it is my wish that if Antonia Quixana, my niece, desires to marry, she shall marry a man of whom it shall be first of all ascertained by information taken that he does not know what books of chivalry are; and if it should be proved that he does, and if, in spite of this, my niece insists upon marrying him, and does marry him, then that she shall forfeit

the whole of what I have left her, which my executors shall devote to works of charity as they please."

With this he closed his will, and a faintness coming over him he stretched himself at full length on the bed.

At last Don Quixote's end came, after he had received all the sacraments, and had in full and forcible terms expressed his detestation of books of chivalry. The notary was there at the time, and he said that in no book of chivalry had he ever read of any knight-errant dying in his bed so calmly and so like a Christian as Don Quixote, who amid the tears and lamentations of all present yielded up his spirit.

Such was the end of the Ingenious Gentleman of La Mancha, whose village Cid Hamet would not indicate precisely, in order to leave all the towns and villages of La Mancha to contend among themselves for the right to adopt him and claim him as a son, as the seven cities of Greece contended for Homer. The lamentations of Sancho and the niece and housekeeper are omitted here, as well as the new epitaphs upon his tomb; Samson Carrasco, however, put up the following:

A doughty gentleman lies here;
A stranger all his life to fear;
Nor in his death could Death prevail,
In that last hour, to make him quail.

He for the world but little cared;
And at his feats the world was scared;
A crazy man his life he passed,
But in his senses died at last.

[THE END.]

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